HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT

ON THE

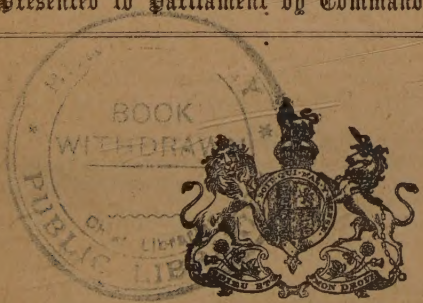
MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

EARL OF EGMONT.

Vol. I. Part II.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.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THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF

THE EARL OF EGMONT.

VOL. I. PART II.

Jo. Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646, November 26. Chester Water at the point of Eyre.—A vessel has to-day come into the river from the Isle of Man, whose captain tells me that last Saturday the Earl of Derby's frigate arrived there from Dublin, and brought news that the soldiers were not yet landed, but were in Polle Beg,* as the Lord Ormond and the Commissioners were not agreed, "for the city and soldiery would not have no other Governor than the Lord of Ormond, and this they stand upon. God send there be a good end of the treaty." I am apt to believe this, because none of the vessels that went with them have yet come back, but whether it be for the better or no, I cannot tell. God's will must be done. I am aboard Captain Ritch, waiting for a wind. It seems they have only a thousand foot with them, the rest and the horse being still in Anglesey, "and happy it is they are there, if they have not landed the rest, for the horse would have been all lost. We have now here, lying by our side, aboard a Dutch ship, eighty horse of Captain Hunt's, as good as I have seen in any troop since I came into England. This Capt. Hunt is a very honest, civil, stout man, and hath all proper men." All them who hath seen them protesteth they are better than the two hundred and forty horse that Col. Cutte's [Coote] hath, who are men under no command. The Commissioners certainly came into the bay the day I wrote of before, so I fear they were a week aboard at the least. Let no one know this but Lord Lowther and Sir Paul Davies, to whom and to their ladies, I present my service, as also to your lady. When you are at Westminster I pray you see my poor wife and children, and let her know that I am well, but do not tell her I wrote to you, as I cannot now write to her or any other. 2 *pp.*

Postscript, on the back.—"A vessel of mine is landed in Sligo with sixteen hundred bones of meal, fourteen days since, that will keep them three months."

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646, November 27.—Is sending the letters by the Vice-Admiral, who has not yet gone. That to Mr. Mall [Maule] has

* Poolbeg (the little pool) in Dublin Bay.

been sent to his wife, as he has gone up with the grandees. Has written to Lord Poulett about the moneys and desires that Lord Hawley may be told that their man is sufficient, and will undoubtedly discharge the bill. Lord Broghill has this night come to Bristol from Minehead. 1 *p.*

Lord Broghill to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646, November 28. Bristol.—I have to-day received your letter, and should have answered your former one before this had I not been obliged to go to Minehead to expedite some affairs there. We could get no money from Sir John Veale, for so much time has been spent that he has nothing left. Mr. Loftus has sent down 2,685*l.*, "which, God willing, the first puff shall for Ireland, and I with it, for I profess I am able to stay no longer, my expenses being exceeding great and my purse very small, but I hope by the next post to receive some addition to this contemptible sum, otherwise I shall bring but small comfort to our distressed friends." I am pressing Mr. Loftus to make it up at least to 4,000*l.*

Sir William Fenton is at Minehead. Pray tell me if our ship with victuals is gone yet, and if not, what stays her. "I have been much defeated if Jack Davies has not taken order about his promise and contract touching the butt of sack. It may be some of his partners upon your motion would disburse the money. If not, I must drink my friends' health in beer." *Holograph.* 3 *pp.*

John Davies to Sir Philip Percyvale.

1646, November 28.—"As yet we cannot get a wind, and I think we lie in the worst river in the kingdom. This twenty-four hours the storm hath been so great that we cannot go ashore, nor any come aboard to us, yet I praise God I was never better. . . . I understand from Mr. Hawkins that the differences between Enchyquin and Broghill groweth greater. If so, they will ruin one the other, and will go near to lose those parts. I am heartily sorry for it. I pray, do your endeavour to settle them. If I were at home I would not be backward to contribute to it, or to harm them both, if both in fault. Not a word more from Dublin but what I wrote last to you, which came from the Isle of Man."

Overleaf,

December 2. Chester.—Since this was written, the unhappy business of Dublin is come to me. I hear from Capt. James Persones that Sir William Usher is coming over. His clothes are in my trunk, aboard Capt. Rich, but I will send them ashore if possible. "I must now for the North, to help the preservation of those poor men that are gone there, which I conceive will be a hard matter."

There are three hundred horse and a thousand foot in these parts, but no money to pay them, nor orders to send them away. If they were sent over and supplied, the Scotch would soon be persuaded to reason, but if not, it will be hard ever to get any more

over. "I pray join with our northern men in their councils and put life in them now to bestir themselves or never. For my part, I do not know whether it be any harm to us that we want Dublin, being we have not wherewithal to send our men, we should hardly be able to maintain them, and sure I am, if English were not sent to the north it would be lost. . . . If we in the north have not a commander in chief we are undone. I have written to Mr. Perpoynt about it and other things. I wish Mounke were the man, for I believe he would be 'counselable.' I have written to my friends about him. Let this letter serve for Sir Paul Davies, for I have not time to write to you both." I will send his letters to Mr. Barry, but think it fitter not to send that to the Lieutenant and Council. He had better not write any more to them, or hereafter give Ormond the title, in writing or discourse, of Lord Lieutenant. If he needs money, ask John Bunbury for it. I know not what good I can do in the north, but sure I am that if I do not go, the men will perish. 4 *pp.*

Meiler FitzHarris to Lord Inchiquin.

1646, December 1. Baleseanboy.—States that he was appointed by Major Stephenson and Col. Purcell to deliver a message to his Lordship, but having no pass or protection must trust to a letter. The message is, that hearing that his Lordship intends to fortify the place where he is [Mallow] and to leave a garrison there to annoy this county [Limerick], they have sent for their whole army in order to recover it; but if his Lordship will leave it as he found it and promise to do no hurt this winter to the county, they will forbear to gather their forces together, and will send the rest of the 1,000*l.* without delay. If he will not take this course, they will not only recover that place, but swear that they will burn all Roche's country and all others that pay any contribution, which will be more prejudicial to his Lordship than the loss of Moyallo. 1 *p.*

Endorsed :—"Myler Fitzharris. Lo. Pres."

[Lord Inchiquin to Meiler FitzHarris.]

[1646, early in December.]—"I have received by your letter the message you had in charge to deliver me from Major General Stephenson and Col. Purcell, wherein they declare to have sworn positively the taking Moyallo out of my hands and the burning and destroying of all my quarters, which being a thing conceived to be so clearly and easily in their power, I know not how to return them proportionable thanks to so friendly a premonition and advice. But finding it to carry in it a greater obligation than I may haply find means to requite, I shall only make them this return of their compliment: that I will take no advantage thence to deprive them of an opportunity to advance their own honour in the accomplishment of so important a piece of service for their party upon ours as that which they now design, which if they should effect by vain menaces, would be little for their

honours, less for mine. I shall therefore apply myself in the future to give them some real testimonies of the invalidity of their threats. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

[Sir Philip Percivalle] to Lord Broghill.

1646, December 1. [London.]—I received your Lordship's letter of the 28th of last month at the post office, where I attended in hopes of some good news from Ireland. "From Dublin (to our great grief) we hear that the treaty * is broken off, which fills us with sorrow. Sir John Clotworthy writ to Chester to Alderman Wallie to send his horses and provisions into Ulster, whither the forces were gone, and that is all the particulars I yet hear. We may too sadly take up a lamentation for it. From Cork or any other part I hear nothing, but I hear by some of the Parliament that are friends of the Lord Lieutenant [Lisle] that he must presently go. God direct all for the best. I fear our conditions that relate to that country is like to prove more disconsolate than at any time, unless it shall please God to unite men's hearts and to direct a more speedy, thorough and effectual means of prosecution there."

Mr. Loftus tells me plainly that he knows not how to procure any more money. I have propounded to have our bills paid from Goldsmiths' Hall, where payments are quicker, but it will not yet be. Lord Wharton writes that four of the five thousand pounds for the Dublin Commissioners is ready, and I have urged him to help us some other way. I wish you could have stayed a few days longer, as it would have finished the business, which now is most like to stick a long time. The ship of provisions will, I hope, go speedily, and I got Lord Lisle's warrant upon the order for the shoes, or they would have been left behind.

Will. Dobbins will care for the sack. I have not received the bills of exchange. I have sent on all your letters except that to Lord Suffolk, which I shall deliver anon. For the blank touching your sister Awbigny I assure your Lordship that it has not been sent me. "My Lord of Cork hath finished his composition and has been used like a Christian." *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

Lord Broghill to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646, December 4. Bristol.—"I am exceeding sorry that your expectations at the post-house were so ill-deceived, but God, who is the best alchemist, may extract honey from this gall."

I am sorry Mr. Loftus gives you such cause of despair touching our money, for he writes comfortably to me now the Scots' money has come in, but I have written to beg the Lord Lieutenant's help in the matter. The Committee's letter is only a relation of what I knew before.

I hope you have ere now received the bill of exchange. I omitted to send the blank from Eggam, and as you say

* For delivery of Dublin by Ormond to the Parliament.

Lady Obigny [Aubigny] has not called for it and you think she may be furnished elsewhere, I will keep it until she has occasion for it.

"Terence has delivered those papers to Col. Pigott. He neglected it hitherto, either through folly or forgetfulness, of both which good qualities he is well furnished. . . I beseech you, hasten away our ship, for our poor friends do much want it. Lastly, I beg you to omit no opportunity that may any way advance the good of poor Munster." *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646, December 4.—Is grieved to hear of the rupture in Dublin, as if it hold, it will be impossible to preserve the poor Protestants there. Lord Broghill is still at Bristol and has promised a visit, but the weather has hindered him. 1 *p.*

Sir Patrick Wemys to Sir Philip Persevall, London.

1646, December 9. Belfast.—"I need not write to you of the success our commissioners had at Dublin . . . but whether your friend and sometimes mine has done well in the carriage of this business, I leave it to you to judge whether he goes not all the ways he can to ruin himself and his posterity. I hear he has now concluded the peace with the Irish, at least with Preston's party and the old English. I assure you he has great influence here upon the most and best in these parts, and some strange design there is in hand. The commissioners of the Parliament landed here at Bangnell the last of November. They had a most bitter storm. There is eight hundred of the soldiers that there is no account of, but it is feared they are cast away. Those that are landed can have no quarters as yet, for the Scots upon no terms will let them have Belfast, that they are now standing which way to quarter and dispose of them. We are here but in a poor condition. The soldiers wants maintenance and some man of quality to command them. We are rich in nothing here but of factions and divisions, which increases daily. Sir, I pray you present mine and my wife's best respects to yourself and your virtuous lady."

Postscript.—Pray present my service to Sir Paul Davies, who I hear is near you, and to Capt. Parsons. Our English soldiers begin to mutiny already. 1 *p.*

Sir William Stewart to his nephew, Sir Philip Persevall.

1646, December 9. Letterkenny.—My wife and I much long to hear how you and your family are. "It hath pleased God to take my eldest son unto himself, who indeed was the staff of my age, but God, who hath been, will ever be my comforter. My wife and the rest of my children, I thank God, are in good health. The times are so dangerous here that there is great clouds hanging over our heads. God prevent it. I wrote a letter to my nephew Sir Paul Davis from Coleraine, who I hear now is

returned to this kingdom. There is a captain of my regiment called Capt. John Conynghame, who indeed is a very false insinuating man. He is gone to complain of me to the Parliament, and sure I am he hath no cause. I hope you are acquainted with some of the Committee for Irish Affairs, and my desire is only that I should not be condemned before I be heard." If there be any complaint preferred against me, pray move that it may be referred to the Chief Governor here, or some other whom Parliament may appoint. Ask Sir William Cole and Col. Hill to help you in this. I have written to Capt. Hugh Kenody, who will befriend me, as will the rest of the Scots' Commissioners, but I must not rely on them, as the affairs of Ireland are out of their hands, and are to be ordered by another committee.

Frank joins me in service to you and my cousin.

Addressed: "For his much honoured nephew, Sir Phillipp Persevall, kt., at the signe of the *Bell* in Chepesyd att Londone."

Col. Thos. Pigott to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1646, December 11.—"Yours of the 8th I received, in which I am sorry to find the Dublin news so bad and unexpected. 'Tis here certainly reported that Or[mond] has made a cessation with the Irish till May next. The Lord Bro[ghill] goes this night to sea. He intends not to stay for Terence. He lately told Col. Roe that he had or daily expected a commission independent from In[chiquin] to command the three regiments of foot that now go over and all others that shall follow them till the Lord Lieutenant go over, which Broghill told me this day would be within twenty days at farthest. He also told me (but under the seal of confession) that Ormond would be and was right, and this he told me he had from one of the Irish commissioners, and withal that what was now done at Dublin was but to get advantage. How true this, God knows." I have delivered all your letters to the Vice-Admiral. W. J[ephson] wrote to me that he is coming over shortly. He was then at Cork, not very well. Inchiquin was fortifying the Castle and Bridge of Moyallo. He has made county Limerick pay their composition with interest. Alexander has gone to Dublin. For your note about my mother Jephson, I can hear nothing [of her box] nor can Lord Broghill. You had better go to the carrier's Inn in London and enquire. 2 *pp.*

Richard FitzGerald to his brother [in law], Sir Philip Percivall.

1646, December 12. Hereford.—The enclosed will give you a brief account of my proceedings, which, in the absence of Mr. Davies, pray show to Mr. Bunbury. We have had unusual inundations here, and it threatens more rain. Grain, meat and all provisions are dearer than ever. "God deliver us from the evils to come. In these parts news are scarce, and I should value my happiness the greater to be so remote from the exchange of

rumours, if it were not at so much distance from my dear wife and children. . . The Lord grant us a more comfortable course of living: this pleaseth me, as the time is, if I could be a comfort to her. I beseech your care of her, and it shall be no prejudice to you, considering I have to deal with Mr. Davies, whom I have found more generous than my great masters in Ireland, who requited me unworthily for my extraordinary fidelity and diligence; but it may be, their expectations not being answered, they may likewise complain. There is a judge above; yet such is human frailty that oftentimes *læsa patientia fit furor*. I hope ere now you are blessed with an increase of your progeny. Let me hear whether it be a boy or a girl. The tidings will much rejoice your loving brother."

Postscript.—"Tell my wife I remember my love to her and all hers, and desire a line from her hand." ¾ *p.*

Richard FitzGerald to his brother [in law], Sir Philip Percivall.

1646, December 12. Hereford.—"I have now at length with much difficulty and great labour settled the Ordinance of the 18th of October, 1644, in this county and city of Hereford. I have dwelt upon this particular place a whole month, since my return out of South Wales: at my first coming to this place I found the country charged with 600*l.* a week contribution, besides free quarter to many troops, and a regiment of foot in this city garrisoned. My business put a stop ever since to the levying of half the arrears of the contribution, and the soldiers are sent into Wales, except four companies to guard the Castle here, yet nevertheless such was the confidence of the Committee to be freed of this money for Ireland, first upon their letters to the Commissioners that were with the Scots' army at the siege of this place, in respect of a promise then made by those Commissioners that the payment of this weekly assessment would not be required of this county, and secondly of Col. Harlowe's [Harley's] powerful mediation upon his admission into the House of Commons, that no arguments or importunity could prevail to procure the issuing of warrants until the expectation of those hopes failed. Now the work is begun; the first payment to be on the last of this instant, the second payment, ult. January, and the third, ult. February. Before it was thus concluded I had prepared warrants for the whole in one entire payment, which they would not sign, but altered the business so as I related. Upon my first coming there fell a jar between the Governor and the Committee about Col. Brumuch [Bromwich] his business, which you must needs hear of there, that took up all their time, which made me then go to Monmouth, finding in the Committee here a resolution to delay me until they could write to London. Upon my last coming the Committee were at odds, and one side had committed their secretary, and would have put off for that cause. I obtained (with importunity) the favour to supply the secretary's office in my own business. He,

being in hope to be released and restored, would inform me of nothing, referring all to his books and papers for subdividing and charging the respective proportions of the sums upon the hundreds. Upon motion to the Committee I was allowed to peruse the papers and books of the contribution paid in by the country, to make the assessment for my business according [to] that way of taxation, which being done, and the warrrants written, after two or three days' delay all was altered and new warrants must be made. Then the mayor of this city being voted a delinquent,* he would not execute the warrant, which made me resort again to the Committee to appoint assessors themselves, call them before them, and direct a warrant to the assessors immediately. Now I desire letters from the Committee of Both Kingdoms to authorise me to take the moneys which shall come in by the last of December from the high collectors, and directions where to bring the moneys, for in Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan, I know most of the moneys are gathered; they have been this fortnight past in gathering. As I hear from thence, Monmouth hath done nothing; it is as this county. The main obstructions we have comes from some more godly than others in their own and their brethren's conceits. If I can get my business done, I'll name none. I desire to have some of the later ordinances to put on foot in Pembrokeshire when I go thither, it is so extreme remote, and I have nothing to do there but Haverfordwest, which is forty odd pounds. In truth many a one might have been baffled here; I praise God though I could give no exact account until now, yet I lost no time, and now, according to Mr. Davis' direction I shall stay at Monmouth until I settle that county, therefore I desire to hear from you by Monmouth carrier and direct your letters to me at Uske, to be left at the house of Mr. Meredith, an innkeeper."

Postscript.—"I doubt not you are kind to your sister and my little ones. I must make a step up to them as soon as may be. Mr. Davis wrote to me they should be supplied." 1½ *pp.* *Probably the enclosure mentioned in the preceding letter.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to his cousin, Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646, December 18.—I am sorry to find from yours that some tongues and pens do not agree. Lord Broghill doubtless had a good passage, as he put to sea on the 11th. The soldiers are not yet gone, but shipped; very short of the numbers expected. "Moyallo is doubtless very considerable to Inchiquin, he having no other pass over the B[lack]water to secure his retreat if need be; besides, 'tis a good horse quarter, and brings the county of Limerick under contribution. This winter he fortifies only the bridge and the burnt house, without both which 'twere not safe for him to advance to any place; besides he can quit it when he pleases." 1 *p.*

* William Cater or Cather. *See* Calendar of Committee for Compounding, pp. 548, 2021.

C[osny] M[olloy] to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646, December 18. [Dublin.]—Complains that the business of the court, though small, goes not in an orderly course, and that, by trying to help it, he gains the displeasure of the Judges. He is now quite alone in the office, the young man who has helped him for three years and a half having grown weary of clerkship and gone off with the army that came from England. Although he can write, he cannot examine alone, and being perpetually "cessed" in the town he is not able to live, and therefore he prays Sir Philip to discharge him from his service there, and to think of something for him in England, begging him also to write to Sir William Usher to take into consideration the losses he has sustained and also his expense in providing board and clothes for the clerk. 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "Cos. Mol."

John Hodder and John Strange to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646, December 21. Cork.—Requesting him to pay Mr. Knight's bill of 200*l.*, and one of 100*l.* to Lord Inchiquin. Have received a hundred pounds of the cinnamon from Mr. Hugh Percivall, and sold about five pounds to the poor shopkeepers, at four and sixpence a pound. Mr. Percivall has not "put off" any of his at Kinsale. As for Sir Philip's stuffs, "nobody looks after them, only Major General Jephson hath taken one piece" for which, if he use it, he will pay in London. ¾ *p.*

Edward Bowes.

1646, December 21.—"Mr. Bowes' account." For Mr. Bryen [son of Lord Inchiquin].

5 yds. of coloured French serge for a gown for Mr. Bryen, at 6*s.* 6*d.* per yd.	1	12	6
5 yds. of Dutch serge	1	0	0
¾ and a half of plush		13	0
7½ doz. of buttons and loops	1	1	0
Silk and making the gown		10	0
For making a cap and taffety to line it		3	6
Margin 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*			
For making a scarlet coat		5	0
1 yd. of scarlet at 46*s.* the yd.	2	6	0
3¾ and a half yds. of broad gold and silver lace		8	3
4 doz. and 9 large gold and silver buttons		12	3
For sewing and stitching silk ingrain		1	6
Margin 3*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*			
For making a suit of French grey		9	6
Canvas and stiffening		2	6
1 yd. and half a quarter of French grey	1	0	3
¾ of taffety for lining the doublet and satin for the collar		9	9
4½ doz. of buttons, silk and 3 yds. of lace		3	9

1½ yd. and half a quarter of Dutch fustian		2	4½
1 yd. of calico		1	3
Tape, hooks and eyes			10
2 doz. of broad points and one long string		14	9
A hat and St. Martin's gold and silver band		9	6

Margin 3*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

For Mr. Jephson [Col. Jephson's son].

For a scarlet coat	3	13	0
For a suit of French grey	3	14	5

(*Items the same as for Mr. Bryen.*)

For Sir Philip Percivalle, knt., from March 26, 1646.

For making a cloth suit for your son John		6	0
Canvas and stiffening		2	0
4¼ yds. of Dutch fustian		5	6
A quarter and a nail of taffety		4	0
5 doz. buttons, 3 yds. lace and silk for the suit		3	8
Calico and pockets, hooks and tape		3	0
3 doz. ribboning points and a long one		12	0

Margin. "For Jo. Percivalle. Cloth paid for. 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*"

For a doz. of black heads and a quarter and half of satin for a pair of hands and a velvet cape and silk		5	0

Margin: "Old velvet jerkin, 5*s.* 0*d.*"

For making a black tabbie suit and cloak lined with plush		8	0
Canvas and stiffening		2	6
5½ yds. of Dutch fustian		7	8
½ an ell of taffety and satin for the collar		6	6
Calico for hose and sleeves		4	6
One pair of pockets, hooks and tape		1	6
A quarter of a nail of plush for the cape		5	0

Margin: "Tabby suit. Stuff paid for. 2*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*" (*sic*).

For making two children's suits, Easter, 1646		10	10
Canvas and stiffening for both		3	6
6 yds. of fustian to line both suits, and pockets		8	6
Tabby to face them		5	0
Buttons, lace and silk		3	0
6 yds. of 8*d.* ribboning, hooks and eyes and tape		4	0

Margin: "Arthur and Geo. Stuff paid for. 1*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*"

For altering a black satin suit and new satin between the legs and silk		7	0

Margin "Old satin suit. 7*s.*"

A waistcoat of fustian for your son John		7	0

Margin "Jo. Percivalle. 7*s.*"

For making a black velvet coat and silk (lined with fur) fur paid for		2	6

Margin "New velvet jerkin. 2*s.* 6*d.*"

For making an old black cloth cloak and silk for it		3	4
For a quarter of a nail of plush for the cape and a neck loop		5	6

Margin "Old black cloak. 8*s.* 10*d.*"

October, 1646.

For making a black cloth suit of old cloth		9	0
Canvas and stiffening		2	8
Buttons, silk and lace for it		5	0
6 yards of Dutch fustian for lining		8	6
Satin for the collar and taffety for the suit		6	6
Scouring and dressing of it		1	6
Calico for hose		2	6
Pockets, tape, hooks and eyes		2	0
For 4 yds. of 12*d.* ribboning for the knees		3	4

Margin. "New suit of old cloak, 2*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*"

For making a cloth suit for your son John at Cambridge, 24 December, 1646		8	0
For canvas and stiffening		2	6
1¾ yds. of cloth	1	5	0
A quarter and a nail of taffety		3	9
5 yds. of Dutch fustian		7	6
Calico, pockets and tape		4	6
A set of points		14	0

Margin. "Jo. Percivalle. 3*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*"

For making two suits for Mr. Arthur and Mr. George, 25th December, 1646		12	0
2 yds. of cloth at 14*s.* per yard	1	8	0
Canvas and stiffening		4	4
6 yds. of Dutch fustian		8	0
A quarter and a half of taffety		4	6
8 doz. of buttons and 6 yds. of galoon and silk		5	6
Tape, hooks and eyes		1	6
6 yds. of 8*d.* ribboning for knees		3	0

Margin. "Arthur and George P. 3*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*"

[*This is a carefully arranged copy by Sir Philip. The original bills are annexed.*]

Hugh Persivall to Sir Philip Persivall, in London.

1646, December 22. Kinsale.—Sends an account of all provisions received into his custody from the cessation until the last of August. Has done his utmost to put off the cinnamon, and spoke to all the shopkeepers about it, but "the great plenty hath so cloyed them that they will not deal in it," and he has only sold about twenty-five pounds. The hollands sent to Captain Hodder were sold long since, he himself having bought two pieces at 4.6*d.* per ell, and has them lying by him yet, in regard they are so dear. The other stuffs sent to Capt. Hodder are not vendable there, and would probably sell best in the West Indies, which is also the best place for "returns." If Sir Philip pleases, he could send them in a ship in which he is interested. "Tobacco and sugar are good commodities in these parts; indigo is a very drug, not worth above three shillings a pound; tobacco, if good, 8*d.* and 9*d.* per lb.; sugar that is white is worth 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt." Sir Philip must say whether the returns are to be to London or to Kinsale. 1½ *pp.*

VAL. SAVAGE to [SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL].

1646, December 19 and 23. [Dublin.]—"My Lord Lieutenant upon the 12th of this instant went out of this city with six hundred foot and five hundred horse, intending to join with Preston by virtue of the Lord Clanrickard's engagements, but within two or three days after his going out (as it is reported) was advertised by Preston not to come, for that a cessation was agreed on between him and Owen Roe until the 10th of January next, at which time there is a new assembly to be holden at Kilkenny, and 'tis promised that if they can be then satisfied with the peace and the Lord Clanrickard's undertakings, that Owen Roe and his cluster will submit. Since which time my Lord Lieutenant hath been at Trim, from whence he took his journey towards the county of Westmeath yesterday, and yesternight the Lord Digby came to town to treat with the French agent, who came hither from the Irish quarters in their absence. What and when the end of our miseries will be, I cannot tell. Most of all the English here are gone and the rest are so 'cessed' that I fear they must follow with nothing to support them. I pray God send that prove not the worst, and direct all to his glory. Castlewarninge hath not a grain of corn, a door, a window-case or bit of iron left in it; most of the wood felled, and Mr. Allen of Bishopscourt (who hath a custodiam of it from Preston) writes to Thos. Whettell that it was thrice condemned to be burnt, but at his undertaking to keep it was saved. Two of your trunks and the suit of hangings are aboard Capt. Willoughby, but are directed to and owned by Sir Thos. Wharton."

Nobody will give anything for what T. H[ill] holds and so your friends think it better he should keep it. Mr. Ralph Vizard has the provisions aboard to be taken to Bristol and there sold for your use, and is ordered to pay you the money.

"I formerly wrote unto you desiring your commands for to call me hence. I protest if I could see any means to keep me from starving, I would not be so desirous. I am cessed weekly in 2*s.* 6*d.*, which is more than I get in a month, and for which they take away some of those little goods I have, and when they are gone, they will fall on yours.

"The children are all in health, but J. Fitz G[erald] was so untoward that although his foster mother's house and corn were burnt, and the rebels round about us, he would not be got to town, but (as his foster mother told me) said he would go and live with Sir Luke FitzGerald, of whom Capt. Cadogan borrowed this week two hundred and sixty-two oxen and cows, amongst which were the draught oxen we lost coming from Rosse; since which time the boy came to town, but would not live with me, but by the advice of his foster-mother was placed by Mr. Molloy at Fonts, where he is kept lowsily enough. I believe the reason is she would fain keep him to be a papist.

"Touching Ro. Heald I can do nothing yet, for that the Chancery hath not sat this term, so that I cannot get an attachment against him."

Postscript.—" Since the above, my Lord Lieutenant sent for five hundred foot and the rest of our horse, and two field pieces to come to him; and, by his letter to Sir Thomas Armstrong, certifies him that he understands that Owen Roe is marching towards him. What he sent for departed hence this day. Tis reported confidently that Sir James Dillon his regiment and the Earl of Westmeath's regiment are joined with my Lord's forces. I pray God send they prove firm. Dec. 23." $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646, December 25.—Has heard from Morgan, who promises to pay the money before he leaves London. The soldiers are still in the harbour, but Lord Broghill has gone over. Wishes to see Lieut.-Col. Booker's printed paper. Will employ a trusty friend to view the lands. Wishes Sir Philip and his family a happy Christmas. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to John Hodder.

1646, December 29.—Notes for a letter, in Sir Philip's hand.

1. Thanks for the list of my land sent me.
2. Desire a garrison and a friend may be placed in Downedeady.
3. That my share of the profits of my land [be] paid to Major Gen. Jephson, who will assign me payment.
4. That he get me a formal, punctual certificate under my Lord's hand of a date before my castles were lost, what (in certain sums) it came to, that I may see what I can do and add to that the cattle, sheep and corn of mine of those parts, which were very valuable, that went to relieve the garrisons, with the horses. He knows they took whole flocks, and the least I can have is [a] ticket.
5. To put off Alcock's goods with expedition.
6. To speak to Mr. Ash for Will Hawkins. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646[-7], January 1.—I have employed one Grimsted, a bailiff of Lord Poulett's, to view your grounds and return their full yearly value. Mrs. Jephson's box is found and shall be sent her. " The soldiers were gone hence afore I heard of it. They put to sea seven days ago. I pray God hasten considerable supplies into Ireland, for if Ormond play not his aftergame better than he has his foregame for the good of the poor protestants there, he may live to repent it, and I hope will; but if the K[ing] be suddenly with you there (as every mouth here speaks he will) 'twill undoubtedly give life to Ireland.

" I do not find anything (but too much truth) in the printed paper that may draw a prejudice on the author of it. I pray God that those that are bound over now do remedy it.

"Inchiquin I know has not a few enemies, but I hope his integrity and honesty will protect him." I believe that W. J[ephson] will come over shortly. 1 *p.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646[-7], January 8.—Has heard nothing of Col. Monck, who is not yet come to Bristol, but will not fail to wait on him when he arrives. Inchiquin writes to one Pester to receive his letters, but he [Pigott] does not mean to deliver the letter. 1 *p.*

Sir Richard Osburne to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], January 10. Youghall.—"I have often had pen in hand to have saluted you, but the various advertisements and distractions of the time gave impediment to my resolutions . . . This take from a professor of truth:—that the divisions of the Irish are to our advantage daily multiplied, the Butlers and Bourcks firmly adhering to the Lord Marquis of Ormond, who, if not diverted by some conceived neglect of the Parliament of England or seduced by some reginal letters, will be able with some helps and supplies from England to give a period to these base wars, or more properly rebellions, Leinster and Munster condemning the Ultaghs, yet cannot be rid of those ravenous wolves, there being now fifteen hundred here in this province and as many in Leinster, who fully gorge themselves upon the suffering churl, who were formerly crammed upon the spoils of our nation, and now begin to curse the first movers of this rebellion, being well nigh spent, and within this twelvemonths must for the most part starve, for begging is cried down and stealing advanced. This very day is the great meeting in Kilkenny in a national assembly, where the Pope's Nuncio sits at helm, out of which are secluded the Romish clergy and the lawyers, as I am told, but believe it not. What effects this Assembly will produce I as yet know not, but am confident to receive it shortly, which, when I do, I shall participate it to you. The poverty of the English soldier here is too great, which makes them flock in multitudes to the Irish enemy in mere necessity; where the fault is I know not, neither will I dive into great men's actions, but truly wish a reformation. . . I should be glad to hear of an atonement betwixt our King and Parliament, which till then we cannot expect to be happified here, and when you think fit to bestow a line, though but of the paring or chips of English proceedings, it shall be acceptably received, with promise of such retribution as this accursed kingdom yields." On the arrival of your letter to Sir Percy Smith, I have received the 10*l.* brought me by my son, Robert Osburne. 1 *p.*

Richard FitzGerald to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], January 11. Hereford.—I received yours at Uske on Twelfth night, and thank you heartily for your goodness to my wife and children. After my last to you of December 12, I went

into Monmouthshire, but the Committee there not sitting until the week after, I rode from Uske to Abergavenny to visit Mr. Herbert of Colebrooke, the High Sheriff, who commands in chief now in that county, and who was very reserved in my business. After three days there at my inn, I returned to Uske, and on Wednesday, the 23rd, the Committee met, and I moved to know what had been done upon the ordinance which I had delivered to them on the 14th of October last. "After some debate and private consultation (all the prime gentlemen of the county then sitting) it was agreed to issue warrants for levying and collecting the moneys to come in by the last of January. All that night I sat up in a frosty cold weather, and had the warrants ready by that time the Committee had dined next day," but the sheriff and some others would not sign them, telling me to attend again on Wednesday sennight, and meaning (as a friend told me) to send a messenger to London in the meantime, to try to get a supersedeas. "The interest of a great Lord in this county and the opinion of the power of the knight of the shire [Harley] in Parliament, with the counsells of one or two special men here, hath retarded this business," but now the warrants are signed and issued and I doubt not the money will be collected in a month. To-morrow the quarter Sessions sit, and I shall stay to issue warrants for the second and third payments; to see what returns the high constables make (who are very averse in most parts of the county) and to get defaulters punished. No place is more refractory than this very town. From hence I shall go to Montgomeryshire, and return here to meet with orders to receive the moneys already collected in Radnor, Brecknock and Glamorgan, before going into Pembrokeshire. I hear that there is no Committee in Carmarthenshire, but its affairs are managed by the Pembrokeshire Committee. The moneys of the inland counties must be carried to the places appointed "upon Mr. Davis and his partners' adventure, not mine. . . . God knows there may be danger in carrying about these public moneys, else the country is very secure, quiet and peaceable." If Mr. Bunbury is in town, ask him to send me some letters of thanks without superscription both for the Committee and particular persons. "Mr. Rotherick Gwyn of Llanellwell in Radnorshire hath deserved most thanks and well-wishes from our party in Ireland. He is the chiefest man in that county and in four days dispatched me. He is kinsman to the Earl of Cork, and that poor county by his means first began the collections for Ireland. In Monmouthshire Sir Trevor Williams countenanced my business most, and in other places the body of the committees, &c."

I hear reports from travellers "that Preston and the old English of Ireland are joined to Ormond against Owen Roe and the mere Irish, and that Clanrickard is General of the horse to Ormond, Castlehaven Major-general of the horse, Earl of Glamorgan, now of Worcester, President of Munster and Governor of Thomond; all these united against the design of the Pope's Nuncio, who resides now at Grangemellon. When the Ulster Irish took in Athy they expulsed the inhabitants

though Papists, some of whom, that merchandized formerly, are come into England." May God bless you and your wife and children. I was much troubled by dreams that she had miscarried or died in childbed. Thank God it is otherwise. I pray you, procure supplies for my wife. 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "For Sir Philipp Percivall, knt., at his lodging in Capt. Parson's house in St. Martin's Lane in the fields at the upper end, the corner house."

Sir Percy Smyth to his brother, Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], January 11. Youghall.—I paid Sir Richard Osburne ten pounds, as you desired, and have his receipt. "If you can without prejudice to your present condition (otherwise as you love me do it not) be pleased to let my sister or some of your women send Bele a petticoat and waistcoat and some coats for children, as by the letter to my sister is desired; the remainder of the money I desire may be laid out in strong holland, not exceeding eight groats or three shillings the ell, and let all be delivered to my brother Freke, to whom I beseech you afford your advice and favour, for on my credit he is a very honest man." 1 *p.*

John Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], January 13. Belfast.—I am glad my letter was not delivered, for the reasons you give and some others. "I am very confident Ormond will prove a very knave. He endeavours all that he may to undo Owen Roe and his army, not for any goodwill to us but merely for his own ends, thinking if he can destroy that army, he will be master of the old English and old Irish, and so will be the better able to make his terms with the Parliament or defend himself. All the old English are inclinable to adhere unto him and cometh in to him daily. . . . I do believe the Commissioners will be with you as soon as this. They have no business here; having nothing to give the soldiers they would but be derided by them that wish them ill, and scorned and abused by them they should depend on to be aiding and obedient unto them. I did not write a word to Mr. Perpoynt about the business of Dublin; I have not heard a word from Sir. Ma: Eus[tace] since I came hither. I shall be wary how I deal with him. I never doubted but Sir Will. [Parsons] and Sir Ad. [Loftus] would join with Sir Jo. [Temple]. Time will try all things, and if destruction doth not befall some of them I know nothing. If Bro[ghill] doth embrace that business it will ruin him.

"Write to Ensiguin to be patient and to do what becometh him, and I am confident he will weather them all. Things cannot stand long as they are, and if L[ord] L[ieutenant] were but once gone, trust not me if his neck would not be soon broke. Neither he nor any about him know the condition of the place where he is to go and the business he goeth about; it will be more hard than he is aware. . . To-morrow the officers of these

parts intends to meet to let the Commissioners know their conditions before they go. By my next you shall hear what they do. I hope to make Ulster and Connaught join as one man. The Lord President [of Connaught] is now here, and saith he will be guided by me. So doth the rest, although they are distasted at him. I doubt he is to blame; his passion I fear will spoil him at last."

I find I shall not be at home so soon as I expected, and must beg you to have a care of my poor wife in my absence. I am going to Coleraine and Derry next week, and mean to travel all those parts, and encourage all men to be industrious. I have put up five ploughs on my own land, which makes people believe I have reasons unknown for doing it, and has occasioned a hundred ploughs more to be going than there were when I came thither. I wonder you have not heard from your brother FitzGerald. I have only had one letter from him, written at Hereford. The whole country is incensed against Arthur Hill and George Rawdon and are inclined to write to the Committee "to require them to their charges."

Postscript.—If my wife have a boy, let him be called Eze. after my father; if a girl, Judith, after my wife. "Be with Mr. Annesley as oft as you may, he is an honest man and my noble friend, and one I have some power with. . . . I hope to put him on something that may be for his honour and our goods that belongeth to Ireland; I will draw the hearts of these people to him, although no man is without some enemies." 3 *pp.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646[-7], January 15.—Since my last to you, I have been with Col. M[onck] and Sir John Veale. The Colonel tells me that he cannot be ready until Tuesday next, and then carries only a thousand pounds with him. Sir John Veale believes the Lord Lieutenant will not go over, but that Sir Thomas Fairfax is to be the man. "This he told me with some signs of sorrow both in his countenance and speech." 1¼ *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646[-7], January 20.—Memorandum that on this date he saw Capt. Adam Meredith in the presence of Sir Thos. Meredith, his uncle, asked him whether he was the author of the book entitled "Ormond's curtain drawn" (to which he assented) and complained that he felt himself injured, in that Thos. Hill's untrue accusations against him of embezzling goods were in this book set down as truths, and his name was inserted as having attended Lord Ormond to the Cessation "as part of that stuff," without stating by what warrant he attended, although a few pages before, Sir John Borlase, then one of the two Governors of Ireland, who issued the warrants, was much commended "as

having stood constantly to his tackling." Capt. Meredith answered that Percivall's name had been added in the margin without his consent, and that he was only named in the book "as a witness about the great numbers of men fed on the stores, and that he conceived that to reflect more upon the Lord of Ormond than any other testimony, although it was struck out by another unknown to him." Percivalle further complained that things were unjustly charged against him concerning the provisions, and offered to justify himself, but Meredith said that would require some time, and he was now going out of town, whereupon Percivalle urged him to stay the book until the truth was examined rather than to suffer an untruth to be conveyed to posterity by his means.

Also, memorandum that on the 15th he went to the Lord Lieutenant [Lisle], and told him that having understood from Colonel Hill that since the last spring (when he had complained of misinformations concerning the cessation and had been assured by his Lordship that he stood upright in his opinion) he had been accused to his Lordship of practices which made him incapable of the public service, and having also understood by Col. Hill that his Lordship would willingly speak with him, he now came to attend his Lordship, being sorry that through malice he should receive any testimony of his Lordship's disfavour, after he had before satisfied him. His Lordship said that he had been misinformed and that he stood clear in all, save that some said he was so engaged to Lord Ormond that he was not capable of public employment "which his Lordship protested he saw not ground enough at any time to believe, and yet that he could not utterly reject it, being so strongly asserted, but suspended his opinion. He said further that some about the town went about to make defence for the Lord of Ormond and to vindicate him, as if he had done the Parliament no disservice, and would have been conceived fit to be continued in the employment that he was in. He said also that he was not malicious against him, if he had, that he could easily have made him an excepted person, and that if the Parliament should employ him, he would not be employed by them if they would give him 20,000*l.* a year." Percivall assured his Lordship that he was under no obligations to Ormond beyond ordinary courtesy and civility; had always expressed his opinion that he was "so great a delinquent to the Parliament, that there was scarce any greater in any of the three kingdoms," and "a most unfit man to be trusted to carry on the war" in Ireland; and would venture his life "as soon against the Lord of Ormond as any of the Irish in this quarrel, for the religion and interest of England." Finally, told his Lordship of his hard condition, having lost his estate by the rebels, spent the remainder and contracted much debt in the Parliament's service, and having much money due to him by the State. Prayed his Lordship's help, who said he would be no hindrance, but it would be better to wait until he had gone before applying for money. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646[-7], January 20.—Has waited twice on Col. M[onck], who has promised (if possible) to settle a right understanding and do all friendly offices when he goes over. 1 *p.*

Sir James Montgomerie to his cousin, Sir Philip Percevall.

1646[-7], January 26. Carrickfergus.—States that the officers of the British army there having met and drawn up a representation of their services, sufferings and wants, are about to send some gentlemen up to London to present it; and that they have chosen Sir Philip and certain others to join with those sent over as agents to solicit the business. Encloses a letter from Sir William Stewart. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Sir Jo. Veale.

1646[-7], January 29.—Has been informed that Sir John has spoken disparagingly of him, and though he can hardly believe it of so old a friend, he cannot forbear to tell him what he has heard, desiring him to say if anything "stick" with him, that he may try to give him satisfaction. ½ *p.*

Alexander Pigott to Sir Philip Peircevall.

1646[-7], January 29. Cork.—Presumes that London has later intelligence from Dublin than he has. For affairs in Munster, "our sky seems clear in the eyes of most men, but it is too true (notwithstanding what specious compliances soever do interpose) that the same constellation is as active, and has as great an influence on the affections of the people to divide them as ever. And yet hath God appeared mightily in confounding that wisdom, making it a lamp to most of the best to discern an honest, noble and ingenious meaning from a fraudulent and hypocritical one." Col. Jephson is delayed by a report of the Lord Lieutenant being at the waterside, on his way thither. 1 *p.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to the Lady Phillips.

1646[-7], January 30.—By the enclosed, (*wanting*) you will see that I am thought a man of worship. If needful, let Will Dobbins appear for me, or see Fenton Parsons about it. I am also summoned to appear before the County Committee here, within two days, to do homage for the 5th and 20th part. Pray tell me whether it is better to compound for it there or here, "since I see of necessity I must be purged." I have received Mrs. Jephson's things, excepting the pomander, bracelet, tulip roots and letters. No news of W. J[ephson's] landing yet. 1 *p.*
Evidently meant for Sir Philip Percivall.

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

[1646-7, January.]—The bad weather has kept us in our garrisons, but "as we have done nothing, so (for aught I can learn) the Irish have yet concluded of nothing at Killkenny

(where the factions on either side are very industrious), but it is thought that they who are for [confirming] the peace with Ormond will carry it against the Nuncio.

"It is needless to tell you of anything between Bro[ghill] and me, Will Jephson is so perfectly acquainted with all. Yet I must desire you to believe from me that never man did perform a sister's undertaking* in his behalf better than he has done, that is to say (according to the old author T.B.) the quite contrary way. But providence so will have it that the more openly he appears to do so the worse is his success, for his endeavours to make the new colonels of his faction has made them detest his ways; and their being prepossessed with an ill opinion of me before they came hither has made them look so narrowly into my present carriage and enquire so much after my past behaviour in the service as that they are well satisfied all that is done or said to my prejudice is through the malice of such as have interest in those that have power." My wife presents her services to your lady and yourself. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "Rec. 11 Feb., 1646, by Major St. Leger."

Sir Philip Percivalle to his cousin, Capt. Adam Meredith.

1646[-7], February 1. London.—Before you left town I spoke to you of "an abuse intended me in a book whereof you are the author, by inserting my name both in the margin and the body of the book," which you told me was done without your privity and promised to have struck out. I find from the printer that he has received no orders for this, but is told to proceed with the work, and therefore must demand that you write to him at once a letter which I will deliver, acting in this matter "according to the good old rule, do as you would be done unto." *Draft.* 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "To Capt. Adam Meredith, about the falsehoods in his book."

Sir William Stewart to his nephew, Sir Philip Perssewall.

1646[-7], February 5. Letterkenny.—I have written several letters to you, but received none. It would be a comfort to me and your aunt to hear of the well-being of you and your family in these times of calamity. You are chosen as one agent for the British forces in these parts and my son John is another, whom I have told to follow your advice in all things. We have been much neglected by the Parliament, but hope that by your solicitation we shall get some relief. 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Sir Philip: "Sir Wm. Stewart by his son John, rec. ult. Feb., 1646. Sir Robert Hannay, Sir Phil. Percivalle, Lieut.-Col. Owen Conally, Capt. Shawe, Capt. Beresford, Mr. Rob. Ormesby, Capt. Jo. Stewart, Lieut. McGill, Major Geo. Rawdon," [agents].

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* Lady Ranelagh. *See* p. 374 *below.*

Sir Adam Loftus.

1646[-7], February 5. London.—Being now about to repair to his charge in Ireland, he certifies that he has been for many years well acquainted with Sir Philip Percivall and has observed that he has discharged divers weighty employments with much ability and integrity; that as Commissary General of the victuals for the army he was not only at great charge and hazard but took extraordinary care both in proposing means and contributing his best assistance for the support of the army until the first Cessation; that he has always manifested good affections to the Parliament of England, and that he is a person worthy of favour and encouragement. *Signed.* ¼ *p.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1646[-7], February 5.—Colonel M[onck] put to sea yesterday. "He told me at parting that he had to tell Inchiquin from the Lord Lieutenant that when he was there he should find him his very real friend, maugre anything that was done or said to him to his prejudice. . . Colonels Sydney and Sir H[ardress] W[aller] have dined once with me here. The latter looked on me with that strangeness as if he [had] never known me afore, but if he knew how little I cared for it, haply he would have altered his copy." Col. M. took over sixty horse and two hundred and forty foot, of Col. Needame's regiment I think. I will deliver your letter to Mr. Vizar and will observe all your directions to him and to myself. I hear that my mother is at Milford, and intend within two days to go and fetch her hither. 1½ *pp.*

Addressed to "The Lady Phillips, at Capt. William Parsons' house in Martin's Lane, near Long Acre end," *but endorsed by, and evidently intended for Sir Philip Percivall.*

Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646[-7], February 9.—Notes for a letter.

Voted in the House* that the [Irish] Committee at Derby House consider what forces are fit for carrying on the war of Ireland in an offensive way, and the charge. It was the motion of *Stapil*[*ton*].

Now there is little use of the army here a good part of them are like to be sent over, and such officers as they that employ them hold most fit; interim, there are so many regiments in Ireland already, viz.: thirteen horse and thirty-nine foot, with what are agreed with to go, that I doubt the charge will not be speedily raised and will amount to so much as will dishearten most men. 98 and 98 the elder [*the two Jephsons*].† . . .

You see who go now, and they intend 95 [*Col. M. Jones*?] after, as is conceived, and (by some of his friends) said. Others are of another mind.

I hear Col. Grey commended, not so of many others. [*Sir H.*] *Waler* will be most active. *Valentia* has a good esteem of 140 [*the Lord President, i.e., Inchiquin.*] *Temp*[*le* ?] not so. *Mered*[*ith*] will shortly follow, I suppose.

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* On Jan. 28. See *Journals.* † The next two words erased.

Darel is a pretty honest conscientious man, I think; *Doctor* and *Lyn** are so (bar relations), *Turbr*[*ville*] ignorant and ill. Need not wish any to make right use of all. Time and patience and constancy in virtue overcomes much.

Mr. Basill, preferred by Speaker to be Attorney General, an honest gent. *Parsons*, if they follow fa[ther?] are moderate. Many preferred by *Temp*[*le*?] but some of his name not loved by him, as I am told. Letters from 89 [Broghill?] have been three *days* here, *not* read. The Committee sat since Lord Lieutenant went once, viz.: yesterday, but did little.

The warrant for recruiting L[ord] I[nchiquin's] regiment and for Major Jephson's clothes, &c., is yet under a promise.

Too much modesty of *Percyval* has hindered him, not unwillingly. *Draft, with many erasures and corrections.* 1½ *pp.*

[*The words in italics are in cypher* (*undecyphered*). *For key see Introduction.*]

Sir Chas. Coote to Sir Philip Persiwall.

1646[-7], February 10. Derry.—Complains that he has received some hard measure in the distribution of things, but hopes that Sir Philip will hereafter have influence in those businesses, and feels assured of his good affection and care. Cannot write more, Sir Robert Stewart being in haste. 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "Lord President of Connaught. Ans. 9 March."

Col. Thos. Pigott to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1646[-7], February 11.—Lord Moore will tell you the true state of Dublin. "He was often pumped here to know whether he had any overture from Ormond, which I more than think he has.

"The Lord Va[lentia] hath dined twice with me, in whom I find better inclinations than in any of the rest. Yesterday the L[ord] L[ieutenant] dined with me with all his appurtenances, Sir J. T[emple] excepted, who desired to be excused."

I must go into Wales tomorrow to fetch my mother, and shall not be back under twelve days. Mr. Vizar promises to observe our directions. Your land is let for 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* more than last year, but the want of stock here prevents rents from rising. "My little boy died this afternoon, which has very much sadded and afflicted" my wife and me. 1 *p.*

Addressed: "For the Lady Phillips," &c.

Endorsed by Percivall: "Col. Pigott, rec. 15 Feb."

Sir James Montgomerie to his cousin, Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 12. Rosemount.—I mean to follow your advice as to keeping my military employments, which I was only inclined to part with "when a dangerous and heavy disease lay upon me, which if it had continued, I would have been glad to have retired myself where I might have been free of all trouble."

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* Dr. James Currer, physician, and Marmaduke Lyn, apothecary-general to the army in Ireland.

When my Lord Lieutenant comes over I hope he will find my conduct to have been such as befits a man of honour, and meanwhile I send by the bearer certificates from the eminent men of this province which will shew my deserts to him and others in other characters than have been lately presented to their view. Your account of Sir Patrick Wemys gave me great satisfaction. As for Sir J. T. [Sir John Temple] I have pressed kindness upon him and shewed him all the courtesies I could as he passed through these parts; and I am certain "he never knew anything of me which I would care were proclaimed at Charing Cross." [*This part of the letter is dated November* 2, 1646.]

Postscript.—February 12. I wrote this letter long ago, but the coming of the Commissioners and other things intervened to delay the messenger. And now other business is put upon you by the affection of your friends, by which your fellow agents will fare the better for your sake, for not one of them would have got a penny for charges, but that I could not deny to them what I was determined you should have. Mr. Davies (your true friend) and I removed the only objection made against you, viz.: " that your estate being in Munster and Leinster, you would little mind Ulster; which we affirmed you would never balance with your credit to discharge faithfully the trust by our army reposed in you for the relief of our forces in Ulster and Connaught. . . I have given this gentleman, Lieut. Hugh McGill, who commands my troop, particular instructions for everything which concerns myself or my distressed nephew, the Lord Montgomery," and pray you to afford him your advice and directions. It is said by some that the animosity between you and Sir John Temple, who has such power with the Lord Lieutenant, may prejudice your agency, but I hope your judgment and discretion will guide you. Sir John Clotworthy esteems you highly. 2 *pp.*

Sir Erasmus Borrowes to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 12. Dublin.—Prays him to remind Sir William Parsons and Sir Adam Loftus of his desire for employment in Ireland. His wish is to have command of a troop of horse, as he was in Lord Viscount Powerscourt's troop for twenty-three years, and was his lieutenant to his dying day. He is well provided of horses and other necessaries, and with a good heart to do mischief to the rebels. ¾ *p.*

Richard FitzGerald to his brother, Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 13. Oswistree.—Your loving letter of January 23 was sent to me when I was upon my journey to North Wales. I go to-morrow to Shrewsbury to meet Major-General Mitton about the settling of the Ordinance in Montgomeryshire, the Committee having resolved to do nothing till they had acquainted him with it. They said he was at Wrexam in Denbighshire, and that two of them would go to him yesterday.

I resolved to go with them, but they put off their journey till Monday, so I came here on Saturday night, to be half way, and now hear that the Major-General is at Shrewsbury. Pray thank my nephew John for his letter and tell him I rejoice that he is at Cambridge.

As for my place in Munster I will do as you advise. I am sorry [*name erased, possibly* William Jephson] is disappointed, but "it was decreed from the beginning none allied or born there shall have command unless a time-server, a back-biter, a flatterer and worse or a relative to such. Pardon me, dear bought experience makes me speak so feelingly." 1 *p.*

James Sall to Sir Philip Piercivall.

1646[-7], February 13. Dublin.—Has lived in Dublin since Sir Philip's departure, and has been put to hard shifts. Prays a recommendation to his friends "that are to come this way." Has relieved many, and offended no honest man. ½ *p.*

Val [Savage] to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1646[-7], February 16. [Dublin.]—Lieut. Leigh will have told you of the sad disaster at Kells, when my Lord Lieutenant was expecting their answer touching the cessation propounded by themselves.

Now that the times are like to alter, I would willingly undertake the business which T. H[ill] did formerly, and am confident I could find means to discharge it. Your brother Usher told me this day that the tenants of Kinsaly inform him that Edward Butler has procured a *custodiam* of the lands out of the Exchequer. We intend to acquaint my Lord with it, and get it recalled if we can. I have got an order from the Council for taking off your cess. "We are in great danger, and do fear those enemies within as well as those without." ¾ *p.*

Richard FitzGerald to his brother, Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 16. Shrewsbury.—I wrote to you last Sunday from Oswistree. On Monday I came here, a journey of twelve Welsh miles, four at least of which I had to make on foot, partly for cold and partly for fear of my horse slipping on the ice. I found that Major-Gen. Mitton had ridden forth with his wife on her way to London, and he did not return until nine o'clock at night. "I gratified his housekeeper to send me notice the next morning when he was stirring, but I had no notice till he had gone abroad, being on horseback betimes to view his lands about that town (a fair estate) which he had not viewed since the wars began . . . After supper on Tuesday night, I had access to him and acquainted him with my business. I found him a very real, plain dealing gentleman," and he signed me a letter to the Committee for Montgomeryshire, of which I send you a copy.

I shall present it at Redcastle to-day, but I believe there will be only the Governor there, for the Committee has broken up and will not sit again till next week, Col. [Philip] Jones, the chairman, and Lieut.-Col. Twistleton having gone to Wrexham to a general meeting of the Committees of North Wales for the Association to conclude its affairs. This Committee affirms that our ordinance is not yet put into execution in any of the shires of North Wales. I pray you let me be certified of this, for if so, I hope I have done well in South Wales, though I have not been into Cardigan and Carmarthenshires yet, as the extremity of the weather will not permit me to journey into those remote, mountainous regions till the snow be dissolved. 1 *p.*

Overleaf:

MAJOR-GENERAL THO. MITTON to the COMMITTEE FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

1646[-7], *February* 16. *Shrewsbury.—Hearing from Mr. FitzGerald that the Committee delay to put in execution the Ordinance of* 18*th of October*, 1644, "*For the weekly assessments in England and Wales for the relief of the British armies in Ireland*" *until they have consulted with himself; and having perused the said gentleman's instructions from the Committee of Both Kingdoms, he recommends them to proceed to execute the said Ordinance according to the desire of the honourable Houses, assuring them that he will never be wanting to concur with them "in the furtherance of so pious and necessary a service for the Church of God and the honour and safety of this kingdom and the Dominion of Wales." Copy.* ¾ *p.*

SIR WILLIAM USHER to his brother, SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1646[-7], February 16. [Dublin].—The bearer, Mr. Plunckett, will tell you why he comes, and you will need no invitation from me to afford him and the rest your best advice and assistance. I hope their desires are granted before this address can arrive; if not, I presume it may facilitate them, for now, the Parliament here being engaged, no submission made by the rebels will hinder the receiving of such forces as shall be sent over. This application being made with the approbation of the State, they cannot refuse their vote in it, and the late alteration in affairs there lays on us a greater necessity to embrace any conditions they (*i.e.* Parliament) may offer us. Sir Edward Povey goes over on Monday next. [Private affairs.] 1¾ *pp.*

SIR WILLIAM STEWART to his nephew, SIR PHILIP PERSSEWALL.

1646[-7], February 19. Letterkeny.—I have enjoined my son John to be advised by you in all things, and I am exceeding glad that you are chosen agent for us in these poor parts. We

hope the Parliament will help us, or we are broken. I wish I could know how the King is disposed of and how business goes in England. Frank remembers his service with mine. ¾ *p.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 19.—The Lord Lieutenant left Bristol on Tuesday last and is gone towards Minehead, where it is thought he took shipping yesterday for Cork. Lord Va[lentia], Sir A[rthur] and Sir A[dam] Loftus went by sea in Capt. Swanley's ship (brother of the Admiral) to Minehead, where they were to take in the Lord Lieutenant. They carry but six hundred foot with them and no horse. "Sir H[ardress] W[aller] is gone along with him. Doubtless they mean much ill to In[chiquin], but I know it cannot surprise him, therefore I hope he will play his game the more warily and patiently." Mr. Vizar has been here. Though he pay 3*s.* per week for cellarage, yet holding his hand will make amends to him, for it [flour?] has lately risen five to seven shillings a barrel. He means to part with none until Lent. Hill, the baker, has lately come from Dublin. "He was as familiar with Sir J[ohn] T[emple] as if he had been his uncle or brother." The Lord Lieutenant has given him a certificate that he is his chief baker for the army in Ireland, and his servant. "My little boy's death did so much grieve my wife that I could not go into Wales for my mother, but have sent for her and do daily expect her here, where when she has refreshed her a little, my wife intends to wait on her to London." 2 *pp.* 2 *seals with crest.*

Endorsed as received on the 22*nd.*

Hugh Persivall to Sir Philip Persivall.

1646[-7], February 22. Kinsale.—States that the Lord Lieutenant [Lisle] landed on Sunday morning "at Plonkett's custodiam, Archdeacon's house," and has been very nobly entertained by Capt. Plonkett there. He has now gone up to Cork. He brought with him about fifteen hundred soldiers and, as is reported, good store of moneys. ⅔ *p.*

Richard FitzGerald to his brother, Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 22. Hereford.—I intended to return into Montgomeryshire this week, but now I doubt it, for the business of this county is much obstructed by the negligence of high constables and collectors, whose defaults are not punished according to the ordinance. This day and to-morrow, the high collector is busied with the Committee of Accounts here and cannot extract the defaults for me, and Wednesday is the fast day [Ash Wednesday] so that I cannot move the Committee in the matter until Thursday. Until I know how they will act, I need not trouble you to procure letters to them, either of thanks or reproof. "There are among them men forward enough, and one or two somewhat indulgent to the country, as

they would be thought. I meet in every shire with some such, and I observe they are of the godly party for the most part, which makes me hope they may be won by arguments of piety. In the meantime the work is hindered and I am put to extraordinary expenses; hiring of guides in Wales and their drinking and diet, costs me more than a servant to ride with me." In returning from Montgomeryshire, I went to the Radnor Committee to ask what had been done upon the warrants of November, but they knew nothing, "for indeed none of them were then present, and those noble gentlemen who dispatched my business then are since voted delinquents and sequestered by this Committee, and, as I hear, Mr. Rotherick Gwyn and Capt. Lewis are now at London to compound." If Lord Broghill is there he may interpose for Mr. Gwyn, "who honours the house of Cork affectionately and is their kinsman." I am going back into Radnorshire next week, when the Committee sit. I am informed that the money is collected and in the sub-collector's hands, because the high constable refused to take his office upon him. I like not the Committee of Montgomeryshire, but forbear to tell you why until I see what further they will say to me. 1 *p.*

The letter is dated "Monday, 21 or 22 of February."

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 22. [Dublin.]—"Since my last to you the Archbishop of Tuam died suddenly, some say (and the Bishop of Downe at his funeral sermon said) it was grief (that the things go here as they do) killed him. We had a cessation proclaimed on Saturday which is to continue for three weeks. We get nothing for it, but on the contrary such places as Castle Jordan, &c., which they got by this last continued rebellion, they are to hold, and we are to withdraw our horse &c. from their quarters and are tied in a narrow line.

"The same day the Lord Digby began his journey towards Waterford, and so for France, We have got Ed. B[utler's] custodiam revoked. Bishop Lesly's son landed the other day, having been with his Majesty this day fortnight, and brings strange news thence, which I fear will make those here decline from what they have sent about. I pray God it do not, for there are those here who would hazard all that is dear to them to advise it. My Lord Chancellor, about half an hour since, took coach in company with Preston's daughter to go to Corballyes. He hath kept his bed two days last week, but is very well recovered since Lesly's coming." 1½ *pp.*

Addressed: "To the right worshipful and my much honoured good master, Sir Php. Percivall, knt."

Edmund Smyth to his cousin, Sir Philip Percivalle.

1646[-7], February 25.—"As for Lieutenant Leigh's business it is probable Or[mond's] offer will be accepted . . . and although I conceive Ormond hath not deserved any favour himself,

who hath so far hazarded God's cause, the safety of the poor Protestants there and his own preservation and interest upon nice punctilios, yet no reasonable man will deny but that it is fit to preserve him (though guilty of much evil) rather than by destroying him thereby to destroy so many innocent people. Yet I have been informed that [there are] some whose fiery zeal hath so far transported them that they have said it were better all those innocent people should perish rather than he should escape unpunished, grounded, as I conceive, upon that text that evil is not to be done that good may come thereof. I am sure those men steer not their judgments according to God's rule, who would have spared all the people of Sodom for the sake of ten righteous. They on the contrary would destroy a whole people for the iniquity of one man. But I hope the men of that fiery spirit have marched so furiously that they have almost run themselves out of breath . . .

"I heard formerly the Lord Lieutenant was gone. I pray God guide him better than Sir J. T[emple] for the good of that people; for so that business may be done, I know neither you nor I care by whom it is done; but I have no confidence either in the one's counsel or in the other's action." One of the House tells me that he does not think the Lord Lieutenant's commission, which terminates in April, will be renewed, as "the party by whose power he was nominated is not the swaying party as they were then."

As to your coming into the Commission, although it will oblige your continual attendance and put you to some expense, yet it may conduce to the benefit both of the public and of your own particular, as giving you the power of contributing to the advancement of the general affairs of the two kingdoms, and putting you in the way of employment which may be for your interest.

The acceptance of the employment of Ulster can be no disadvantage, as you can waive it again when you find a better, and meanwhile "it gives a reputation of trust and consequently of integrity, . . . It also gives a check to the malicious slanders of your enemies, and it is possible and likely enough that the not renewing the commission or the surrender of Dublin may open a way unto you of employment more to your content." 2 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 26.—My mother is here, and intends to go to London by the first coach. She desires you, if there be a good lodging near your house, to take it up for her, as she wishes to be as near your family as she can.

The Lord Lieutenant put to sea from Minehead on the 19th. I spoke yesterday to Sir Jo. Veel about my cousin Parsons, but he says his troop is given to one Lilburne, who was here with the Lord Lieutenant. W. J[ephson] has been promised leave to come over, by reason of his sickness.

My wife intends to wait on my mother to London if the ordinance against delinquents hinder her not. 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], February 27. Cork.—"The Lord Lieutenant landed the 21st, and had his commission read the 23rd of this instant by the Master of the Rolls (who forgot to read the date). As soon as it was read, my Lord made a speech to let us know how much without his privity or desire the place was put upon him, and how really he would follow the public good, without bias or partiality. But that night Sir Thomas Wharton's troop (which I had a little before disposed of) was, upon my Lord of Broghill's desire, granted to his lieutenant, though the man I had given it to could not be excepted against. Other marks of his disfavour does already appear to me, which I seek no remedy for but by my actions to deserve otherwise, resolving to give him no ground to say that I prefer my private ends to the public advantage." He has commanded my attendance so much at the Council and put so many things upon me that I cannot write to many friends. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

John Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7 February ?].—By the time this comes to your hand you will have an agent from every regiment of this side the country, besides Sir Robert Steward. I hope they may have good success, or this country will be ruined, which would pay a good contribution after one year's peace. You will find Lieut.-Col. Conelly a very honest man and one you may be free with. Teach him what to say or do, and he will do it without fear. I wish with all my heart I was with you to speak plainly of how this country and Connaught have been served in this Lord-Lieutenant's time. "Out of twelve score thousand pounds given by the Parliament, these two provinces hath not had twenty thousand pounds in all things, reckoning arms and ammunition."

I would hazard life and fortune before I would suffer my country to be thus wronged if there were any way to prevent it, and God knows I follow no end of my own. Some of my friends would have me to be one of the agents, but I declined it, knowing my own unfitness, although I will assist according to my best judgment. You are a be allowed a mark a day for charges. If you knew what I have to do to give content to all, you would say I have no small work. It takes up much of my time to reconcile the differences of our English friends here among themselves, but I believe I have satisfied all parties. I desire you will carry Mr. Annesley and his father and Sir Robert King along with you in all things. "This strengthens yourselves, and strikes terror in all knaves and fools."

Postscript.—I know I need not advise you "to carry a fair respect to all those that go over," and to have constant meetings

to set forth the condition of the country. You may make yourselves considerable if you carry things well, and are not ruled by those who seek only their own ends. 4 *pp.*

Endorsed as received on March 2nd.

Jo. Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

[1646-7, February or March.]—Thanks him for his good advice, but cannot possibly get away yet. Would rather (as he wrote before) have to do with ten thousand of the old men than with five hundred of these new ones, who will have beef, butter, cheese, pease, and wheaten bread—things difficult to manage anywhere, and especially there, where nothing is to be had but with much trouble and charge. When he once gets away, will meddle with nothing of the sort again.

If things be not put into other hands, the rebels will gain ground, and hazard the loss of both this province and Connaught, for nothing will prosper in the hands of this present ruler.

Owen McArt's army is now falling down into this country, and the forces are in no condition to resist him, having neither clothes, victuals, shoes, money nor horses; moreover "never were men more discontented at a governor than these parts are at the Lord Lieutenant." It will be strange if he holds out long. Thinks that Lord Valentia and his son Mr. Annesley, if backed by these two provinces, will be able to prevent abuses and do good in times coming.

The Lord President of Connaught depends upon Sir Philip to advise Sir Robert Hanna and Major Ormesby, now going over to solicit supplies. His lordship has often been in a very sad condition, many times not having three days provision left when the next came in; and all that can be raised in this country would not keep the garrisons at Sligo and other places in Connaught for two months. Sir Robert King will be sure to give the matter all the furtherance in his power. 4 *pp.*

Endorsed: "rec. 25 March, 1647, per Capt. Phillips."

Henry Whaley to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

1646[-7, March beginning of].—Feels himself in duty bound, in regard of the many favours he has received from them, to give them an account of the affairs of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant landed on the 22nd of February at Cork, where he found all things, both civil and military, much out of order. "The army hath passed such musters that it is to be feared a third or fourth part will be found wanting, and that which startled my Lord and Council from my Lord President's own mouth was, that of fifteen hundred horse in pay, not above five hundred of them serviceable . . . and for other abuses, they are insufferable, many having custodiams granted them by scores without account, who have wracked the several inhabitants, and most English, without respect of their poverty, to the uttermost rent." His Lordship has given order for fresh musters to be taken, has appointed a Committee of Custodiams (to inquire

into abuses in granting the same) and intends to set up a Committee of Accounts, as in England. He has also established a hospital for the sick and wounded, "with a doctor, apothecary and surgeon," which hitherto had not been so much as thought of.

He may renew the protections held by certain of the Irish, but it will be with stricter conditions, and the castles held by them—about a hundred in number—will probably be pulled down, as "we know these Irish (though protected) want nothing but opportunity to cut our throats."

Understanding the proceedings between Lord Ormond and the Parliament, and the great exigencies of the garrisons under his Lordship's command, he has sent instructions to "the Scotch and British party and those under Sir Charles Coote" to infest the rebels in all possible places, and so divert their forces from Dublin, while he does the like in Munster.

The writer urges the Common Council to present some plan to Parliament for raising money and men with all possible speed, as it is "inconsistent with the peace, the flourishing trade and welfare of England that Ireland lie unconquered," and concludes by a warm expression of his admiration for the Lord Lieutenant; praising the abilities of his mind, the integrity of his heart, the quickness of his apprehension, and the depth of his judgment. *Copy.* 2¼ *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall as read on March 23*rd*, 1646.

Lord Inchiquin to Col. Thomas Pygott, Long Ashton, near Bristol.

1646[-7], March 5. Cork.—"We have apprehended much comfort at the intimation given us of a happy settlement in that kingdom [*i.e.* England] for which we render our humble thankfulness unto the Lord, in whose good time we hope for such a composure of affairs in this kingdom as may tend especially to his glory, whereunto we conceived nothing of human contrivance could more effectually contribute than the late arrival of the Lord Lieutenant-General with those supplies of men and money designed, as we were hopeful, no less for our relief than the subversion of the rebels, though by a short experience we find and feel that in reference to our preservation there appears but very little difference between the effects of his Lordship's access and those we might expect from being subdued by the rebels, the usage which hath been extended towards us who were upon the place carrying with it the semblance rather of a conquest than of relief; that which in the first place they have put in practice being the expelling and removing all the English formerly resident out of our chief garrison without any moderation or regard either to their interest or past services, many numerous families, being of a sudden cast forth into the streets, and being ignorant how to provide for themselves and denied the assistance of authority, have suffered the loss of a very great part of their goods, which immoderate severity and

harshness towards us we observe to proceed from a design resolved upon long before their arrival in this kingdom, where it was preconcluded that our not adhering to the Independent party should render us incapable of so much indifferency as we find they incline to extend even to the very rebels, to whose persons and estates (submitting to their power) they resolve to give protection. And as their transactions are carried on with an excessive high hand, so do they use a singular reservation to themselves, secluding from their counsels Major-General Jephson and myself, as well as all others of relation to this province formerly, except such only as my Lord of Broghill hath intimated to be of that faction. And as in general they give all possible discountenance and discouragement to such as have been engaged in preserving the Parliament's interests in these places, so they heap their marks of diffidence and disaffection with greater rigour on those who seem to have had any near relation unto me."

Col. Jephson will shortly be with you and will give you more particulars. Pray send an extract of this to Sir Philip Percivall, to communicate to such of the House as he shall think fit. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* *Signed.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to his uncle, Sir William Stewart.

1646[-7], March 9.—States that he has seen the certificate made by Mr. Annesley and Colonel Beale, as Commissioners in Ulster, which awards a certain castle and lands to one Capt. Cuningham and the co-heirs of Capt. Sandford, as against Sir William, the said castle and lands to be given up to Capt. Cuningham and garrisoned by him. Has also seen a sealed letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Commissioners, which, he is told, is an order to remove Sir William and put Cuningham in possession.

As to public matters, they [the agents for Ulster] attend daily on the committee appointed, who say that after the business concerning the surrender of Dublin is over, they shall have a particular debate and resolution. *Draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to [Lord Inchiquin].

1646[-7], March 9.—I have received yours of the 16th dated in Cork harbour, but I had it by the common post and have heard nothing of Major [General] Jephson. I shall let your Doctor know your pleasure.

The warrant for money to recruit was, as I hear, left unsigned by one party because it was too advantageous, and refused by others because so much was put before it. "The Lord of Broghill is little beholding to divers of the Committee and to the secretary, who do confidently aver that he never moved for your recruit, and did reprove me for saying he did, urging that they would not suffer for the refusal of so just a thing by the denial of any one of them . . . Will. Parsons is put from his troop and 'tis given to Major Lilburne if he come not by a day, and the letter kept till the day was near come. He is now commanded with

Col. Jones for Dublin . . . he conceives his crimes to be his respects to you and one friend more. Other crime (besides his sickness) he knows none." *Draft by Percivall.* 2 *pp.*

Endorsed: "To Pres."

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1646[-7], March 9.—Yours of the 27th February I received last night. For the date of what you mention, it is said to end on the 14th of the next,* "and as *Holl*†[*es*] told me (*et multis aliis*), there is no likelihood of any more of that kind. We doubt not but everybody will be well advised of your part. *Lord* 86 [*General Fairfax*] hath written thus much to 130 [*Lord Lisle*] this day. If you perform what you promise in that letter, as we no way doubt, it being agreeable both to your professions and principles, you cannot do amiss. We are sorry to see 130 [*Lord Lisle*] in such a particular as that of a *troop* to show himself, but 'tis the better. 89 [*Broghill*], 98 [*Jephson*], &c., write that if they had horse and ordnance, they could do much with them.

"Dublin is now, as we suppose, ours, if we send in time to receive it; and that's no small comfort to many of us, who do determine to expect awhile the issue of it. 105 [*Sir A. Irby*] went out of town to-day for a fortnight, and 104 [*Sir John Clotworthy?*] goes two or three days hence, but will write; presses me much to go to help settle things amiss. I send you some pamphlets that you may guess how the army will be disposed. The head quarters are now at Saffron Walden, and ten thousand men quartered thereabouts. Much ado about it, and great hopes that that unhappy climate [Ireland], will ease us of most of them, though many do think it will not be very suddenly . . . It was told a friend of mine by 88 [*Grey?*] that it was high time 89 [*Broghill*] came, that he had from four hands that all was in disorder when he came, and that all that came from 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*‡] (amongst others) were the scum of malignants, &c. He also said that it was written by some that there was no provision for the horse, but now it appears otherwise. That 130 [*Lisle*] wrote it is not acknowledged, but is set forth, and *Jones* showed it this day. He also gave a paper severally of his voyage. 101 [*the King*] does nothing. 104 [? 140 *President*] neglected to write to 130 [*Lord Lisle's*] wife, which I called on oft, and doubt thence it may be collected that satisfaction was given by the former letter on that business, but will mend that fault. He that took care of sending you the letter to *MacAdam* [*Sir Arthur Loftus?*] is your friend, and told me many things." *Draft by Percivall.* 1 *p.*

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* *i.e.* Lord Lieutenant Lisle's patent. *See* Inchiquin's letter, p. 365 above.

† The words in italics, in this and succeeding letters, are in cypher, deciphered by the editor, who, however, has only been able to guess at many of the proper names, represented by a single number. For key, *see* Introduction.

‡ "Lord Lieutenant" here probably means Ormond.

Lord Inchiquin to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers.

1646[-7], March 10. Cork.—Letter concerning the proceedings of the Lord-Lieutenant, printed in Lords' Journals, ix, 108. *Copy by Sir Philip Percivall.* 1½ *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall: "To the Speaker from the Lord President of Munster. About his commands."

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], March 11. Cork.—"I have at length gained the enclosed copy of the propositions made by the Irish clergy, wherein though those of the Nuncio's and clergy's faction have over-voted the rest, yet it so falls out that the party so over-borne by numbers is far stronger in power than the other, being the men of the best esteem and estate in the country, who, forbearing to act what the other vote, have reduced things with them to very great distraction, so as they have neither any army in present readiness nor are able to go effectually in hand with the framing and raising one to oppose us. The last two months they have spent for the most part in factious disputes and strugglings among themselves touching these propositions and some capitulations about the Marquis of Ormond, who hath seemed to them so ready to comply with them in general that they apprehended nothing less than that he should (as he hath undertaken) surrender to the Parliament, esteeming his applications to them a reasonable ground for their backwardness to embrace any proposal of his, whose application to the Parliament hath much startled them, and may drive them to more entireness amongst themselves. But as this was little expected by them, so the people in this province will in no wise credit the report of it, and seem assured that the Marquis and their Supreme Council are agreed, which those who are not privy to what hath passed in England may with some reason believe, in regard it is certain that when the Marquis his agents were dismissed from Kilkenny with an absolute denial of his propositions, they soon after sent up agents to him (apprehending, as may be thought, some fear of what he hath sithence done) and offered him all he [was] before denied, which I hope is come too late, for if he should a second time delude us, it would render him the unworthiest person in the world." *Signed.* 1 *p.*

John Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], March 12. Carrickfergus.—I am doing the best I can to serve my country, but would rather have to do with all the old army than with these new men, who are the most untoward people in the world, and whose officers have no command over them, which makes it a hard business for the place where they are.

My reason for desiring you to be a commissioner was that "I saw you were clouded by a fool and knave," and thought that your being chosen by two provinces for this employment would make your enemies take notice that you are not so ill thought of

by your country as they could wish, and will satisfy others that the reports of you have been false, and shew them what you are and how useful you may be to your country.

I have written to Mr. Frost about yourself, but think it will be of little purpose to write concerning Sir Paul [Davys] or Lord Lother until I come myself.

Pray present my service to Lord Inchiquin when you write, and advise him to close with Lord Vallentya, who may be useful to him, and again I beg you to be with Mr. Annesley and Sir Robert King as much as you can, for they are both honest and able. Do not fail, as occasion may require, to write to all the colonels and give them the best accounts you can. Take special notice in your letter to Sir James Montgomery of his respects to you; for I believe he is your real friend. The officers here are sending Captain Burg on Monday to the Lord of Ormond at Dublin, to know his mind and to settle the best course for his preservation and those under him. My ship has come safely back from Spain, and has been forced in here (on her way to Liverpool) by contrary winds, so I intend to come over in her. She is a vessel of twelve guns, and will have in her near 3,000*l.* worth of mine. 3 *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to the House of Lords.

1646[-7], March 12. Cork.—Requesting that commissioners may be sent to dispose of moneys, &c., to the army and settle matters concerning the lands and other property of the rebels, as otherwise, if the Lord Lieutenant should go to Dublin, and remove with him the treasures and stores of the Province [of Munster], he cannot see how the improvement aimed at could be made or the forces left there be preserved from ruin. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1646[-7], March 12.—It does not appear that Fenton Parsons has received the ticket which I sent him from the Commissioners of the Army, for near 140*l.*, "neither that he offered the Articles of War to clear me."

William Jephson was ready to come over when the Lord Lieutenant landed, which has retarded him for a while. I hear that the rebels are drawing near to Dublin. I wish with all my heart that M[ichael] Jones were there with but two thousand foot and money enough. The Lord Lieutenant has sent over for the horse on this side, but I hear they will not move without money. 1½ *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1646[-7], March 13. Cork.—"It was very discernable in a few days after my Lord Lieutenant's landing that his Lordship and some that accompanied him had pre-designed with some upon the place to endeavour all they could to fasten as many injuries and affronts upon me as they could find any latitude for

the practice of, which having observed to work no higher or lower effects in me than a just sense of those injuries, and a declaration of that sense, as also of the rights and power wherewith I was invested by authority of the Houses, hath caused them to resolve of proceeding to a further height, and to employ my approved friend Sir Arthur Loftus with some remarkable recollections of my actions, to recriminate me withal in England, and to raise me all the disadvantages he is able, by private and public insinuations. But as the confidence I have in the justice of the Houses, and the conscience of my own integrity, will not suffer me to be apprehensive of any prejudice they can place upon me by that course, especially if I may have, as I dare not doubt, an equal hearing, so I find that the scattering and fomenting of loose and malicious rumours with persons ignorant of the design doth work much disadvantage to the party recriminated in particular judgments and opinions. I am desirous to provide in some measure as well as I am able against that kind of secret mining, and have to that end sent you only some brief heads of injuries apprehended and done me, whereof Major-General Jephson will upon discourse give you the exemplification at large, and I am confident call some things more to memory which the turbulency of affairs I am involved in and some other pressures of different contingencies will not suffer me to capitulate. I shall desire that having possessed yourself upon discourse with the Major-General of the large sense these briefs carry with them, you would please to apply your knowledge of them to the right information of such as you think fit or pertinent to settle a right understanding of me with, and that you would proceed therein as your judgment and affection shall guide you.

"But because I would not willingly you should too publicly and apparently appear on all occasions of this kind, and that it is improbable my Lord Lieutenant will give admission to any one to depart hence that may in any likelihood afford me the justice of his good word, I have desired my Cousin Pygott to take an occasion of coming up to London, and to interpose a little in my justification obviously, as you and Will. Jephson shall advise. I shall be somewhat sparing in the use of my pen in regard of the Major-General's personal coming thither, but shall never be frugal in the expence of any endeavour that I may use to advance the credit wherewith I desire you should believe me to be your affectionate friend and servant."

Postscript.—"The Irish have added the enclosed particle to their oath of association.

"I have sent several of my letters unclosed, that Will. Jephson and you may advise touching the conveniency of delivering them or not."

The enclosures :—

1. *Statement by Lord Inchiquin.—Not dated.*

On the 20th of February the Lord Lieutenant arrived at Monkstown, 6 miles from Cork, and I was preparing at once to wait on him, when I received an intimation by Sir A. L[oftus] and Sir H. W[aller] that he did not wish

me to trouble him that day. About noon Sir Hardress came into the city and found that I was sending out a party of Col. Roe's regiment towards McCollopp and Tallagh, the former being a strong castle lately surprised by us, whereupon he posted back to the Lord Lieutenant, and presently returned and gave orders to the officers to forbear their march, without acquainting me therewith, although the Lord Lieutenant's commission had not yet been read. From this time their evident purpose has been to render me incapable of all command; they conceal the movements of the army from me as from an enemy, decline to consult with me at all, and choose rather to remain in ignorance of important particulars than to owe anything to my endeavours.

The usage of the old inhabitants "is such as may be rather apprehended for the effects of a conquest than of relief," and their condition as bad as if the town had been given up on capitulation, the displacing both of them and of my officers being aggravated by the extreme scorn and insolency of those who prosecute the design. "In a more strict and rigid manner they handle all that have any relation to me or Major General Jephson, and no crime can be so penal as to have either a dependency on or an affection to either of us," and men of known integrity and devotion to the Parliament's cause are removed, because advanced by me, while commissions are given frequently to persons who have actually served against it. 3¼ *pp.*

2. *Further statement by the same.—Not dated.*

That sithence his Lordship's landing he has taken all occasions to manifest his disfavour towards me, while he heaps respects upon Lord Broghill. That the managing of affairs here is pried into and scrutinized and all "secret and sinister informations privately cherished and embraced."

That they seem to find fault with matters here, yet amend little, and while they deny pay to several of my officers, under pretence of retrenchment, yet bring over many unnecessary general officers of their own.

That they deny me the benefit of my letters patents under the Broad Seal, upon an ordinance of Parliament, and do disallow the general officers I made by virtue thereof.

That they turn out those who have relation or affection to me with as much acrimony as if they were an enemy.

That they have thrust the Commander of the Fort of Cork out of his command without examining his right and interest.

That those who resort to me at meals, or pay me any civil respect, are warned to forbear the ceremony, as likely to prove destructive to them.

That they summon select persons to Councils of War on purpose to affront me, and my Lord told me in downright terms that "he was as willing to be without my concurrence as to have it."

That to avoid owing anything to my advice they repose wholly on Lord Broghill's, who tells them that mine is of no value, and so have shaped designs "whose ill-groundedness they have themselves discovered and whose success hath been answerable."

That the pay of my horse and foot regiments has been withheld, while others have been satisfied.

That "the doctrine here preached by the Lord Lieutenant's chaplains is strong and direct Independency, and the government prescribed and pursued by the Parliament both inveighed against and decried publicly in the pulpit." $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to the Earl of Warwick.

1646[-7], March 14.—Complaining of the Lord Lieutenant's and Lord Broghill's behaviour and proceedings, stating that (as he hears) Sir Arthur Loftus is to give some information against him to the Committee, and praying his Lordship to attend any Committee that shall sit at Derby House on Irish affairs, and—when anything shall be in debate concerning Munster or himself—to move that Col. Jephson shall be heard, he being an able and competent witness of all that has occurred.

"It hath ever been my misfortune to be still a trouble to your Lordship, but . . . it is the nobleness wherewith you have dispensed former favours to me that gives me encouragement." *Copy by Percivall.** 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Lady Ranelagh.

1646[-6], March 15.—"Believing that you could not likely be mistaken in your brother's intentions, and most confident that all the brothers in the world could not persuade you to write more than you credited, I was willing to flatter myself with an expectation that he would second his promises there with performances here, and therefore took occasion to rip up the jealousies that had arisen between us to the end that they might be removed, as I have formerly mentioned unto you; and—there being some promises made at that time by both of us, to acquaint the other with anything which might be a ground of further mis-apprehensions, as also with the author of such information—I told him of a discourse that he had (after that) made unto Colonel Grey, which [if] I be not partial was one of the most unhandsome that ever I knew made, considering the late professions between us. And, Madam, as he did that so privately as that he expected not I should hear of [it], so has he now (by being backed by I will not say who, lest my letter miscarry) manifested

* This and the following letter were probably amongst those which Lord Inchiquin speaks of sending unclosed, and may have been copied by Percivall before delivery.

publicly as much ill-will to me as certainly lay in his power, so as, Madam, I will no longer profess anything I so little mean to perform (though I have been but a little while of that mind) as friendship to him, but really, if it were in my power, I would not do him such injuries as he does me, nor will ever seek to do him any.

"The reason why I make this discourse, unusual concerning a brother to a sister who I know loves him and has no reason to regard me, is because I know the distance between us will come to your ears by other means, and then perhaps you may imagine that the malice I bear him might be of force to lessen the honour I owe your ladyship, which really, Madam, I shall ever nourish, being fixed upon no other object or ground but those gifts which God has given you in much more than ordinary measure. I dare say no more of them, because I am sure you delight to exercise, not to hear of them." *Copy by Percivall.* 1 *p.*

Sir John Temple to [Robert] Reynolds.

1646[-7], March 15. Cork.—Is extremely glad to hear that he has been put upon the Committee at Derby House for the affairs of Ireland, and hopes he will make a thorough reformation. Confesses that he "could not with patience behold all the profits raised here converted to private uses, the abuses in the musters, the disorders in the army, the ill-affections of the officers . . . so as it hath been a great part of the Lord Lieutenant's care and trouble to rectify these notorious abuses." Does not mean to go to Dublin, though his interest lies that way, as he thinks "the main of the war must for this next summer be made from hence," and believes it to be in hands that will carry it on with vigour and diligence. Prays him to come over to Ireland, where he will do more good than in Aldermanbury. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin.

1646[-7], March 16.—Synopsis by Sir Philip Percivall of Lord Inchiquin's two papers of complaints. *Draft.* 4¼ *pp.*

On the back. List [of regiments for Munster].

[Foot].

Lord Lysle.	Lord President.
Sir Hardress Waller.	Sir Ar. Loftus.
Sir Percy Smith.	Sir Wm. Fenton.
Col. Courteney.	Col. Serle.
,, Brockett.	,, Sterling.
,, Roe.	,, Needham.
,, Grey.	,, Blunt.
,, Townshend (not gone).	

[Horse].

Lord President.	Lord Broghill.
Col. Jephson.	
[Lord Lisle.	Capt. Doyley.
Algernon Sydney.	Sir Jo. Temple, not gone.]

LORD INCHIQUIN to WILLIAM LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1646[-7], March 16. Cork.—Reiterating complaints of his treatment by the Lord Lieutenant, but expressing his willingness to submit to be disposed of according to the good pleasure of the two Houses, if it is held to be disadvantageous that a person so inacceptable as he is seemingly made out to be, should officiate under the Lord Lieutenant in the province. *Copy by Percivall.* 1½ *pp.*

COL. THOMAS PIGOTT to [SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL].

1646[-7], March 19.—As I was going to Bristol, W. J[ephson] and Alexander overtook me; they mean to set out for London to-morrow, so I will only say that they assure me "Inchiquin has played his game better and with more advantage and temper than could be expected from him. Sir A. L[oftus] is likewise come over, and gone this day post to London. I hope W. J. will be there early enough to spoil his market. . . . I shall still continue my suit to you to let me know what is done about Dublin, for by a letter I lately saw, 'twas more than suspected that Or[mond] was not real." 1 *p.*

SIR PHILIP PERCIVALLE to COL. THOS. PIGOTT.

1646[-7], March 23.—"I shall never forgive you the keeping of W. J. and your brother so long. The other [Sir Arthur Loftus], who pretended he had nothing but his own private, has strangely prepossessed many. [On Saturday night he did most of his work, and yesterday had his letters read and had audience, and had such a proceeding as well pleased him at the Committee of Both Kingdoms.]*

Pray use great caution in the sending of letters, "and because you are noted, get some other to cover them to some honest man. M[ichael] Jones is gone governor to Dublin as deputy to Col. Algernon Sydney (to whom the Lord Lieutenant had formerly given commission) and to command all the forces there until the Committees or Lord Lieutenant shall otherwise order. Col. Sydney is added to the Commissioners for Dublin and is sent for. Ormond has sent hostages and will give up Dublin."

Your mother is well and shall want no help that I can give her, but the House is very busy. I hear of an intention to bring your friend [*i.e.* himself] into the House, but some say your cousin, Mr. Jo. Vewell and his friend† will prevent it. *Draft.* 1½ *pp.*

LORD INCHIQUIN.

[1647, March ?]—"Answers to objections."

1. It is alleged that I suffered one Lombard of this town to have the benefit of his estate after he was expelled the town and

* The passage in brackets is erased

† ? Sir John Veel and his brother-in-law, Sir John Temple.

had gone into the Irish quarters. The truth is that James Lombard having done good service to the State by discovering to me his fellow-citizens' concurrence with the rebels, and being "an honester man than any other of the Corporation with whom I conversed, having never interested himself in any conspiracy" was, with some few others, allowed to remain in the city and have the benefit of his estate, but as soon as he settled amongst the rebels in Limerick, his rents were detained for the use of the State.

2. I gave no protections to such as had been in arms against us without the concurrence of the Council of War and Provincial Council, and those given were not for their benefit but for our own, to persuade them from their large and plentiful quarters into ours, to people and manure the land, and also (the rebels then "growing to great and high factions amongst themselves") to countenance one party against another, and so bring their divisions to a greater height. The bringing of their stocks of cattle into the country, &c., did not only advance our contributions but made commodities generally cheaper and our markets better furnished, besides giving us now or then "opportunity upon some specious breaches to make handsome seizures of such goods as did belong to those that did forfeit their protections."

"But the great and specious pretence is that I am an Irishman and did this to advantage the Irish, to which I may say, in the first place, that if this be a good objection, it must needs be my misfortune, not my fault, but in the next place I can make it evident appear that I have made more advantageous use of my being an Irishman in gaining intelligence and in agitating matters for the good of the army with the neighbouring Irish than any Englishman could have done," without which endeavours of mine, the State's interest would have been lost. If I had desired to favour them, I could easily—knowing the designs of Parliament for carrying on the war—have done what dis-service I pleased to the State, before the arrival of these present forces.

3. To the charge of my making advantage by the provisions in the store, the commissary's certificate will give full answer "and let me lose my life if any such thing can be proved."

4. "I stand charged with suffering persons in the King's army to enjoy the benefit of their estates here, which I absolutely deny." I never allowed Richard Boyle anything here, but his father, the Archbishop of Tuam, and his brother, Michael Boyle, being Churchmen, had let out money and taken bonds in his name (which were by will bequeathed to Michael Boyle), and they being privy and assistant to the removal of the Irish, I promised them that he should not lose his debts by the expulsion.

5. I stand charged with delivering up the Castle of Inchynecranagh to Mr. Edmond of Ballymarter, "which act being done before the Cessation . . . I cannot take upon me to justify all my then actions as consonant to the pleasure of the Parliament, my sending men for England and other actions declaring me then to be for the King's service; but at that time Edmond of

Ballymarter had never taken part with the rebels . . . and did procure me such intelligence from time to time as gave me to understand the great interest the rebels had in his Majesty, and was afterwards one of my inducements to secure the interests we held in this province for the service of the Parliament." *In the handwriting of Richard Gething, Lord Inchiquin's secretary.* 3½ *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, March 26.—I do not ask pardon for keeping W. J[ephson] so long, for "I would have beaten him out of doors but that I found him so extremely indisposed, and indeed unable to travel till he had refreshed awhile." I will send your letters away to-morrow by Thomas Blake, under cover to my mother Jephson. I hope Col. Jones will go with this fair wind. I desire to know what hostages Ormond has sent over, and what you think he intends to do. I do not know whom you mean by my cousin, Mr. John ————; his surname I cannot read or guess at.* 1½ *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to the Marquis of Ormond.

1647, March 26.—"Being much pressed by the Lady Moore, I make bold to move your Lordship to do that which I cannot but apprehend your Lordship intends to do without it, since you thought fit to propound conditions of safety for yourself against debts without mentioning of your sureties. It is that you will be pleased to think of some course there for satisfying of this just debt of the Lady Moore's or securing it, so as I, who am in a very bad condition to discharge my own debts, may be free from the danger of yours, which I engaged for at your Lordship's request, many years ago.

"It is long since I troubled your Lordship with any letter, neither would I do it now but that I am especially of late much pressed to move your Lordship that some effectual course may be taken in this business."

Docquetted: "The like touching the Lady Lother's debt." *Draft by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

John Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, March 27. Chester Bar.—Announces his arrival in England, having fulfilled all his engagements in Ireland, (in proof whereof he brings certificates from Ulster and Connaught), and desires to know "what is adoing for Ireland," as in his opinion that country is in a worse condition than ever it was since the rebellion began, and if God be not merciful, Ulster and Connaught will be lost, there being "nothing but death in most men's faces." Hopes that now he may "get off from meddling

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* *See* p 376 above.

any more" as he longs for quietness and to live at home with his poor wife and children. If this may be, he will think himself the happiest man in the world. 2¼ *pp.*

Note on the back, that the new English in Lecale have gone to Dundalk and Tyrone, and it is to be hoped the next that go over will be better than they.

Endorsed by Percivall: "Mr. Dav. rec. 3 Apr. open, of Sir Rob. Hanna."

John Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, March 29. Leverpoole.—Renewing his appeals for help for Ireland. Connaught, if not relieved by the 10th of May, must questionless be forsaken, and, that lost, Ulster cannot hold out long. Hears that Mr. Annesley and Sir Robert King, the only men the Lord President relies on, are immediately to come away. Sends his service to Lord Lowther, Sir Paul Davies, Capt. Parsons and their ladies. 1 *p.*

Endorsed as received on the 1st of April.

Sir Charles Coote to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, March 29. Sligo.—I have received a letter from the Committee [of Both Kingdoms] at Derby House, dated February 20th,* ordering me to try to divert the enemy from Lord Ormond's garrisons, "in pursuance whereof, notwithstanding the great weakness of our horse through their perpetual action this winter, both in this province and the county of Cavan, without any other accommodation than grass, I marched forth this last week into the Barony of Treawly, over an unusual ford, and fell so undiscovered into their quarters that we killed about a hundred of Owen McArt's men . . . and brought away about nine hundred cows and some four hundred garrans, and so returned home safe without the loss of a man, I praise God, and intend, my horse being refreshed, to be amongst them again elsewhere. I protest unto you never men served in so miserable a condition as we do here, neither officer or soldier having a jot more to live on than six pounds of oaten meal a week, and we have not two months' provision after that rate from this day, so that if we be not speedily supplied I cannot imagine what course we shall take to support our men; and if Mr. Davis had not most kindly supplied me beyond that which was due on him, we had disbanded before now."

I thank you for your care of us, and beg you to acquaint the Committees, and especially Sir John Clotworthy, with our condition. "We desire but either to be enabled to do service or else that we may be disposed otherwise of. If any other have an ambition to this employment, rather than that so many gallant men and the service should be obstructed, I wish anybody had the place. I hope you will prevent that torrent which carrieth all to Munster, and let us have but men, recruits of horse and

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* *See* Cal. S.P. Dom. 1645-1647, p. 523

means to support them, and I doubt not we shall give a good account of our business here this summer, though the rebels are making of great preparations for our destruction, and to that end coining all their pots and pans to pay their army with."

This bearer being in haste, I must crave your pardon for being so short. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall: "rec. 9 May, answ. 10 May."

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, March 29. Cork.—"I have written most of my business to Col. Jephson, only one or two particulars I shall charge you with, omitted to him. And first that my Lord Lieutenant hath nothing in design or action but plots how to place and displace such as are and are not Independents, the public service in the meanwhile neglected, and preaching against the ordinances of Parliament countenanced and maintained; the malice so great against me that any of those who frequent my house are accounted enemies, the whole conduct of affairs concealed from me with greater care than from the Irish, my person and authority daily affronted, my Lord of Broghill commanding all things at his pleasure, so as my Lord Lieutenant puts the execution of my place in effect into his hands, though I yet continue the name, wherewith I desire Alex. may acquaint Hollis and Stapleton and such others as Will. Jephson and you shall think fit. And I think it would not be amiss the citizens knew that they intend not to prosecute the war according to ordinances of Parliament, but take more care to destroy the Presbyterians than Papists, on whose behalf it is said in the pulpit, and my Lord Lieutenant declares it to be his opinion, that an honest papist is as acceptable (to them) as an honest protestant, for that it is not being papist or protestant that makes one more or less honest. And I confess, as long as they proceed by principles so destructive to the English interest, they have cause to separate me from their councils, yet methinks it is hard that John FitzGerald of the county of Kerry should be sent for out of the rebels' quarters and admitted into their cabinet councils, consulted and advised with, made privy to their designs and held up in a reputation and esteem with them far before me, while I am secluded even from common notions. In pursuance of a result on this man's advice or information (from whom they doubt not to gain some handsome story of my credit and esteem with the Irish, whereof they may make good advantage to their ends), they have concluded to send my lieutenant colonel with eight hundred of the old men into the county of Kerry, whence I may pray very heartily for their return, but not without great cause of diffidence.

"I omitted in my other letters to write what I hear from the Irish quarters. The Lord Digby having some six weeks sithence put to sea from Waterford, and being driven in again by contrary winds, and it being discovered to the rebels that the Marquis intended to surrender, his Lordship was presently seized and

made prisoner with Castlehaven, and my Lord of Ormond's brother, who were going away in disguise.

"Upon the discovery of Ormond's resolution, the Assembly at Kilkenny broke up, and constituted a new Supreme Council, having first put Clamorgan and Preston by all command in their armies. Whom they will now elect for those employments is uncertain, but the distractions reign still so powerfully amongst them that they have no armies or forces yet gathered together, and I am very certain we have lost most b[rav]e opportunity of doing service upon them, having fit weather for action, and all necessaries belonging thereto." In a few days I will write again, so at present I will detain you no longer. *Signed.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall: "Rec. 11 April. Enclosed in a letter to Capt. Crowthey, who had opened it by mischance."

Sir John Veel to Sir Philip Percivall.

[1647 ?] April 1. Bristol.—"I return you many thanks for my brother's* letters that you sent unto me. I am sorry for the difference between you and him, which had never broken forth had you believed what I told you, walking in St. Giles' fields, of his protestations to me concerning you. . . . As for what you write of several persons of quality that have related to you how they heard me here, since my coming hither, speak in vindication of Thos. Hill, they may be persons of quality, but I will justify to their teeth that they are of base qualities that told you so, for I do not remember that I ever spake to any man concerning it, unless it were to Capt. John Parsons by way of discourse in the general, but not a word of the particular difference, for I have my hands so full of public business that I have not time (if I had so little wit or honesty) to intermeddle with other men's matters that concern me not. And that discourse with him (if any were) was only to express my sense and sorrow that any difference should happen between you that have been my ancient acquaintance and some so near friends unto me, upon Hill's occasion. You have known me long, and I think you never knew me deny what I had once spoken, and I am too old now to learn that lesson of saying and unsaying, which was never the part of an honest man. For my part, my honesty is all the rebels left me, which neither they could nor any man I hope ever shall deprive me of." $\frac{3}{4}$ *p. This letter is dated* 1646, *and was originally endorsed so also, by Sir Philip, but the* 6 *has been altered to* 7, *apparently at the time the endorsement was made.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 1. Cork.—I have received your letters of the 16th and 18th ult. and the 1st inst.,† since which I have written several to you, which I hope have come to your hands. "The

* Sir J. Temple.

† Evidently written in forgetfulness of the date. "1mo April" is written over xxx erased.

Grandees here continue their lofty strains very steadily, without retracting anything of their former height, especially in relation to my suppression, all that in them lies, for howbeit we have at this present all the necessaries and utensils of war that can be desired in such a measure as we were never formerly furnished withal, yet there are no designs or thoughts on foot for the prosecution of the war with any effect; only, to decline an imputation of doing nothing, our horses forces are continually employed on skulking, unprofitable projects, concluded on from my Lord of Broghill's advices and pursued clearly with the ruin of my regiment, which is by my Lord of Broghill continually commanded forth on all jaunts and posts, parties and messages, whilest my Lord Broghill's lieth for the most part at rest, and is so become stronger than mine, which before was much the weaker. . . . I understand that they resolve, upon my Lord Lieutenant's departure, not to leave me in any command of the army; what the effects of so much injustice may be I cannot clearly foresee, but can assure you that I resolve not to move any further therein than I may safely with indemnity to the service, resolving rather to sustain any particular injury than to give any impediment to the public, if both may not be conveniently avoided."

I shall write presently to 102, 103, 104* and other friends. Pray present my service to Sir William and Will. Parsons and your lady. I will do what I can for Beverley. You had better employ Hodder to look after the improving of your estate, "which you are, by order of the Council Board made in the behalf of the English in general (the copy whereof I mean to get and send with this), to convert to your own best advantage, and shall have power to bring in Irish tenants if you cannot get English, provided that the State do protect any Irish adjacent to it." [*This last paragraph in Lord Inchiquin's own hand.*]

Postscript.—We hear that Sir A[rthur] L[oftus] was questioned concerning the money which he had "to raise his last of three regiments for this province, of which not one man came upon the place" and also for that which he had to relieve Bunratty. I believe it is only a report, but I am sure he has abused the State egregiously, and would have you to advise with Fenton Parsons and others whether it were not fit to have him brought to an account. 2 *pp.*

Enclosing:

Order of the Council Board in Munster that out of consideration of the sufferings of the English in the Province, they are to enjoy all the profits they can make out of their estates, paying five shillings in the pound to the use of the army in lieu of all other taxes. March 29, 1647. ½ *p.*

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*The allusions to these three in the cypher letters show that they are intimate friends and correspondents of Lord Inchiquin; perhaps Holland, Holles and Sir John Clotworthy. *Cf.* pp. 384, 398, 400.

Col. Thomas Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 2.—[Private affairs.] "I thank you for your news of Dublin . . . If my Lord Ormond resolve beyond sea I think he will be ill-advised. His uncle, Sir Robert Poines [Pointz] has a house in a park some six miles hence which I know he may command. I wish he did, if he quit Ireland. Now I know the name and person your last mentioned. I wish there were room for both, especially for one of them, for I know t'would secure him from many injuries, especially of clamorous and vagrant people." 1¼ *pp.*

Jo. Davies to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 2. Leverpoole.—Recommending the bearer, Capt. Robert Morgan, sent by Col. Mervin's regiment to solicit for them in London. ½ *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1647, [April] 2. Liverpolle.—I doubt not you have received mine by Dr. Collvill and Mr. Trayle's man. Let me hear from you at Mr. Walley's house at Chester (whither I intend to go on Monday or Tuesday), whether anything will be done for Ulster and Connaught, "for I protest I give the one for gone if not supplied some time in May, and the other will not hold out long if that be deserted; who will say the contrary is mistaken, for there is that general discontent and division in Ulster, some for want and some for envy, that if three thousand men would fall into the country, they might do what they please. . . I see not how it is possible to do what is requisite; corn past buying in these parts, rising in all other kingdoms, and none to be had in Ireland. If I might have a 1,000*l.* . . I would not meddle with the men that goeth out of this country, they have been so full fed that nothing there or to be sent from hence can or will give them content." 1¾ *pp.*

Endorsed by Sir Philip as received on April 4th.

[*The letter is dated "March* 2, 1647," *but this is a manifest error.*]

Sir Philip Percivall to [Lord Inchiquin], Lord President of Munster.

1647, April 2.—"Voted yesterday change of government and committees to be sent. Some affirmed in the House danger of incivility, but it is the expectation, and undertaken of friends, contrary, knowing you understand what authority he [Lisle] has, what friends, of what house a Member, &c., and that you will follow the reformation begun. Major-General Jephson hath done you right . . . on all occasions without injuring anybody, and like a man of honour hath spoken what he hath known and seen of you and your proceedings, and of your constant desire that some persons of special trust might be sent to be witness of your actions. So, with prayers for good success against the enemies of our religion and all goodness, I remain your servant." *Draft by Sir Philip.* ½ *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to [Lord Inchiquin].

1647, April 2.—I send you a copy of Mr. Whalie's letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen,* read in Court March 23, which Alderman Bunce has procured for me, and which is authentic; a copy of the docquet of the Lord Lieutenant's patent, which is for a year from the date of the patent, and so expires on the 14th inst.; and a copy of Sir J[ohn] T[emple's] letter to Mr. Reynolds,* received from honest Pier[point]. Make what use you can of it, without giving any distaste to the L[ord] L[ieutenant] or any other. "That is not only the expectation but the undertaking of 104 [*Clotworthy ?*], 103 [*Holles ?*], *Old Pars*[*ons*] and divers other your friends.

"98 [*W. Jephson*] is off the hooks and says he will go suddenly. Sir William Parsons is like to be one of the Lords Justices; and Sir William Waller and Massey are in nomination by one party, and Major [General] Skippon and Cromwell by the other, for the martial commands. This day (probably) it will be determined. *Wil* [*Jephson*] will be for 95 [*Col. M. Jones ?*] *non obstante.*

"Intelligence from 97† that 140 [*President*] had *agent* with 100 [*the House*]. I suppose if *we agents* cannot satisfy it, *W. J*[*ephson*] will. If occasion, I pray you write about it.

"109 [*Sir Arthur Loftus*] is not free from trouble. 97† in want. We expect to hear of some action of yours, by force or stratagem." *Draft by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

Will. Grice to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 3. Chester, "At the White Bull in Northgate Street."—States that fifteen hundred men have gone from Liverpool to Dublin. They have had a fair wind, and there is a free passage "but for the Washford rogues," who, he hopes, will be shortly quelled. 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 4.—"I should have given you an account of the services performed here by my Lord Lieutenant and his train sithence his coming over, but that I find them—and much more than ever was observed here—to be already recorded and in print at London, for what is mentioned to be done towards the enlarging of quarters and the taking of McCollop Castle, was acted before they set foot on this shore. And for any other services, by the light of almost six weeks' fair weather I can discern none. What they design I have not the honour to be made privy unto, only our horse forces, which at this time of the year would reasonably be spared from all kind of unnecessary duty, are frequently harrassed abroad on projects and parties whose employment I am not more a stranger to at their sending forth

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* *See* p. 375 above.

† 97 is certainly *Inchiquin.* Perhaps this is a mistake for 96, *Ireland.*

(though they go constantly out of my regiment) than their small or no success at their return leaves me ignorant what was meant. However by this means our horse are made unserviceable, and so some pretence left for not going, while the weather was seasonable and all necessaries extant, upon actual service. Instead whereof, and of prosecuting the war against the rebels, it is the work and study of these persons lately arrived to persecute and pursue those who have preserved the Parliament an interest here and have allowed them a footing. And it seems to be a principle in their policy that the best way to ruin the Parliament's enemies here is to begin with destroying their friends, for they begin to question, censure and condemn persons of honour and trust that are not declared of their faction for actions supposed to be committed not only long before my Lord Lieutenant was elected over this kingdom, but before I had any commission or authority sent me from the Parliament to constitute those laws by which they now condemn them, . . . thought it be very apparent that we were necessitated in some cases to act somewhat unjustifiably (as to the precise rule of the law) merely for our own preservation, for that in case we had prosecuted with fire and sword, and proceeded so rigorously as they now condemn us to death for not doing, we had utterly perished. And though it appear that we did but defer these open violences and total rejection of all concurrences till we had power to justify ourselves in them, yet are these actions charged on us for crimes, and some already adjudged to death, and others by the same rule pre-condemned, wherein the great maxim they hold, for displacing all that are suspected to be amenable to government and planting confiding Independents in their places, is perspicuously discernable, and that it matters not much whether they have other ground of recrimination against us or not, for some they accuse and condemn by their partial extra-judicial proceedings, and so turn them out of command, others they turn out first and take up matter of accusation against them afterwards. The personal and particular injuries they place on me are so many that I will not now weary you with the recollections of them; the putting me from all command in the army and secluding me from all their counsels, save the public Board, where few matters of importance are agitated, must necessarily be punishments for far greater crimes than I can accuse myself to have committed towards the State, and however they accumulate them upon me, I resolve to suffer them with the greatest measure of patience that it shall please God to endue me withal, and do determine to sustain any injuries in my own person rather than by proceeding further than to an expression of my sense and apprehension thereof, to give them any ground to charge me with impediting the service.

"I shall desire you would please to communicate the contents of this hasty letter with my Lord of Holland, Sir Phillip Stapilton and such noble personages as will not be drawn to favour particular factions against public justice and the Parliament's interest, which is that I stand for, and not any private faction."

2 *pp.* *In Richard Gething's handwriting (as are most of Lord Inchiquin's letters when not holograph), but unsigned.*
Endorsed: "L. In."

C[osny] Molloy to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 5. [Dublin.]—"Here we had last night ten colours of Col. Castle's regiment landed; a greater number was expected and needful.

"The rebels were much daunted and discouraged at our address unto the Parliament, but now encouraged by our slow supplies. . . In the beginning of the rebellion, when the rebels were raw in warlike discipline, the supplies were other than this, the number competent, the men lusty, proper and well disciplined, their officers well experienced and gallant men. These late officers may be good soldiers, but I can assure you their men promise but little on view; there are too many boys amongst them; how contrary this falls out for the right doing the work you may judge. I dare assure [you] there will be much difference found between the hardiness of the enemy now and the time that they began their mischief, and the longer the business is continued or delayed, the more difficult it will prove."

It is said that Parliament does not intend to do much here this summer, which, if it is so, will give the enemy great advantage by giving them time to spoil our quarters, to enjoy their own harvests, and to fortify garrisons and passes.

I pray you forgive my boldness in meddling with such great affairs. Believe me I write nothing but what I conceive the present condition of the country warrants.

"Your friends are well; the town very poor. The yet Lord Lieutenant here hated amongst the Irish most of any man living."
Endorsed by Sir Philip: "Cos. Moll."

Sir Charles Coote to Sir Philip Persivall.

1647, April 6. Sligoe.—I understand that there is some question made of the enlisting of the horse raised by me for the Parliament service in Connaught. I have sent Sir Robert Hannay a list of those now on service, which being recruited and supplied as are those of Ulster and Munster, would, I dare engage my life, soon complete their men and horses. "If such gentlemen as have expended all that ever they had in the world in the service, and lost their blood, their friends, men and horses, and remounted men again, shall be cast off, it will be a great dishonour to the Parliament, and such a wound to my reputation as I shall never be able to clear off whilst I live. If I have exceeded my commission let me suffer; if I have advanced the service, I hope those who have engaged with me and myself shall not receive so great a mark of the Parliament's disfavour as this would be. They have been no charge to the Parliament but one suit of clothes and sometimes a little oaten meal. Sir, I do

assure you, nothing that can befall my own person or fortune can trouble me so much as this; I conceive myself obliged in honour, in common honesty, for to stick to these men."

I have written to several about it, and beg you, if I have any interest in your favour, that you will employ not only your own power but your friends to serve me in this matter. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to the Lord President [of Munster].

[1647], April 6.—I trouble you with a letter enclosed from honest Mr. Annesley to his father [Lord Valentia] and one for Sir Percy Smith. I also send you the votes which have passed about Ireland, "and withal the opinion of Lord Inchiquin's friends that he will show his ingenuity in offering all civilities to the Lord Lieutenant now, giving him the word, after the fifteen days (that denied it unto him before) or anything else that may be comely for him and that there be no exception justly to be taken against any belonging to him. If he could send over a pretty fellow to do as he is bidden, especially in things not so fit for W. J[ephson] and others to appear in, it were the better. . . . I thought to have written by Sir A. L[oftus] but I heard he had put off his journey till now. I wish he had put off his extravagancy in discourse, for his own sake." Col. Jephson hopes for a hearing shortly, and I believe will have all just assistance from Sir Jo. Cl[otworthy], Mr. Hollis, &c. The money for the frigate is not yet to be had. "You cannot do better than keep in on the coast I think. No pillage, no pay. If they be diligent, they will find work enough there." *Copy by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

Munster.

1647, April 6.—"Propositions for the better carrying on of the war in the province of Munster."

1. That a committee may be sent over, as constantly desired by the Lord President, and ordered by the House in September, 1645, to order the means sent from England or raised there, and to audit and examine the Lord President's accounts "and all others there who have received or paid any money or provisions for the army."

2. That course may be taken for discharging the debts contracted by the Lord President and others for the public service.

3. That the establishment for the army may be resolved on and sent over.

4. That the regiments already there may be recruited and those partly sent over completed.

5. That some settled provision may be made for the constant supply of the army, which has hitherto much depended on accidental supplies "by prizes and otherwise."

6. That the saddles and furniture for Col. Jo. Buller's two hundred dragoons may be sent away "and order taken to make up a regiment of five or six hundred, if it be so thought fit." ½ *p.*

Endorsed by Percivall as presented at Derby House by Major General Jephson.

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 8. Dublin.—I got Sir John Sherlocke to move for [a tenant?] to be put into Castlewarninge, which was consented to, and have offered Mr. Simpson of Loughreagh and some other English that have stocks to let them have it rent free until you come over, but as yet they are unwilling to take it.

"All the stalling at Tib and Tom is destroyed and the house little better, and the land almost all cut for sods, and if it were not, there is one Capt. Hooker who by virtue of some authority from a son of the late Earl of Cork would drive away all tenants by threatening to distrain. . . . All the news here these gentlemen will inform you, as of the strength of the Irish near Trim; the coming of the red-coats into our quarters very poor; the landing of a regiment from Lancashire very ragged and what they had apiece to supply them; how Capt. Plunkett did advance a thousand pounds in tobacco at 9*d.* per lb, for which the merchants would not give 5*d.*, and how your brother [Usher] and others are bound for payment. The Lord Lambarte is made Earl of the County of Cavan and Col. Chichester Earl of Donegall. This is kept very private, but I am sure their patents are sealed. The Lord Digby, Lord Taaffe and a French agent came hither seven or eight days since. 'Tis said we shall have fourteen days more of cessation. You have my daily prayers for your preservation from your enemies, as well internal as external."

Postscript.—"Last night there was a major of the cavaliers—who was seducing about twenty-eight, many of them that are now officers and most of them that had been officers in England, to go hence, they give out for Spain, 'tis thought and I believe, to the Irish—apprehended in the night, and fourteen others of the seduced." 1 *p.*

Addressed: "To my much honoured good master, Sir Phillip Persivall, knt., at London."

Col. Thos. Pigott to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1647, April 9.—St. Leger goes away tomorrow "with Sir A[rthur] L[oftus], with whom I had this day much discourse. I find him so perverse and wilful that malice cannot invent more than he dare act to hurt any he has a prejudice to."

Mr. Perry has paid 16*l.* as part of last Michaelmas rent.

I thank you for your news of Dublin. "This last change has given more life to the business of Ireland than anything that was ever done for it. I am confident that I[nchiquin] will bear as

great a regard and civility towards L[isle] at his exit as he did at his entrance, and a good riddance. I have a great interest in M[ajor] G[eneral] Skippon, which I will improve to his advantage."

I am sorry my business was not heard, but forgive and bless the cause of it. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to the Lord President [of Munster].

1647, April 9 and 13.—"You will receive a letter from some very good friends of yours touching Dalb[ier]. He is conceived to be a soldier and a good fellow, and if kept to his work of good use, being his craftsmaster, yet many say that his countrymen are not the quickest at ending their business at all times and in all places. I know care will be taken to give them all possible satisfaction. He hath been accounted extraordinary at quartering of horse or foot. I believe he looks to be a general officer. . . . The generals of the new army are void to-morrow and all fall into the old army and under the chief officer, as they apprehend that have some acquaintance in that kind, and if any disobey they expect presently to hear.

"Mr. Annesley, Col. Sydney—then Lieut.-General and Governor of Dublin—Sir Robert King, Sir Robert Meredith, Col. John Moore, and Col. Birch are Commissioners for Dublin, [with] power to displace disaffected and to give commissions to well-affected, and to assure the papists that have not adhered to this rebellion that the Parliament will take them into consideration as they shall carry themselves in this action. . . . Col. Jones is made absolute governor by both Houses, albeit his commission when he went was only to be governor *in absentia* Col. Sydney."

Postscript.—"April 13. Major General Skippon has not yet declared himself. Some say Sir W. W[aller] named him because he doubted himself could not carry it, and some say that the other will refuse it, and then he comes in the more properly, and some say that others labours with Skippon that he may stay. God direct all for the best. . . . I hear you have been advised to write to Lord Willoughby, to M[ichael] Jones, who hath expressed himself to me and others like a man of worth, and to Mr. Da[vies] (now returned) who does you all the good offices he can." *Draft by Sir Philip.* 1½ *pp.*

Endorsed by him: "To the Lo. President by the post. With letters from Mr. Annesley, Mr. Hollis, Lo. of Kerry. Ladie Rannalough to the Lo. of Broghill."

John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 16. Cork.—I hope you got my letters sent by Lady Kerry's daughter. "Here hath been great alterations. Col. Brokett was condemned by a Council of War about an information given in by Whetcome and one Temple of Kinsale. His regiment is given to Col. Monke and he is pardoned, but also

he is to quit this kingdom within sixteen days." The governors are to quit all the old garrisons, and new men to be put in their rooms. Sir John Temple told me that Mr. Ashe had recommended me to him, and he asked me to pitch upon something in which he might do me good, but I have never troubled him or anybody else. Capt. Miller, by Mr. Ashe's means, has a deputation from Mr. Hakens [? Hawkins] to be Commissary General of this Kingdom, and may place whom he pleases. He was willing that I should hold Cork, but I have had so much trouble in time past that I am resolved to live without it. It is now ordered that all English men shall have three parts of the contribution and that only a fourth part of their estates shall go for the use of the army. I shall get what I can out of yours for you. Col. Jephson meant to leave me your power of attorney, but forgot, so you must send me another, and also a certificate that you own Dondedie in the West, as no one here can swear to it. 1 *p.*

Sir Percy Smyth to Sir Philip Percivalle.

1647, April 16. Cork.—"Lord Broghill hath now declared himself my professed enemy, for no other reason, I take God to witness, than because I was not of his opinion, which, had I been, doubtless I must have deeply engaged my conscience. It seems he apprehended I was for my Lord President, and for this and no other reason I am outed from my government of Youghall, which the Irish forces could not wrest from me, and my troop (raised at my own charge) given to somebody without so much as the least notice given to me or laying anything to my charge." I hope Parliament will not let me suffer thus for preserving its power and privileges. Faithful Dick Gethinge will tell you things at large. "I fear our divisions are so high that Munster since these wars was never in so desperate a condition. My regiment is now commanded from Youghall on this account, and from a healthy place are sent to Lismore, infected with agues, flux, or worse. If this be the way to preserve our army, judge you, and which is beyond all this, to complete their malice, Sir William Fenton stirs not a man from Youghall. . . . Some say he's to be governor of Youghall (is it for leaving me in the siege?) but for the present I hear Needham hath it."

Postscript.—April 17. "Since my date of this letter a strange alteration, after all men in arms, but at last my Lord President's right was yielded unto and all our grandees will for England. I presume I shall now possess my commands again and to boot, be made Quartermaster-General of the army. Beverley shall have my troop. Now bestir yourself, and keep us all as we stand." 2 *pp. Seal of arms.*

Endorsed as received on May 2.

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 17. Cork.—Sends the bearer instead of writing, and begs that his relation may be taken into serious consideration and that he may be supplied with money when he needs it. Believes the story of his own usage, since the Lord Lieutenant's coming over, will afford matter for both compassion and anger. *Signed.* ½ *p.*

Endorsed: "rec. per Ri: Gethinge, May 2."

Committee of Lords and Commons for Ireland.

1647, April 20.—Order to the Treasurers for the weekly assessments for Ireland to pay 900*l.* to Lord Inchiquin (after all orders of the Committee of Both Kingdoms, orders of Parliament or former orders of this Committee have been satisfied), for buying and transporting to Munster a hundred service horses for recruit of his regiment, "at the rate of 9*l.* a horse, one with another"; and also eight per cent. interest to any persons who shall advance the money. *Signed by the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Willoughby, Holles, Stapleton, Clotworthy, and Jephson. Copy, written under a copy of the resolution of the Committee dated Nov.* 26, 1646. ½ *p.*

John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 21. Cork.—I have delivered your letters except one, which I send back, as the party has gone to England with the Lord Lieutenant. "Here hath been great doings since they came over, all our grey coats sent to out garrisons at Moyallo, Tallow and Lismore, and their red coats possessed themselves in all our holds, making ours not worthy to be trusted with them, for in their opinion any old protestant was worse than a papist. But now, thanks be given to God, we have the command of all again, and I think my Lord of Inchiquin will turn out those that turned out us." The story is too long to write, but Capt. Gethens will give you a full relation. I might have held my employment under my cousin Miller, but having been put off from it, I did not wish to take up the trouble of it again, and so I have told my Lord Inchiquin, and that as Miller began this ship's loading, he may end it; but for the next, I believe his Lordship will wish me to do it. What can be made for your good out of your lands, you shall be sure of. The country is now about the renewing of their protections, after which I can tell you what your part will come to. I am sorry I cannot put off your stuffs, but money is scarce. 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Sir Philip with notes of the contents.

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 22. Cork.—I have received letters from many noble friends, to all of whom my obligations are very great, but especially to you and Will Jephson, without whose friendship and

endeavours I was like to suffer much from malice and injustice. "I shall ever acknowledge this to you both, but there are so many circumstances in the manner of it as I cannot be a Christian if I did not look upon another hand directing you.

"This enclosed letter may add something to Richard's information, though nothing to his knowledge. Do you deliver it as you please, or to whom you think fit. I intended it to Hollis, Stapilton, Davis and Clotworthy, who joined in a letter recommending Dalbier to me, my answer to which you may read. Since his [Lisle's] going, Sir Ha: Wa[ller] came unto me, and after a fawning manner made great professions of good intentions, which I told him I had not undeserved that I knew of, but said withal that I had not of late found any effects thereof, and he desiring me to instance wherein, I added that he was of the Juncto that endeavoured to do me greater prejudice than could be in the rebels' power, for that they could but deprive me of life and goods; these endeavoured to take my reputation with those, which was much more dear to me; to which he replied that being I had from the beginning, since my Lord Lisle's coming, declared my resolution to stand upon a right of command in his absence, they had been fools if they had not endeavoured to prevent my having any power to justify that right. Much more discourse to this purpose I had with him, but I mention only this to let you see how the combination was from the beginning, though they would fain make the world believe they entertained the debate of the settling of the command only upon the occasion of the great discovery made by Mr. Lin; which rendered such a settlement (as they had ordered) requisite."

The Lord Lieutenant left only 6,200*l.*, whereof near 1,600*l.* was the money raised from excise and customs, which I had engaged before his coming, and he left me divers bills to pay, to smiths, carpenters and the like, so that I have only about 5,400*l.* to pay the whole army and the train [of artillery] from April 17, for which I need 2,200*l.* weekly. I think they were sorry they left so much, for on April 15, my Lord called for an account of the treasure, which was given him thus:—"Brought hither, 25,000*l.*; issued, 17,969*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; remains, 7,030*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*"

This note Sir Hardress Waller gave me by chance, and when I asked the treasurer concerning the difference, he said he had paid it out since my Lord's time expired, but on warrants signed before. He would not tell me to whom the money was given, but I am sure it was not for the public use. The enclosed papers concerning counsellors, &c., is for the Committee of Derby House, if you and Jephson think well.

Postscript.—"I do observe the Independent party of the army had a reprimand for their late petition. I do therefore hope our triumvirs will be at least rebuked for their order, and if the power of friends prevent that, yet methinks it were reason that the officers who declined theirs and stuck to the authority given by the Parliament should have thanks for it, which I would be glad the four that recommended Dalbier would endeavour to procure.

"I go into the field with the army on Saturday, if God permit. The rate we pay at now is to common soldiers half a crown, to officers three days' pay a week." *Holograph.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Enclosing:

1. Lord Inchiquin to Messrs. Holles, Stapleton, Davis and Clotworthy.

1647, *April* 22. *Cork.—Has received their letter recommending Col. Dalbier to be either Major-General or Quartermaster-General, which recommendation would have been sufficient inducement to believe one "never heard of" worthy of any command at his disposal, but takes it in this case as a very special favour, having heard so much of the gallantry of this gentleman from some that have served with him that he accounts it an honour to have him employed with him.*

The place of Major-General has been conferred on Col. Stirling, but that of Quartermaster-General, and with it the foot regiment late under command of Lord Lisle, shall be reserved for Col. Dalbier. Begs them, if they approve this, to get the Committee to signify that they wish the regiment to be conferred thus, as he himself would gladly not be seen to recommend any. Copy by Percivall. 1 *p.*

2. Statement by Lord Inchiquin.

[1647, *April* 22?]—"1. *My Lord Lieutenant went hence on the* 17*th of April, and that day, after I returned from waiting on him part of his way, Sir Hardress Waller brought me a commission for the government of Kinsale, desiring to know what I would command him concerning it. I told him I did not expect anybody to come with a commission from my Lord to have a command after his time was out, wherein he was not placed before; that it was I that was then accountable to the State for this province, and that I would make choice of those whom I thought fit to be put into places of trust.*

2. *I have drawn a commission for Will. Jephson to be general of the horse, which he may take notice of in case my Lord of Broghill be not commanded hither again, lest anybody else should put in for it.*

3. *Frank Boyle and Col. Needham brought me letters from the Lord Lieutenant to be made Counsellors, which I did not receive till after the Lord Lieutenant was gone. Know of the Committee whether I shall swear them in that case or not. Boyle's qualities may deserve honour, but neither of their parts render them fit for to be so.*

4. *Sir Hardress Waller conditioned with me before the Lord Lieutenant's departure that I should not command him to act under me, being he was, as he supposed, Major-General of the general army; yet now he would fain act, which I refused, because there is a Field-Marshal appointed to whom*

the general army will belong, and upon whom therefore I conceive it his duty to attend, being there is no need of him here, where I have officers sufficient for my own forces.

5. *Sir Adam Loftus his man* [*margin, the man's name is Wharton*] *has drawn a petition, whereunto he has put divers officers' names as it is said, though none of them ever heard of it. The substance of it is to desire my Lord of Broghill may have the command of the army. Enquire after this.*
6. *I am going into the field, which being communicated to a Council of War, Sir Hardress Waller opposed it mainly, pretending it dangerous till more horse were come, but indeed only to divert me from doing anything.*
7. *I send an account of the money and provisions, which will not serve a month to those here already, not three weeks if the horse daily expected do arrive, therefore the Committee to be pressed to send money speedily.*
8. *That care be had that no man prevails to get any regiment removed hence, and that none of those regiments that shall be deserted (if any be) be disposed of there, because I have divers deserving men upon the place to prefer.*
9. *If there can be no better pay be gotten settled on me, get an order for the 5l. per diem which my Lord Lieutenant told me was settled on me.*
10. *To know what power Skippon shall have over me, and if it shall be moved that he may dispose of places here, it were more to my satisfaction to be handsomely removed than to continue in the service on those terms, which would be unreasonable to grant unto him, in regard the Field Marshal of Ireland was commanded by the Lord President in this province, though the Lord Mountjoy were then in the province too, as will appear in* Paccata Hibernia.
11. *A great want of carriage horses.*
12. *Take notice that the Lord Lieutenant and Council writ from hence that the service could not be advanced here till the horse were transported hither.*

This note I write to the end you may reduce what part of this you please into a letter to the Committee at Derby House, and make such use of the rest as you shall think best.

I pray take notice to Stapilton and Hollis and those of the Presbyterian party, of this fine fetch of his to settle those of his Juncto in the commands of the chief places when he saw that he could not put all the power into their hands, and let them know that Waller is a one that they should do well to repose no confidence in. I will give him no worse words, though most think he deserves it.*

I send the warrants signed by the pretended Commissioners, in obedience whereunto there were many affronts put upon me, but I will punish no man for it, leaving that to the State. By these warrants, [wanting] *the order and petition of the four colonels, the Juncto, will be discovered under their own hands.*

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* Over "fellow," erased.

Sir John Temple mentions the great abuse of converting the public profits here to private uses. I will make it appear that we had done more before their coming to improve the revenue than they did, and that work I am now making a further progress in than I believe they would have done.
I desire that such instructions as goes to other parts of the kingdom for taking of people under contribution and giving protections, may come to me also." Holograph. 2 pp.

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 23. Cork.—Four troops of Lord Lisle's and Colonel Sydney's regiments have come over hither. If Lord Broghill does not quit, I think Dalbier had better have one of these regiments or both conjoined. *Signed.*

Postscript, in Lord Inchiquin's own hand. "I should be glad that what regiments of horse or foot are to be disposed of here might be left absolutely to my own disposing, and no recommendation come from thence, except only for Dalbier.

"Sir William Waller is one that I very much honour, and I find that Sir Hardress Waller relies much on him, which perhaps may occasion Sir William to endeavour such a composure of differences between us as that he might expect my consent to have Sir Ha: Wa: settled at Kinsale, and truly, for any personal differences between him and I (*sic*), I have no such sense of them as that I care for his having it, but I confess his principles differ so far from mine that I cannot think him a fit man to be employed in reducing people to obedience to some ordinances of parliament, and I conclude that whosoever accounts them a yoke, want nothing but power and conveniency to shake them off, wherefore I confess I would not willingly be joined here with any Independent. Besides, I desire Will Jephson may have that command."

If it can be proved to the world that the slanders cast upon me proceed from the malice of my enemies and not from my fault, the greatest favour my friends could show me would be to contrive how the State might find me some other way to serve them, that might give me liberty to lead a private life. 1 *p.*

John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 26. Cork.—Hopes to get 400*l.* from the estates this next year. Has exempted the lands in Orrery "out of their quarter," and sent them word to come in and compound. Lord Inchiquin has bestowed the command of Shandon upon him, and commanded him to take the Commissary's place upon him again. Has got a certificate from the inhabitants of Cork "of their expression of their loves and thankfulness of the great care that the Lord of Inchiquin hath showed to them in preserving their lives and what little estates they had left," which he hopes will be taken into consideration. 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 28. Near Dromana.—The Blackwater being too much swollen by rain to be fordable, he has had to spend two days in ferrying over horse and foot, which within three hours will be drawn up before Dromana, but as the oxen will not be got over this night, the ordnance cannot be planted until Friday. If no relief come within a fortnight he does not know how the army can live, yet he hears that five hundred more horse will arrive within a few hours.

When he wrote to the four members concerning the Quartermaster's place [*p.* 393 *above*], he forgot that he had already given it to Piercie Smith, who is content to relinquish it to do him a pleasure, but, as he would be extremely ashamed not to recompense him with something else, he will feel himself very unhappy if the places that fall are not left absolutely at his disposal. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1647, April 29. Near Dromana.—Sends the enclosed,* as it may be useful, but protests that he never thought of such a thing being intended by the English until told of it by Hodder and Banastre.

If Dalbier is otherwise disposed of, he should be sorry for Piercie Smith to be disappointed, and, if Broghill quits, thinks Will Jephson's place better and fitter for him, "for though in other countries men be to be quartered by maps, they cannot be so quartered here." Will Jephson's regiment had three horses shot as they were marching by Capoquin, and, what is worse, the weather is so cruelly stormy and rainy that it will impede the work, spoil the arms, and harm the men, "who are not yet hutted." *Holograph.* ¾ *p.*

Barony of Barrymore.

1647, April 29.—Articles of agreement made by the Lord President and Council of Munster with the gentlemen, freeholders and inhabitants of the barony of Barrymore, granting them protection until May 1, 1648; with provisoes for payments of contribution, &c. *Copy. No signatures.* 2 *sheets.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Elizabeth, Marchioness of Ormond.

1647, April 30.—Requesting her to favour him by putting her Lord in mind of the bonds which Sir Philip signed at his request, that some course may be taken for their discharge, and assuring her that nothing will lessen the honour he owes her Ladyship, it being founded upon the excellent gifts which God has given her in more than ordinary measure. *Draft by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

Endorsed:—"To La. Eliz.," *and in another hand* "To the Duchess (*sic*) of Ormond."

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* Wanting. Probably the certificate alluded to by Hodder, *above*.

Sir Percy Smyth to his brother, Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, April 30. Youghall.—The great threatening hurricane being past, we are now mostly of one opinion. I told you that my Lord President had bestowed the Quartermaster's place on me, yet it seems (his brain being full of business) he forgot it, and has told some of the Parliament it is undisposed of. I dare swear he did not mean to injure me, and yesterday, when I reminded him of it, he was much vexed that he should so much have forgotten himself. He hath written to you for a cure. I pray labour so that neither he nor your poor brother suffer.

The weather is very wet, which, with our wants, will quickly weaken our army. Corn is not to be had, and 5oz. of bread sell for 2*d*. Miller is the great cause of the scarcity, "for he, pretending to be commissary, by what order you may imagine, took all corn at the ferry point from the markets, by which means Clonmell and Butler's country found our wants and so made proclamation, upon pain of death, no corn should be sold into the English quarters. Till then we had plentiful markets; some say this was a policy of state; I am sure its like to be our ruin, if God in great mercy provide not timely for us."

Postscript.—I march tomorrow towards Dromanah and Cappaquin, which are likely to be ours if God be on our side, and our wants do not force us home.

"Beverley is not possessed of my troop." 1½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1647, May 2. Cappaquin.—Dromanah yielded to us, after twenty cannon shot, on the last of April, with the loss of two or three men killed and about ten wounded. We yesterday sat down before Cappaquin, which was manned by at least five hundred and fifty men and a troop. Some forces with ammunition were coming to relieve it, but espying the English army advancing in the nick of time, they, as usual, basely retreated, going off towards Caheir and Ardfinnan, and so the town, wanting ammunition, has yielded upon "very noble quarter," and Sterling, myself and others have possession of it. "Some say this is more than the tender gent did, with his vast sums and charge to the parliament." I go to-morrow with all the horse to Dungarvan and am not without hope to gain it; and hap what will, we mean, by God's leave, to scour Butler's country and Limerick. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, May 4.—Col. Brocket and Richard Gething are here, and on Saturday the Lord Lieutenant arrived, with Lord Broghill, Sir Adam Loftus and many others. Sir John Temple came a few days before.

"Upon their landing they sent a letter to Mr. Speaker, and the day after, the substance of that letter was printed, as I have it at second hand from two or three of the house, by [? but] Gething

now and the Lord Val[entia] before, related the business another way; both are like to be published. And when 'tis done, 'tis sad news for us that had our expectations fixed upon a vigorous prosecution of the enemy unanimously, but God's will be done. The loss of the last year will hardly be repaired this year, as I suppose. I wish I may be deceived.

"The Lord of B[roghill], Sir Ad. L[oftus], Sir Jo. T[emple] and some others, do relate businesses very particularly one way, Lord Val[entia] (as I told you) another way, for which he deserves of your Lordship thanks; and Ma[jor] Jeph[son] is diligent to attend, lest any advantages be taken. Lord Lieutenant was in the House to-day, but no report was made. Indeed the House is yet sitting, at seven, about the petition of those called sectaries, which is like to prove a knotty business.

"Victories are difficult in obtaining and dangerous in the managing; much is required in the management of a victory. The committee of 109 [*Sir Ar. Loftus*] will send *P.P.* a letter to-morrow or next day. 130 [*Lisle*] told me he would go to 104 [*Sir John Clotworthy?*] three days hence. I have written thither already, and delivered those to 103 [*Holles?*] and 102 [*Holland?*], but for the journey of 140 [*President*] to 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*]* I cannot believe it. 105 [*Sir A. Irby*] told me to-day that he had not seen 130 [*Lisle*]; but did not like his way. His brother *Pag*[*et*] told me that he would fain have 140 [*President*] called, and 130 [*Lisle*] return, and put in *treason* against 140 [*President*]. All that is desired by your letters shall be endeavoured to be performed. 103 [*Holles?*] will not do with the letters of 140 [*President*] as 130 [*Lisle*] did. 86 [*Fairfax*] I have not seen of late, but the Lord of 86 [*Fairfax*] told me that they did so much dislike *P.P.*, and feared so much his being in 91 [*the House*] that they were framing what they could, particularly by brother of 89 [*Broghill*]† and my old friend [Temple] and are very malicious because he will not desert an oppressed friend, which troubles much some of them. My landlord [Capt. Parsons] is held a reprobate too, but he is an honest man. Capt. Plunkett hath no less than 35,000*l.* laid on him, W. J[ephson] and I were with him yesterday afternoon, but I doubt much his case. If he had been advised by anybody, he had not been here." 1¼ *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 5. Cork.—I received yours by Capt. Shertliff, on May 2nd, just as Caperquin was yielded to me. "The care you take of me might well speak you my father indeed. I know not what my actions may speak me, but I am sure my affection equals any sons in the world."

I send certificates from the Commissioners employed here, which will show the malice and falseness of those things that strike most materially at me. Others things, as giving ante-dated commissions, placing ill-affected men in commands, and having

* Ormond. † *i.e.* his brother-in-law, Sir Arthur Loftus.

cavaliers in my life guard, "are things as foolish as their author is false, and methinks it is somewhat strange they should object such a thing against me, seeing that my Lord of Broghill received cavaliers that he had no knowledge of, and I received none. I am sure I preferred none but such as were well known to me, and I dare be answerable for. Then for my Lord Lisle, his life-guard does consist of the most malignant and 'deboist' of that sort, as I am informed by some that are acquainted with them. Therefore methinks this might have been forborne. Richard Gethinge has, I am sure, by this time informed you of what else is requisite to be said to that purpose, and I hope I shall make it shortly appear that I wanted not a heart, but means, to advance the State's service in better measure than any of the house of Lester would."

Take care to have West, my Lord Lisle's lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, called to account for horses and everything else belonging to the train which came into his hands, of which the most part now lies at Bristol, and which I desire to have immediately sent away hither. If we are supplied with what is necessary, I am confident the province will be reduced this summer.

"If they do not send a Committee hither to assist in money matters and settling things concerning the revenue that is to be raised upon the place, I shall grow mad, for it is impossible I should go through with that and the business of the army . . . Out of the rebels' quarters we hear that Caterlogh is besieged by Preston; that Owen Roe's men, coming up to his assistance, strayed a little out of their way to prey the county of Kilkenny, which makes the gentlemen of that county to decline giving any manner of assistance to the carrying on of the war but what is forced from them, so as, longer than the army is on the place, they do not pay a penny; that the Connaught forces have cut off a regiment of the rebels, and preyed and burned in their quarters there lately; that Moore and Fenick's regiments, some of Ormond's old forces, and Chidly Coote's horse have made an incursion and brought a great prey to their garrisons; that Glamorgan (now Worcester) is general of Munster, but comes not at his army, which are not paid, nor the country willing to pay them, neither are they considerable yet, nor at all affected to him, and the divisions amongst the Irish generals is yet very great and not likely to be cemented."

I have sent the new horse to Mallow, whilst I lie before Dungarvan, both for the sake of the good grass and to keep the enemy from attempts upon our quarters. I am going to-night on horseback to the army. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

Arthur Annesley to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 7. Chester.—Having to wait for a regiment out of North Wales, he takes advantage of the delay to assure Sir Philip of his desire to serve him, and to answer his letter. Is sorry he gives no expectation of speedy supplies for Ireland, but believes

"that God who rules in Heaven and earth knows what is best for his, and will not forsake his people, though he sometimes, to humble them, leave them to the vanity of their own hearts," of which the present distempers are the bitter fruit. Wishes he could be serviceable to that poor kingdom, and, when he has done with the employment he is now in, will follow the call he has to return, although sensible how unsuitable his weak shoulders are to that new burden. Is much encouraged to hear that Lord Inchiquin is in the field, and hopes a few days will place him [Annesley] and his men where they may assist in the work. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, May 8.—"*Perp*[*oint*] told me that now 140 [*President*] had the business in his hands, and that if he did not do some acceptable service now, they should think him but a temporizer. This he told me in much freedom, and he was one of the chiefest that furthered those of late, supposing it best for the public. One of the principal of the committee showed me a list of 4,300 men and 700 horse marched, and the garrisons secured, and 300 worse horse left behind; and that this was a better army than ever was in Ireland together provided, counting also twelve troops more gone or going; and that if these did not some extraordinary service there was no more to be said; and this is the opinion of all that I can learn, saying they cannot find means nor maintain such force to maintain those places or to get contributions towards their maintenance; which I thought good thus to signify unto you, as a matter of the greatest consequence to be laid hold on.

"130 [*Lisle*] told 102 [*Holland ?*] that 140 [*President*] was very unfaithful in his place, and desired no favour but a suspension of opinion till his proofs heard, which he undertakes shortly to make.

"86 [*Fairfax*] told a friend of mine that 130 [*Lisle*] had much to say for himself, and 130 [*Lisle*] told 102 [*Holland ?*] that he had satisfied 86 [*Fairfax*]. I came from 103 [*Holles ?*] even now, and he hath not seen 130 [*Lisle*] but seems much unsatisfied, and has said that *Moun*[*k*?] speaks his opinion freely.

"105 [*Sir A. Irby*] is unsatisfied. He is gone to 104 [*Clotworthy ?*] and 130 [*Lisle*] goes thither to-morrow with 98 [*Jephson*]. I writ thither twice.

"*Hards* [*Hardress Waller*] complains much, and *both* 98 [*Jephsons*] are violent. 130 [*Lisle*] denied that of *Greys* touching Donald Duff (?) and all others since, and I hear not of particulars as formerly, though in the general there is much to be said, but many pretences are for them. He told a friend of mine that if anybody but 140 [*President*] were there, there would be near an end within as much time to come as since he was here last, but that as it is, it is unpossible to expect anything, and that his conscience obliges him hereunto, in saying and declaring thus much. He saith the next wind will tell us more, and that most of quality or desert will come hither, and that it is no wonder.

"Old and young *Pars*[*ons*] are very fair, and my back friend [Temple] as foul to you. *Wilo*[*ughby*] is your friend, and others (to whom you never write). T. B[ettesworth?] is your servant.

"In Connaught good service done several times with little means. Mr. Arthur Annesley is chosen of the House, your friend now in Dublin, but he and Sir Robert K[ing] will not stay there, but leave most to Col. Jones, Sir Robert Meredith and the rest.

Postscript.—"I doubt not but from your parts you do acquaint them at Dublin what you are doing which may divert, and also the North and Connaught. Some are apt to insinuate that there hath been no such intent, but, so as contributions may be got, to let them of those parts alone, and so to render our friends in all other parts subject to ruin." *Draft by Sir Philip.* 1 *p*

Endorsed: "To Pr. per Tho. Tem[ple?]."

Col. Thomas Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 9.—I landed safely here last night. Sir A[rthur] L[oftus's] regiment has been "beaten up by the country and broken to pieces" for want of money to discharge their quarters. They have laid so heavily near this city that four-fifths of my rack rents have been eaten up by them. A little money would have sent them away two months ago, but Sir Arthur (as he told me) had received his own advance, and so neglected them the more. His Lieut.-Colonel* (the bearer of this) tells me that the Lord Lieutenant and Sir John Temple wished him to complain against Lord Valentia, "for it seems his Lordship, meeting with some of the soldiers in his way to London, did encourage them to mutiny and disband, as he heard, which made Sir John Veale call him a traitor to the Lieut.-Colonel, and withal that he never did a good act in his life, and words as bad or worse to that purpose. The Lord Lieutenant told him that he would assist him and his brother Erby and procure his friends to do the like to complain against my Lord Valentia. I was loath to pump him further, neither could I hear this without giving his Lordship by you a touch of it." I do not think he means to do it, but Will Jephson will be able to find out, "to whom he is a very great servant."

Sir Percy Smyth to his brother, Sir Philip Percivalle.

1647, May 10, at 9 in the morning. From Dungarvan leaguer.—"On Tuesday last our army sat down before this town, which of itself, for want of water, is not tenable, yet the enemy made such provisions and defended it so smartly that they gave us pretty sport; yet all would not have prevailed had not our wants forced us to yield them honourable conditions, which last night were perfected, and this day at eleven of the clock we are to possess it." I believe my Lord President will have to lie still awhile, for want of necessaries and to refresh his men, who are

* Lieut.-Col. Paget, brother of William, Lord Paget, and brother-in-law of Sir Wm. Waller and Sir Ant. Irby.

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ready to starve, but if supplies came timely, we being now master of all these towns, might have the best part of Munster (Limerick excepted) before November. We have here only lost six men, one captain and a major "shot, hurt and taken prisoner, which I hope will recover. Thus you see how merciful God hath been to us." I am confident my Lord President is my friend, if there be faith in man, yet it is something strange that having given me the Quartermaster-General's place he should forget it, and write to England that it was free. I say little, for my affection to his Lordship is more than to most men, but my honour will suffer if I do not enjoy this place, or one equal to it; the Major-General's place of right being mine, if I had not yielded it to Sterling.

Postscripts.—"Hath not my Lord President with his poor blades (by the blessing of God) done as much in ten days as somebody else during their reign and the expense of so much treasure and time?"

"I pray send me by the first a very good black scarf and a good coloured hat of a big block."

Written on the cover: "We are all now possessed of Dungarvan. 2 of the clock." 2. *pp.*

Sir Patrick Wemys to Sir Philip Persewall.

1647, May 12. Dublin.—I have been here this month, hoping to see the Commissioners, but hear nothing but that they are at the water-side. "The rebels are very high and prevalent; they have got Caterloghe, which you know was of consequence to us. They take and kill our men almost at the gates of Dublin. Saturday last, by Castle Wareinge, Capt. Stevens was taken prisoner, all the party that was with him either killed or taken except Sir John Sherlock, who escaped. They are more afeared of them than ever they were, and the slow supplies from England doth increase it. The most of the Irish that was worth anything has left this place and gone to Kilkenny or to the Irish quarter, themselves and goods. My Lord Digby and the rest of that gang are still here, and looks as big as ever they did. My Lord Lieut. [Ormond] would fain send what forces he has abroad and indeed go himself, but he is still subject to his former calamities, which is want of provisions, which makes him stay at home. Either send supplies hither speedily or else the bargain that was made may prove flinty. I would have written to Sir William Parsons but that there was a caveat upon record to the contrary, but ere long I hope it shall be avoided. I hear he is to be one of the Lords Justices. There is many glad of it, but none more than myself."

Postscript.—If you can help me to be removed from Ulster to this place, you will for ever oblige me. 1 *p.*

Richard Baber, High Constable of co. Somerset, to the Petty Constables and Tithing Men of Long Ashton.

1647, May 14. Aldwicke.—Requiring them to warn all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, within their tithing, to appear before him at a rendezvous to be kept at Doulbery Hill above Churchill, on Saturday the 15th, to receive orders for the apprehension and bringing to condign punishment of divers soldiers of Col. Townshend's, going for Ireland, who have quartered themselves up and down and committed many misdemeanours, breaches of the peace and outrages upon his Majesty's subjects. By warrant from Richard Cole, Esq., High Sheriff of the county. 1 *p.*

Col. Francis Roe to Col. Henry Grey.

1647, May 14. Youghall.—Has already announced the taking of Dromana and Cappaquin. Dungarvan has now surrendered, a strong place with a commodious haven. There were five hundred officers and soldiers and two hundred and sixty women in the town.

Urges the sending over of Commissioners to let and set the custodiams and put other things to rights. If he himself may be one, is confident he can raise the revenue ten thousand pounds, which now goes to certain persons, most of whom have been against Parliament, and whose carriage is such that "unless the Parliament send over some commanders in chief, true English hearted men, not interested here, that may at least balance those which are here . . . many other commanders which came over with regiments out of England will have but small comfort to stay here," and indeed he has had much ado to persuade some to do so. Complains of the horrid drunkenness of many of the chief officers, who are those which have most favour, although they have been against Parliament, and many of whom "since the taking of Dungarvan came to this town, and here for two days and two nights have been drinking, drunk and quarrelling," yet they must not be spoken against.

Captain Banastre, a common drunkard, is made governor of Dromana Castle, a place of such importance that an able, honest man ought to be in it.

Asks Col. Grey to consult with Sir William Brereton, Mr. Pierpoint, Sir William Armyne and other friends.

Sends his services to Major-General Brown, Mr. Thos. Allen, Col. Tomson, Col. Wilson, Major Salway, Mr. Edward Humphreys, Alderman William Edwards, Mr. Jo. Ratcliffe, Recorder of Chester, Major-General Skippon and Major-General Massey. 2 *pp.*

Arthur Annesley to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 14. Chester.—"I am sorry your last overtook me on this side the water, where I may now possibly stay as long for a wind as I did before for directions; yet I know we shall have passage in the best time, the Lord having the seasons of all things in his hand.

"I hear from Ireland that the Lord of Inchiquin hath had good success against the enemy, and I do not doubt his ability to defend himself against those that should be his friends; however I am sure he will meet with indifferent judges (which I am jealous he had not elsewhere) and such as will not run so hot a scent upon his treasons as to call him to answer before his service in the field this summer may help him to confute most of them. . . . I find the distemper in those parts increases, which makes me wish that all sides would agree to send the army entire; there are many arguments for it, and none that I know but fears against it, which have not yet seized on your affectionate servant." 1 *p.*

Sir Robert King to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 15. Chester.—I have received yours of the 11th, and will send the enclosure to Sir Charles Coote, letting him know both of your solicitation for him and your sense of his suffering, "which truly is greater than any man's I know in that kingdom. I am sorry that any disagreement should be betwixt the Ulster and Connaught men to their mutual suffering, but such inconveniences happen through self interest too frequently.

"I am likewise sorry for the jarring of the Munster men. I did not like the recalling of my Lord Lisle, and I like as little the accusing of my Lord of Inchiquin, to whom I wish the same measure you do, and indeed he will deceive me much if he do not vigorously prosecute the war this summer.

"I thank you kindly for your friendly offer of your house, and if there shall be occasion for it, we shall with as much freedom accept it, but I think that will not be. In anything wherein I may serve you, I shall readily do it, as far as I am sure you desire, to whom reason and justice is a rule. Something has been thought of here concerning you, but not being upon the place it is but an embryo yet."

Anything the Commissioners wish to write concerning the old forces, as you call them, will be more proper after landing than from here. We intend to ship the first wind, and hope to have five or six hundred foot, besides horse. We have resolved to lend Capt. Parson's officers 50*l.*, rather than leave them behind where they may moulder to nothing. My service to my lady and to my sister. 2 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 15.—Stating that all the letters for Ireland shall be delivered to Vice Admiral Crowther, on whom he means to wait next day. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, May 17.—Your letters were very welcome. Dalbier tells me that he cannot serve under those who are younger, but would do so under W. J[ephson], "he being a man of land and of the House."

"The Army's answer is daily expected, and is said to be higher than ever. I pray God reconcile that business. The King hath sent a letter to have the propositions hastened; what will be the issue, God only knows. You had need be a good husband, for by the report of them that come thence to the House you are in a better condition for strength, means, and carriages than ever any was in that kingdom, and Ulster and Connaught has had almost nothing at all these two years, and now the charge of Leinster comes upon them, which is great, and means but small, and if stirs or delays arise here, which is justly to be suspected, you cannot expect what is fit from hence in season. . . . If you could take Killmallock or some such place and so settle some better maintenance, it were happy." The hay must be looked after. If you want scythes or sickles, send for them at once. Your letters to H. H. and his lady and the rest were satisfactory, but you should write to Lord Willoughby. I sent your letter in a cover to L. Peere, who is glad you are well. Lord Holland's business is put off until November. Lord Roberts, Lord Willoughby and others are against it, chiefly because of the two joined with him, and for fear that some others should come in. R. G[ething] is busy, and W. J[ephson] as careful as he can be and very friendly.

The party that told you a tale in the coach neither received nor gave satisfaction.*

Postscript.—Sir Ph. St[apleton] tells me that the two Temples there are worthy men. He said he would write to them, and I believe has done so, and Thos. Temple also. We must return you many thanks for Beverley. Catherlogh is lost and more feared. The Commissioners are not yet gone over. *Copy.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

[1647, May 18.]—"This day I saw a letter from Col. Roe to Col. Grey, complaining heavily that a Scottish man was made a governor, and that the three field officers of that regiment were made governors, while he was none, and advising him that he would put in for one here, whereunto he tells me he wrote answer disadvising those ways.

"Colonel Monck tells me that he goes towards you about ten days hence. He is a silent man, oft with them. I moved them of the North before he came to make him Major-General there (their want of such a one being great) and they were well pleased, but upon consideration it was forborne to be ventured on lest it should not pass, in regard he had once served the King. Sir William Cole told me and the rest of the North,† being this day together in King Street, that Sir H. W[aller] told him that those three places taken since the Lord Lieutenant came away are of little consideration, and that they might have had them if they pleased. . . . Sir H. W. told me at his first coming that

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* *See pp.* 409, 416 *below.*

† *i.e.* Agents for Ulster.

he offered to serve under you in that place after the Lord Lieutenant came away, his fortune engaging him there, and that you refused him it and his commission for government, and that then he offered to carry a musket under you, and you refused him. The same thing he told Mr. Holles. . . . I told them, and (I think) they believe, that the carrying of a musket was but a compliment, and that he might have held his regiment if he would, and Cork government if he had not voluntarily given it up.

"Dalbier told me he would not serve as a Quartermaster, but I believe, and so do they, that that of a regiment of horse were a good command." *Draft by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, May 18.—Notes for the preceding letter, including some matters not mentioned in it, as that a letter of thanks [to Inchiquin] had been ordered by the House; that Jephson had pressed for the reading of the articles against him; that some had reported his late services to be of little value; that Lord Valentia, Capt. Parsons, Col. Grey and Capt. Meredith had done him right, but that of the justice of others not much is to be said. The letter has been delivered to Lady Thynne; there is much ado about the army; Lord Broghill has appointed a meeting but failed, &c. 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1647, May 18. Cork.—The bearer, Major Edmond Temple, will give you an account of things here. Though I have but a short acquaintance with him I have a very good opinion of him, and mean to give him the regiment his brother, Purbeck Temple, had under Lord Lisle, to whom that brother still bears so much respect that I doubt his professions to me, although I am beholden to him for an account of the practices against me in England, and those of the remnant of the faction here. Pray interrogate the bearer about "the instrument that Sir Ar. Lo[ftus] endeavoured to get the officers to sign at Bristol, to desire that they might not be sent to be under the command of an Irishman, as also of what they observed by Col. Needham and Lieut.-Col. Huncks here. I have had some offers lately from some among the Irish that they would bring troops of horse out of the rebels' army to serve under me, but I dare not listen to any such motions till the State send commissioners hither;" also I had a motion from Major Morris (who is well known to Will. Jephson, lives in our quarters and has never borne arms against us), for permission to raise a regiment of Irish for France. He desires to command it under my son, (on whose behalf he would make conditions with the French agent) and urges that sending this regiment away would weaken the Irish army, "that the conditions that the agent will give are such as may afford a good present benefit, over and above the charge,

and lastly that the agent shall undertake that my son shall have the benefit of the regiment duly paid at London whilst it lasts in the service of the Crown of France. . . . I thought it a business unfit for me to meddle with, but really if anybody did procure licence from the Parliament to carry Irish out of these ports into France, I think it might facilitate the work here very much. I know not whether in other respects it might not prove dangerous to strengthen France with this sort of cattle. The gaining of the men to go I am sure is very feasible, for the French agent has the officers and soldiers of the rebels' army flocking to him at Waterford, where they hide themselves, some of them, because the Irish do forbid the going of above one thousand, which they have granted leave for, but their grant was to the agent to raise men, not to take any of their army. I am confirmed also in the belief of the desire they in the rebels' army have to get out of this kingdom by a message that I received from Morris Fitzgerald of Castle Lishin that my brother Kit would come off with a gallant troop if he might have leave to go hence into France."

Tell Jephson that I wish the Committee to be moved—1, either to recruit all or reduce some of the regiments here; 2, that the new horse regiments may have carabines; 3, that no regiments may be removed hence, nor those intended hither be sent to Dublin; 4, that if they think me not unworthy to command this army, none but myself may give commissions in it, for I would rather quit "than be so subject to the vexations of factious practices"; 5, that such Commissioners may attend this army as went along with Sir Thos. Fairfax, and lastly that a Chief Justice, whom I desire may be Richard Fisher, may be appointed to assist me in civil causes, and a competent stipend assigned him. The Speaker's letter will tell you of Dungarvan, "which really is much a finer place than I did expect to find thereabouts, and a place that methinks some of the city [of London] might desire to come unto, which would be very convenient for us, there being no inhabitants or stuff in any of the houses," and we no way able to take advantage of the fishing. I was about to write a letter to Mr. Alexander to tell him of my desire that the city should have an interest there, and to offer them the houses and some lands "which perhaps might take much with them, but I doubt it would not do so with the Parliament, who might well ask by what authority I did do such a thing." If you can think of any way to some of the city without exception taken by others, the enclosed blank may serve. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 22. [Bristol.]—"The enclosed* is a warrant as dangerous to the service of Ireland as I have seen, for the country is grown so high with it being backed by power, that 'twill be impossible to draw or quarter any men near this place

* Probably the constable' warrant of May 14, calendared above.

without money two days together, without being broken and disbanded by the Club-men, for so they call themselves. They have already broken three regiments that were quartered near this city. 'Tis true they lay here fourteen weeks together and paid for no quarter, but if hereafter they lie two nights together in a place, they will use them as ill." I pray you and Will Jephson to give my poor mother all the help you can in her business. 1½ *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 28. Cork.—Your letters came over, against the wind, to Dungarvan, the only port they could reach, "which renders it not altogether so inconsiderable as some speak it to be, who lie grossly in saying they had it offered to them, though I must confess it is probably their faults they had it not, for if they durst have attempted it, the work was nothing more difficult then than now." I suggested to the officers here that it would be a great advantage to have your help to solicit Parliament for us, "which all of them did earnestly wish for," and the Major General [Stirling] is getting up a paper to send to you.

I send you a blank to fill with an assignment of the 900*l.* recruit money, and will buy the hundred horses here, which I can do much better than there. "The money that I sold my ship for to Hodder and 150*l.* more that I borrow will do it, then have I not 5*l.* left in all the world but the debts that you know of, and I fear some of them are now desperate, if Plunkett do not come off. . . . That which I rely upon to support me here is the 20*l.* per week which I have as part of my entertainment, and I cannot live to support the quality of this place upon that account, but I am unwilling to take more, being desirous to make it appear to the State that I have been much less chargeable to them than I might be without giving ground for those scandals that some would fain fasten on me. I have great hopes that by God's blessing and the assistance of my friends I may now be vindicated from the malice of all my enemies, and that therefore I may with honour quit my employment upon such terms as may also be profitable, than which I desire nothing more in this world, for I profess I am not able to endure so many several humours as I must be a slave to in it, or else hated and ill spoken of." I pray you to consider how I may have something to subsist by, and that this place may be Will Jephson's, who is very well beloved in this army. I know Will will not hear of this, lest it might seem to blemish his friendship, but I assure you, every day shows me that it is "an impossible thing for any one of this nation to be acceptable to those that are and will be employed in this war against the Irish, longer than the Lord gives such success to him as may gild his actions and endeavours, which otherwise will be thought to want integrity. Yet it will be no hard matter to make it appear that it was the design of the faithful seed of Independents to make us go without Dungarvan when they advised to storm it, wherein they did not offer to be the actors, though the ladies here reported so." I know not why they blame me for want

of hay, for there was not a foot of ground near our inner garrisons (which could yield hay) that was not mowed. For the money and provisions left by them, you have an account, and for the carriages, I send a certificate from the independent Comptroller whom Lord Lisle brought over. For the composition with the country for contribution, to avoid suspicion of partiality towards the Irish I made Sir Wm. Fenton chief in commission, with others, to compound with such as they thought fit to be protected and to fix the rates; and they having concluded, I signed it with the Council. "I know not who you mean by that party who you say told me a tale in the coach, who neither took nor gave satisfaction,* but if it be Worth, he is little worth; so much by way of a clinch. They very much mistake that tell you the rebels have more forces toward Dublin than here, except Owen Roe and Preston be both joined there, for we have certain intelligence that the rebels have now in Munster all that are in the enclosed list [*wanting*]. The great things the Lord hath done for us gives us hopes that His providence will still preserve us, but really we were never in such danger of ruin as now, our new men being no longer to be relied on than they are paid, nor indeed as they should be then; which is partly the fault of their officers, who are negligent and have not good command of them. There are thirty run away of these last week, though their pay then was half-a-crown in money, whereas now it is only eight pounds of bread and 12*d.*; and this will not last beyond next Saturday fortnight." If Commissioners are to come, let them hasten.

Postscript.—I have managed the sequestration of Cork's estate so that his own servants think I have done him an extraordinary favour, having put it into Joshua Boyle's hands, to whom I have given what warrants he desired for the preservation of his woods &c., with the reservation that the "growing rents" are to be paid to the use of the army until Lord Cork procures his discharge. *Holograph.* 3 *pp.*

Enclosing,

Certificate by Phane Becher, Comptroller of the Ordnance, stating that the ammunition and other necessaries are ready but cannot half of them be transported for want of draught horses and carriages. The truckle carts have such low wheels that they must be unloaded at every little brook, or the provisions and ammunition would get wet, and at every little hill because they go so heavily, and being made of green wood, they are already chapped, cleft and unserviceable. Suggests buying or borrowing the waggons belonging to Lord Lisle, Col. Grey, Lieut. Gen. Sidney and Commissary (sic) General Jephson, and urges the sending of supplies for the train from England.—May 29, 1647. 1 *p.*

Officers of Munster to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 28.—"Draft of a letter from Lord Inchiquin's army to Sir P. P. desiring him to join with Major General Jephson in soliciting the Parliament of England on their behalf." $\frac{3}{4}$ *p. The*

* *Cf. pp.* 405, 416.

draft is in Sir Philip's own hand, much corrected, and endorsed by him as above. [*Printed in "Genealogical History of the House of Yvery," Vol. II., p.* 282.]

VAL. SAVAGE to SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1647, May 28. Dublin.—Sir Henry Tichborne has captured a great prey of cows, sheep and garrans from the rebels near Trim, and has given the cows and garrans to Col. Coote's horse, with condition that they should discharge their scores in the garrison. A week since, Lord Grandison, Sir Adam Loftus and some of Col. Coote's horse went towards Powerscourt, slew twenty-three of the rebels without the loss of a man, and got some troop horses, pistols and cattle.

On Monday the 24th, two hundred of Col. Fenwick's musqueteers and Capt. Hunt's troop of horse went out from Trim and were set upon at Ballyboy by seven hundred of the rebels. They would all have been cut off but for the horse, who charged through both foot and horse of the enemy and routed them, thus giving part of their own foot time to rally. About eighty were killed or wounded, but of the enemy near two hundred, and one Capt. Tirrell and thirteen more taken prisoners.

A ship has come from France with sixteen or seventeen hundred barrels of wheat and ninety-five tuns of French wine, on Mr. John Davies' account.

Postscript.—June 1. Intelligence has come that Sir Charles Coote last week defeated Rory Magwire and some of the Ferralls in Connaught, and killed five or six hundred of them. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

RICHARD FITZGERALD to his brother, SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1647, May 29. Hereford.—I find by your last that I have not answered what you wrote on the 8th of March. You know how at the beginning of the war I felt myself slighted by those whom I desired to help "before others nearer to me by the bond of nature, in respect to the bond of religion, . . . such as Dr. Cooke, Sir John Hoye, with many others not to be mentioned. I appeal to the just judge whether I did not solicit for Sir John as I should for myself or you or Will. FitzGerald, and finding the rub in his way to be partly the prosecution of Strafford and partly the policy of another Sir John, who at that time blocked up all men's progress in the way of advancement till himself was mounted, I was reserved, lest he should publish my conjectures to the prejudice of the public affairs I then solicited, but of that enough if not too much." I have been continually journeying up and down in Wales, and in most parts have got my business settled. My last journey was to Swansey, sixty-three Welsh miles from here, where the Committee for co. Glamorgan had a public meeting, and course was taken for the business to be finished shortly, "yet some rubs will fall out, the godly party are averse under hand and others not forward to part with money. The fate of our kingdom is very hard as yet." Some of the

constables in the counties of Monmouth and Hereford are in gaol that made default in their payments, and others are to be sent for, which revives the languishing state of the collections. The soldiers rather hinder than help, because the country gives them free quarter. 2 *pp.*

Richard FitzGerald to his brother, Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, May 30. Hereford.—"The loss of Catherlagh Castle bespeaks sorrow to our quarters west and south-west from Dublin, and by this time I doubt the Naas is likewise lost, and our English army will be put to play the after-game, which certainly they are well skilled in if faction and unchristian policy alter not the luck. The objection of the brotherhood against Inchiquin for Irish is so far remote from sanctification that a wiser man than myself cannot but disdain the reformation of these days, . . . judging it unfit to admire the holiness of any people, sect or nation who, either through ignorance of the scriptures or wilfully detaining (*sic*) the truth in unrighteousness, will not take notice that all mankind are the offspring of God; . . . but such dealing I am persuaded is one of the symptoms or signs of the fearful ruin and desolation that undoubtedly will befal a glorious and blessed land when a miscellaneous rabble shall obtain the height of dominion in it. . . How long, how long shall the consumption waste the pith and marrow of ethnic, honesty and justice? Are these Christians? It cannot be denied, being baptized, but I will conclude them to be the worst of Christians, who, wanting Christian fortitude, magnanimity and prudence to encounter the enemies of God, apply themselves (by the black art) to undermine the very champions of the Almighty, conducted and protected (doubtless) by the angels, else they had not so long been supported in the midst of so many wants and so many enemies at home and abroad. To Him who is above all be glory, power and praise ascribed for it." I had heard of the passage in the travels of the Master of the W[ards] and Rathfarnam* between Bristol and London, when a person of great honour [Inchiquin] being spoken of, nothing was alleged against him but the conclusion was: yet he is Irish. "I pray God we all abound in Christian love and those high endowments of humility and manly resolution that becomes the image of our Maker best, and that we decline those weak and feminine passions that occasion such language." 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle.

1647, June 2.—Order in the House of Commons for a Committee on the information given against Sir Philip Percivall. With the names of the eighty-two members appointed. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* *See* Common's Journals, *under this date.*

* Sir William Parsons and Sir Adam Loftus.

ELIZABETH, MARCHIONESS OF ORMOND, to SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

[1647,] June 3.—"Upon the ressept of your letar I made my Lord acquanted with the contents tharof, whoe hass soe great a care and regarde of your preservatione as hee asshurede mee thar wass nothinge hee would make more seariouslie his studie then some waye whereby to secure you from anye sudayne or future inconveniense that maye happene by your ingadgments for hime, which Sir williame usshar will I know give you a more perticular accompt of, as well of the way propounded for effecttinge the same as allsoe of the willinge and redie performanse of anye thinge that maye give a furtharanse tharunto, wherin if the indevours of soe unprofitabill a persone as myselfe may in anye ways contribute, I asshure you my industrye shall not bee wantinge to doe you all the sarviss in this that I maye be caypbill to parforme, as being Sir, your affectionat frind and sarvant Eliz. Ormonde.

Postscript.—"I praye present my sarviss to your lady, to whom I would oftene have writene but that I forboare as fearinge to prejudiss hir tharby."*

SIR CHARLES COOTE to SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1647, June 4. Derry.—I have had two orders from the Committee† at Derby House to do what I could to divert the rebels from Dublin, which, I praise God, I have done with good success, though with much difficulty. I have so often represented the sadness of our condition to the Committee, and find so little fruit of my solicitation, that it afflicts me extremely, not for myself, but for the public. I have now written to the Committee, Sir John Clotworthy, my cousin Hollis and Mr. Perpoynte, and send them open for Sir Robert Hannay, yourself and Major Ormesby to peruse before delivering them. "I am not able for to express the misery we are reduced unto, and if not speedily supplied, I cannot apprehend how it will be possible for us to subsist, therefore I beseech you either now to press hard for us or never. In the interim, I shall do all that lieth in me, but I profess unto you I have so great a burden on me and so little means to support it, that I know not which way to undergo, and if a present course be not taken to put things into a better posture, if I have any interest in your favour, get me fairly dismissed, and let God dispose of me as He pleaseth.

"I understand that some differences between Sir Ro. Hannay and Major Ormesby hath begot some obstruction in our Connaught business. I believe so well of both of them, that I cannot apprehend it to be other than mistakes, for I am sure neither of them hath any design of prejudice to the public or me in it; therefore I pray, play the good Christian and moderate the

* This is given in its original form as a rather curious example of the spelling of the ladies of that time.

† Of Both Kingdoms. *See* Cal. S.P. Dom., 1645-7, *pp.* 523, 525.

business so as that it may not longer retard what the Parliament will be pleased to afford, that knowing what we must trust unto, we may accordingly square our actions. This whole kingdom is in a most deplorable condition, and the clashing of our agents may destroy us all. . . . Sir, if there be not a present course taken for to hasten away some ships and frigates to guard these coasts, we shall presently starve. It would grieve your soul to hear the miserable cries of people for the barks that have been taken on this coast." Within this twenty days thirty have been lost belonging to these parts and Scotland, thus raising the price of commodities and enriching the rebels.

"Here are very strange reports raised of great discontentment in Sir Thos. Fairfax's army, that several of the Parliament ships are revolted and gone to Dunkirk (but I hope better things), that the Commissioners appointed for Dublin are returned again for London, that troubles begin again in the North of England, that the French threaten an invasion, and a thousand such malignant reports, which, with the slow supplies, I assure you makes men begin, though covertly, to think of return to their old pranks."

I have recommended to some of my friends and to the Committee* Mr. Thomas Costoloe and his brother, who are active and able men and will do the State good service. "I confess they are Papists, but such as never did any prejudice to the Protestants, but have constantly adhered to us and contribute much to our preservation. By their interest in the people and knowledge of the country they can do three times as much service as most men, and they have three considerable holds in their hands, Ballylahan, Castle More and the Castle of Mannen, which they maintain at their own charge, and desire to put into my hands, but I have not men or provisions for them. Being frontier holds, they are a great security to our garrisons. Please speak to my cousin Hollis and Sir John Clotworthy about this, and if you can do something effectually, I shall consider it a particular favour to myself." 3 *pp.*

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 9. [Dublin.]—Has received Sir Philip's letter and sends the papers asked for. The Commissioners with the horse and foot from Chester landed on Monday, and the next day some of the soldiers "fell a plundering the mass-houses and divers Papist houses, and under colour of them many a Protestant did suffer the loss of all he had." Fears he will soon lose both his own and Sir Philip's property, if such things go thus unpunished. Has six soldiers billeted on him, who for the first four or five days were at free quarters, and has still to find them firing, beer and lodging. ¾ *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 9. Near Caperquin.—"Since my last to Will. Jephson, I find there is a reconciliation wrought in some

* *See* Report on Duke of Portland's MSS., i. 427.

measure between the Irish parties that differed, which were the Nuncio and the clergy, with those that took their part on the one side, and my Lord of Muskery, with Pat. Purcell and Stephenson on the other. The former were the predominant party till now that the discovery of their designs rendered them contrary to their professions, which lost them most of their chief pillars, who pretend they will rather submit to anything that shall be pleasing to the King and Parliament than consent to the alienation of this kingdom from the crown of England; which the Nuncio now seems to approve of, and therefore now complies much with them, till he find an opportunity to effect his own designs. Hereupon, that party that before would have had the peace with Ormond, make new offers to him and will make some to me, which now I cannot expect to be worthy of that recommendation that I might have given them to the Parliament, for doubtless they will account their submission to the laws of England and laying down their arms a sufficient inducement to gain them pardon for all, whereas I expected when I last wrote to have a few men, of this province only, give up Limerick and Kilmallock, and get six thousand foot, seven hundred horse cashiered only for the purchasing of their own peace." But now this force is mostly joined to the other, and eleven hundred horse and six thousand foot lie within nine miles of me, who have only three thousand five hundred foot and twelve hundred horse. But I am resolved to fight if they advance, as it is better than starving. "I need not tell you that we want so much as that we are like to want nothing. . . . The Supreme Council, being now at Clonmell, we hear draws from thence." *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Arthur Annesley to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 9. Dublin.—I trouble you with the enclosed by my father's command. "We are well advanced in our transaction with the lord of Ormond, and hope to write (by the next) the Parliament masters of all these parts. The English have had several late successes against the rebels; the greatest was in Connaught, where the Lord President gave a notable defeat to part of Owen McArt's army, killing, as the relation is, near a thousand men, and amongst them O'Cane, Col. Farrell and Rory McGuire.

"The Lord Inchiquin loses no time in Munster. He gave the beginning of this month such a smart knock to the trained bands of Waterford that an act of Common Council followed against the citizens being valiant without their walls, and to make them the completer soldiers, his Lordship took from those quarters three thousand cows and two thousand sheep. He hath since taken KillmacThomas Castle. We want Birch and [Thomas] Long's regiments to act with him in field service.

"Kolkitogh [Colkitto] with seven or eight hundred men in nineteen vessels landed last week in the north, being driven out of Scotland. My cousin Claneboy got his boats, but we have

only two prisoners. This calls for some encouragement to Ulster, who will smart by these thieves."

Postscript.—"The Marquesse of Ormond was brought to bed this morning of a daughter." ¾ *p.*

John Davies to Sir Philip Percivale.

1647, June 10. [London.]—"I am to dine this day at Mr. Downes' at the Fleece in Caning Street. None dines there but Arthur Hill and his lady and Sir Paul [Davys] and his lady. I desire that you and your lady may be my guests. I know a good dinner used to be respected by you. I know not [how] it is since your great employments. If you cannot come, let not your lady fail me, and let her send me word whether she will come with Col. Hill or whether I shall come for her. You and she are my only guests, although I have commission for more. There will be such a jowl of sturgeon there, and such Renist [rhenish] wine as you have (*sic*) seen the like."

If you have 50*l.* to spare for a week, pray send it by the bearer.

If Lord Inchiquin will take French wine at 16*l.* the tun, I will deliver it him in Cork for his warrants for the recruit of his horse.

Postscript.—"We shall go to dinner about twelve of the clock." 1¾ *pp.*

Richard FitzGerald to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 11. Bristol.—I came here last Saturday, and paid in 390*l.* for Mr. Davis. "Take my word, I sweat more for every shilling than any servant he hath doth for a pound." When I had got the money out of the High Collector's hands, I lodged it for the night in the house of Mr. William Jones of the Priory in Uske, and hired one whom he named as a trusty man to wait upon me hither, but found him a cowardly inconsiderable fellow. There being no boat from Chepstow hither for some days, I had to hire one, and at midnight on Friday, I "loaded my money upon a pack horse with my fearful janisary, and a stout fellow on foot with a long staff and a pistol, and a young man to drive the pack horse, and so came to Chepstow by three of the clock, and took boat and came into this city about three in the afternoon." Capt. Parsons tells me that you are a member of the House. "I desire God to be your director and to stand by you. It is an evil time and may be worse. I hope the best and fear the worst. If there be another confusion here, the later is like to be worse than the beginning." Pray acquaint Mr. Davis with this letter and assure him Wales will be quiet yet. Commend me to all that love the Church of Ireland. 2 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 11. [Bristol.]—A train of sixteen waggons and about sixty horses lies here at great charges which ought to be sent over, where they are so much wanted, but Sir Jo. Veale

does not seem willing to send them or anything else. It were no ill service for Munster to have him removed. We hear that Inchiquin has marched against Kilmallock. "God prosper him and end all differences here." 1¼ *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, June 12.—"I received yours of the 28th of May, and am sorry your wants are so great, and more sorry that they are so far from supplying. The troubles here are like to be sharp, and of what continuance I cannot tell; God only knows. In the meantime I am glad the great ship is gone from the Downs. Jack Davys professes that the five thousand barrels of meal is loading in the north at Polysewdy and will be with you shortly.

"The army here is in extreme discontent, and before this letter comes unto you, they will be masters or not. They stand upon having justice upon some principal members, who they conceive not to be of their friends; you may guess them who they are. It is grown to a very great height, and if they can be appeased, it is thought they will go entirely into Ireland with their own officers, and some think they will desire some there of late that have a great respect for them, as is thought. There is orders for a committee to raise guards, &c., but I see not much come of it. The army says that the country will not stand up as formerly for the Parliament. The prime officers of the army have written a letter to the city to stand neuters, or else all shall lie on them. The city made a petition professing to live and die with the Parliament the day before, brought in by the Common Council. As for your recruit of money I cannot tell what to do, nor for any of the rest, for (on a sudden) everything is so fallen that there cannot be any money gotten. . . . The party that told you the tale in the coach told you such a tale as I thought you could not forget. It was 104 [*Clotworthy?*] who neither gave 130 [*Lord Lisle*] satisfaction nor received any, and bade me tell you that though they appear little for you, it is because it needs not, you being very well with your old friends. . . . *[Percivall] is like to be of little use if [Parliament?] go on, for he is aimed at; I mean as to his being in [Parliament], which he wishes oft he had not thought of . . . seeing that all things are not as you would wish, and it was the hope of doing good that made him embrace it. And if it please God otherwise to order it, he is content to kiss the rod, knowing from whose high hand it comes. Major T[emple?] hath done nothing yet on his propositions; other things of another nature have taken up the time, and is like so to do. There is no thinking on the proposition made of sending men under the son of 140 [*President*] nor yet for the brother of 140, and yet if friends go on perhaps he may do such things and more.† . . .

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* The following paragraph is cancelled. Probably the spaces here filled with the words in square brackets were left with the intention of inserting the cypher numbers.

† *See* Inchiquin's letter, *pp.* 406, 407, above.

Touching 140 parting with what he has, or getting his fa: [*he would appear to mean Jephson. See Inchiquin's letter, p.* 408 *above*] to undertake it, it is not a time for it . . . as things stand." *Draft by Sir Philip. 2 pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Sir Hardress Waller.

1647, June 14.—Hears that some malicious persons have tried to render odious to Sir Hardress the name of his old neighbour at Grenan, because he attended [the Cessation] in September, 1643, by command of those whom it had been death to disobey; and prays him to remember how he shortly afterwards expressed his apprehension and dislike of the thing, and how he had endeavoured to keep it off. Trusts to Waller's worth and friendship to protect him from the causeless malice of those who would injure him. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Sir Thomas Wharton to Sir Philip Perzevaille.

1647, June 15. Combe.—Desires to have anthentic copies of the two bonds for his wife's 2,000*l.*, which were left with Lady Peterborough by Sir Thomas Pelham's direction, as in these troublous times there is a danger that bonds may be lost, or at least that "friends may be so parted as not to be able to make use of them." 1 *p.*

Col. John Barry to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 16.—Sir William Usher tells me that you wondered you did not hear from me, or know my resolutions. For the first, I only forbore writing as fearing that correspondence with me might prejudice you, "in this more jealous than just age"; for the other, if I knew in what particular you meant it, I would gladly tell you, so far as the uncertainty and miserable distraction of my condition would permit me. "If it be to know how I shall dispose of myself, truly I do not know, other than that I am resolved I will not stay in this kingdom longer than whilst I may with some convenience get out of it, for I confess unto you that I am equally averse to the Covenant as to the oaths of association at Killkenny, and am resolved to abide the greatest injuries of fortune before I take either. For my fortune, it is said that if I carry myself never so loyal to the King or so affectionate to the English interest, I must not hope to enjoy a foot of it, being a Papist, until the charge of the war and the undertakers be first satisfied. . . . It is in my opinion a hard case that land should so extremely fall in the value and the money should rise, as I am told some friends of yours and mine in Munster already say that I owe you more than my estate and neck is worth, and that you have a release of the whole from me. How true that may be, I will not now dispute; I am certain it was not so when I engaged myself to you; and whatever moneys I ever had from you from time to time, I gave you what security

you could devise yourself for it, and entirely entrusted yourself with the sole management of it, without further advice with anybody, so confident I still am of your integrity and justice in matters of that kind, besides your particular friendship to myself. For my part, since these times if I have received a farthing but one twenty pounds out of all the estate that ever did belong to me this six years, let me be ever counted a knave." It is true that when Lord Castlehaven took Liscarrol, I urged him, in order to keep it out of the hands of McDonnagh and others who would have pretended to the inheritance of it, "though derived no nearer than from the eldest son of Adam," to put it into the hands of my uncle, William Barry, then a captain in their army and of their association, and now it pays contribution both to Lord Inchiquin and to the other party, so that if he were willing, he is not able to give me anything out of it. If he could, I confess, as the case stands, it should not lack the asking. If there is anything else of which you would have the particulars, let me know, and there is no one will deal with more integrity with you than your very affectionate friend and humble servant. 3 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 18.—Has sent the letters by a safe hand into Ireland. It breaks his heart to think how misunderstandings (for he hopes that is their worst title) obstruct the service of poor Ireland. Of the carriage horses there are hardly twenty left, for they living here these nine weeks and Sir John Veale not paying their quarters at all, the country so dispersed them that the men run away with the horses and are not to be heard of. Sir John Veale declared they were not in his care, and refused the offer of a Bristol merchant to advance the money for transporting them. Begs Sir Philip's care for his poor mother, "who lies like the cripple at the pool." 1 *p.*

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 22. [Dublin.]—The danger which we apprehended in the inter-regnum was prevented by orders dated the day before the government was delivered up. On Sunday week last some fifty of the rebels' horse, under command of one of the Scurlocks, took about a hundred and forty troop horses from the parks near adjoining the Abbey Green, whereon Col. Jones, having notice, came out of church, got some few horse ready, and got before them to the wood of Meglare, where he recovered some of his horses and killed twelve or fourteen of the rebels. The rest of the horses were stopped at Finglass.

The Commissioners here are very slack to do anything for me (Col. Jones excepted), and as Parliament is prorogued for twelvemonths, I would willingly, if you give me leave, come to London, where I doubt not by your help to get some preferment either in the army or otherwise. 1 *p.*

Sir Thomas Lucas.

1647, June 24. Westminster.—Being about to leave the kingdom for Ireland, and having himself, by express orders, attended the treaty in 1643, he certifies that Sir Philip Percivall opposed the Cessation, and has done his utmost to supply the necessities of the army. *Signed.* ½ *p.*

Sir Alexander Stewart to his cousin, Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 25. Letterkenny.—Announces the death of the "honourable old man," his father [Sir William], and offers his help if Sir Philip has a mind to prosecute the design concerning the Bishop of Derry's land and castle of Phane. ¾ *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 25. Cork.—"I have written a letter to the Speaker that will shew you the news in these parts, and if I did not know more of other men's humours than my own reason, to divert me from it, I should propound a way whereby I think the war in this kingdom might sooner be brought to an end with a little policy than great expense of blood and treasure, and yet not much of the land disposed of from the undertakers.

"But I dare not venture of propounding anything concerning this, because I find my countrymen very uncertain, their mountains oftentimes appearing molehills. I do expect propositions from them daily, whereunto I will give as much seeming welcome as they can look for, though I resolve beforehand not to rely upon anything they say. But I will dive as much as I can into their designs, and if the Parliament please to send a Committee hither, I hope I shall be able to inform them how they may be made use of, and really I am of opinion that even for this purpose, the sending of a Committee may be of great advantage, but whether it be held there so or no, I can assure you that in other respects their assistance unto me would exceedingly advance the State's service, which I am not able to perform in all sorts of capacities, but as that it must be neglected one way whilst I apply myself to manage it in another.

"And to tell you truth, I am not able to undergo it now that the army is so great, and requires so much industry for the raising of a subsistence for them, being the supplies from thence are so small, and the new forces so unruly and mutinous, which indeed has made me so weary of the employment I am in, that in good faith, if I could have gone away from my command without dishonour or prejudice to the cause, I should have before now deserted it, though I protest in the presence of God I do not know how to support my family three months. . . . Wherefore I must still importune you to think how it may be brought to pass that I may have some testimony of the State's favour that may enable me to live without this employment, wherein I know I am not so useful to them now as another may be. . . . If you do not succeed in this, I shall think my condition very bad, and

must think of some other way to mend it, which perhaps foreign parts may afford, until it please God to restore me the poor fortune I had of my own. You will have more from Dr. Currer, who (though I could ill spare), I thought the fittest to be employed on this journey. . . . I am full of distracted thoughts, finding much cause to fear that though we have weathered many storms by the help of providence, our sins will yet draw a wreck upon us." *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 25.—Is sorry to find that the kingdom is likelier to be engaged in new troubles than to end the old ones, which will undoubtedly ruin poor Ireland. A report comes from Youghall that Inchiquin has taken Clonmell. Sir John Veale has gone to London, where it is to be hoped they will keep him, and send some other in his place more cordial and affectionate to Inchiquin and Munster. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, June 30.—Mons. Sachat dealt very unfaithfully with us, and by his false report to Major General Jephson brought him into dislike with the schoolmaster, which was remembered to the child's disadvantage, so that his son goes no more thither. Neither should yours and mine stay there if I could find a better place, but I cannot, so I will keep them there until I know your pleasure. Dr. Bates caused an issue to be made in your son's arm awhile ago, and he is in good health, but he would have had him try the Bath if his sister had not gone so suddenly. I take as much care of him as of my own, and now that monsieur is discharged and one of the maids has the care of him, I hope he will do better. "I could not get him [Sachat] to attend them as he ought, or to instruct them in the French tongue, and now am charged with scores in alehouses for him, and thereby come to know how he spent his time, and his money and theirs." *Draft by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

Marquis of Ormond to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, June 30. His Majesty's Castle of Dublin.—"I received your letter of the 26th of March last the 29th of this month, and am most ready to do what may reasonably be expected from me for the satisfaction of the Lady Moore, to whom in the height of the distemper of these times, and when she had least reason to expect it from me, I paid a small part of the debt she claims. I must acknowledge it an omission that in the protection I desired against debts contracted before the rebellion, I omitted to mention my sureties, yet I conceive by reasonable construction they must be intended, since otherwise I cannot understand myself protected.

"I do not readily remember any other surety but yourself that is liable to trouble for my debts, as the case now stands, and I trust you are now in a condition (though I confess not by my means) of security against such molestations for at least as long as myself. However, I am ready to do all that in me lies to secure not only those debts of mine you stand bound for but all others I owe, and as, at the time you did me the favour to engage for me, I was by the blessing of God possessed of a fortune like enough to have answered all my debts, so yet I trust in His mercy I may be restored to it, and by it, my friends engaged for me to their quiet." *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Captain Robert Clarke.

1647, July 1.—Receipt for 50*l.* paid him by Sir Philip Percivalle, on behalf of Lord Inchiquin, for the setting out of the *Charles* frigate, and delivery of the same on the coast of Ireland. *Signed and sealed.* ¾ *p.*

Eliza, Lady Giffard, to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 1. Damas Street, Dublin.—Has written to Mr. Wallis to send Sir Philip bills of exchange in payment of a debt contracted by Sir John Giffard. If the money is not sufficient, they will pay the rest when they can, which she fears will be long, "Sir John being put out of all command, as before out of all his fortune." 1 *p.*

John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 1. Cork.—Has engaged himself to the bakers for four thousand loaves of bread, to give the soldiers a loaf apiece upon their march. If they had biscuit the men would not need to keep their garrisons, and they might have had Kilmallock ere this time. Hears that Mr. Davies has sent two ships of wheat to Dublin, which had much better have been sent to Cork, where wheat is 34*s.* a barrel, whereas in Dublin it is only 16*s.* It is better to send biscuit than wheat, as it cannot be so well made here as there. 1 *p.*

Richard Gething to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 3. Bristol.—Hears from Munster the unhappy news that the army has to retreat into their garrisons for want of means to support or content the soldiers, and fears there will be little wanting to complete their ruin and misery when they understand how utterly the divisions in England forbid them to hope for any succour thence. Believes that Lord Inchiquin "will be constrained to save his adversaries the labour of sending for him, who, though they design it not, will do him a most essential favour to draw him thence." 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 3. Cork.—The officers of the army in Munster having deputed Lieut. Col. Stubber, Major Choppyn and Major Elsinge to go over to England to present a remonstrance upon their condition, he begs Sir Philip's assistance, and that he will engage Mr. Hollis, Sir Philip Stapleton and others on their behalf. *Signed.* ½ *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1647, July 3. Cork.—Now that the Irish have made up their differences, there is no longer so much ground to hope for advantage from a treaty with some of them, yet he believes that by gaining some particular persons, much may be done, but not without power to do something for them. Begs that the Commissioners may be qualified to treat with them, rather than the Lord President and Council, although he is willing to be one in commission with them. *Signed.* ½ *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1647, July 5. Cork.—Has only had time to write to give the State an account of the landing of Townshend's regiment and the horse, and must now instantly march away. *Holograph.* ½ *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Thomas Plunkett.

1647, July 5. Cork.—I have written at divers times to my friends to help you in your troubles, yet I hear that you think I have neglected you, "which I should account very strange (was I not well acquainted with the jealousy of your disposition), for any man of reason would think that my own interest would be a sufficient inducement to move me to use all the means in my power to preserve you from ruin. Wherefore I do conclude that if you be as jealous of your wife as you are of your friend, she hath the worst husband that can be."

I have given your wife the quiet possession of Archdeacon's lands, have never taken any of your corn for the army without paying ready money for it, and when I sent for three of your horses (which I thought were a trouble and charge to you) I only had them out for ten days, and then returned one of them to your wife, and sent the other two to grass (where they have run for six weeks past) with orders to have them fed up, to get them into good case for your own use. I have sent one home and shall now send the other, and hereafter shall be careful to meddle as little as I can with anything that concerns you.

I hear you have made other unfounded complaints against me, and am so sensible of your unhandsome dealing that I am resolved to get the money I lent you out of your hands, which therefore I pray you to see satisfied so soon as may be. You know that my money was lent you at a time when I was forced to borrow myself, and you have often promised to repay part of

the 1,000*l.* from the tobacco that was in your house, so fast as it was put off, but you have left no orders to that purpose. The inhabitants here (of whom I borrowed that money, and for whose use I put it into your hands) are importunate with me to seize upon your wheat or other commodities here, but I have put them off by telling them I expected you daily. The duty I owe to justice will enforce me to comply with them by sequestering your goods if satisfaction be not made to prevent it. *Signed.* 2 *pp.*

House of Commons.

1647, July 5.—Memorandum that on this date "it was moved in the House of Commons that none that had assisted the King voluntarily in this war, or that had acted in the Commission of Array, &c., should presume to sit in the House; and that was seconded, thirded, &c. Then Mr. Weaver moved that those that had acted voluntarily in the cessation of arms in Ireland might likewise be added, whereupon Sir Philip Stapleton moved that it were more clear dealing to express who they were that were intended in that motion, and that if it were Sir Philip Percivall (as he had heard no man informed against for that business save he) he had delivered his answer to what was suggested against him in the House, and that the House had referred the examination of the matter to a select committee, and Sir Philip Percivall was ready for the trial of it, and therefore conceived that there was no cause for that motion of Mr. Weaver's; wherewith the House being satisfied, the order passed, omitting that particular of the cessation."

Annexed,

A copy of the Resolutions of the House. See Commons' Journals under date.

Sir John Giffard to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 7. Dublin.—Complains that through the malice of some false friend the Commissioners have turned him out of his employment, without reason alleged or crime laid to his charge, as will be seen by the enclosed. His brother Jephson advises him to send over his wife to solicit Lord Say, but he has not the means either to transport her thither or to maintain her there, and therefore prays for Sir Philip's endeavours with his Lordship for the restitution of his regiment and the repair of his credit. It is a great grief to him to see the best experienced officers cashiered and boys preferred instead of them, which proceeding gives small hopes of the timely end of the wars.

Postscript.—Is credibly informed that Sir Robert Meredith is the instigator against him. Prays that his cousin Wallop and other friends may be told his sad story. Is offered a troop of horse and some other favours, but desists acceptance till he hears how affairs stand. Finds that his brother Jephson is going over to Munster. 1¼ *pp.*

Enclosing:—

Sir John Giffard to the Commissioners for Ireland.

[1647, *July* 3 ?]—*Their honour must tell them that as a soldier he may ask a declaration of his offence, lest strangers judge him unworthy of the bread his sword (the only estate now left him) might purchase him, and thus he cannot but request that as his dishonour is public, by cashiering in a time of war, so his crime may be published or his innocence declared. He has the witness of his conscience and of all the Protestant party in the Kingdom that neither his faith, honesty or courage have suffered blemish since the rebels first drew sword, and professes that he knows not his guilt, although with a sad sense he knows his punishment. Prays that in consideration of the poor condition of his wife and children, some portion of his arrears may be paid, as the wages due for services in which his life has been often risked, and his whole estate has been expended and lost.* 1 *p.*

Commissioners for Ireland to Sir John Giffard.

1647, *July* 3. *Dublin.—He cannot be ignorant (as a soldier) that upon the reducement of an army, many officers are "cast" without any offence on their part implied, but only to ease the charge for the State. On the treaty with Lord Ormond, Parliament refused to condition for the standing of any officer of the old list, and as they have offered him a troop of horse, which is an honourable command and will yield him a competent support, they presumed he would have been satisfied without expectation of any arrears, for which they have no orders.* Signed by the four Commissioners. True copy. 1 *p.*

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 7. Dublin.—The Earl of Arglasse's cabinet has been delivered to Sir Robert King as you desired. I send you the answer to your letter to the Lord Lieutenant, which, although dated the day after yours was delivered (the 29th) I did not receive until two days afterwards. [*See p.* 420 *above.*]

I do not find that anything has been done for me in that business whichy ou advised me to undertake. T. H[ill] is here and endeavours to procure it, and so does Jeremy Stride. Dan H[utchinson] holds it, but does not appear in it, for Barton writes Commissary General, although Dan "goes in for a moiety of the profit underhand." I pray you, if I cannot have the whole, to procure me part of it, or if that may not be had, some other employment.

If your brother D[avys] had been here instead of your brother U[sher], your affairs would have been better managed, for Sir William is too easily put off.

Your company does not yield you a penny profit. The new lieutenant is a tailor, put in by Col. Trafford. "The soldiers do much complain against him, and say that Richard, whom you left porter, died of some blows given him the day he received the commission." The Commissioners would willingly alter him, with your direction, so you would do well to name some other, or ask your brother Usher to do so. The company is in Sir Henry Titchbourne's regiment.

The beare sown at Castlewarninge will be reaped ere long, and to save the meadows we have moved the Commissioners to get the hay made. If your brother had done it, I fear the troopers would have taken it from him without any payment.

"Here is no news but bad, for on Friday last the soldiers mutinied for want of the pay promised in England. Col. Kinaston's own company began, and beat and abused their field officers that came to appease them. In fine, the Governor drew horse and foot against them, who fired one upon the other and some were killed; and the mutineers got to the mount on the College Green, which they kept till twelve or one a clock at night; and so treated and got pardon. And the next night, others mutinied and got to the same mount, but understanding ordnance was to be levelled against them, forsook it.

"On Monday last, fifty or sixty horses of Capt. Hunt's troop, besides cows and garrans, were by negligence taken from the very walls of Trim. On the same day a party hence went to the county of Wicklow to seek a prey . . . and in their march, one Legge, major to Col. Jones, was killed from a rocky mountain and another captain shot."

Postscript.—"I had almost forgot to acquaint [you] that all our divines are silenced for not accepting the Directory, and are upon departing the kingdom. Those that were never esteemed for any parts they had are preferred. This the protestants* here do much take to heart." 2 *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle.

[1647, July 14?]—Speech delivered in the House of Commons. *Begins* "I have seen a vote of this house passed the 5th of this month." *Ends* "If there be any well-affected unto this House belonging unto that kingdom, as there are very many, I appeal to their testimonies, two or three excepted whose ill-will I have gained for doing you faithful service." *Draft by Sir Philip.* [*Printed in "Genealogical History of the House of Yvery," Vol. II., p.* 283.]

Sir Philip Percivalle's Case.

1647, July 14.—Defence of his conduct as Commissary General, and in relation to the Cessation. 2½ *pp. Draft, and several copies of the same.*

* The word protestant is here (as often, at this period) used to denote the Church *versus* the Puritan party.

Sir Philip Percivalle's Speech, after delivering his Case.

1647, July 14.—"I have given you my case truly and fully to the best of my knowledge, and having so done, I desire the opinion of the House therein, by reason that upon the late votes of the House, which I humbly submit unto, some words appear doubtful unto me.

"My sufferings have been great for the Parliament. My services have been great also for the Parliament and constant, if I may with modesty say so, which I am in a sort necessitated unto by reason that though I am an Englishman born and bred, yet the situation of my fortune having cast me into another country, an unhappy country, Mr. Speaker, (whose condition hath not yet been rightly represented to the House) I am a stranger, and destitute of such acquaintance here as have known my actions in your service, and [could] give you satisfaction fully therein; and because there are here that have taken causeless jealousies or offence against me; if anything shall be said, Mr. Speaker, in my absence, while I withdraw, which may reflect upon my reputation or my affection and duty to this House, which in all my life I have valued above my life and fortune.

"Some unworthy base persons who have been employed in that service have been sought out, sent for from that Kingdom, brought to Darby House, examined on other pretences unknown unto me, two years ago, on half intentions certified half truths, promised rewards and favours to speak against me; that some of the same persons have been since sent for out of Ireland; that a member of this House [Temple] was pleased, above a year ago, to present a petition in the name of one of them, named Thomas Hill, a baker, procured it to be referred unto himself, two others, worthy persons of this House, and some others of Ireland that he had great means to oblige. This petition was taken away by him without any entry made, the two members of the House not called to the meeting. I was summoned to appear, which I did. There I received bad language from him, and was commanded to answer a paper by Hill put in, containing the same matters informed against me here, altogether foreign and not at all in reference to them; and I having made answer to the matter the 5 of September last, I could never since obtain a report to be made for my vindication, although I appeared very clear and innocent, as I conceive. . . . Soon after, all the falsehoods which Hill had alleged were printed as truths, with my name in the margent, I will not say by whom [Capt. Adam Meredith. *See p.* 353 *above*], but the author of it did point at that member of this House who gave him the papers and certificates of those unworthy persons for it. Besides, the same gentleman having been trusted with divers profits of very great value for the army there, did apply the same to his own use, which occasioned me, in the duty of my place, to declare the same to that State and the Committee of this House, and before the same determined, he did apply himself to the King for some of

the same things and other things too, contrary to the Ordinance of Sequestration, and he holds the profits which then he had received to this day, which I am bold to say was a very great cause of the want which was the only cause pretended for making the Cessation. And I know, Sir, it is far from your intent to acquit the guilty and condemn the innocent, and therefore I make bold to say all this because you may understand some of the many exceptions I have against some persons that have causelessly brought my name in question, to the end I may be fully heard to what shall be objected." 2 *pp. Draft by Sir Philip.*

Endorsed: "14 July, 1647. Sir P. P.'s speech after delivering his case."

Also: "Thos. Hill.—That he [Percivall] denied having any corn when the army were at Mynoth, yet there was of that corn baked for the soldiers that went into England to fight against the Parliament; . . . that he provided musty corn for the army and used the good corn for himself; that he made certificates to the King at Oxford of the wants of the stores, which was the only or chiefest cause of making the Cessation."

Alexander Pigott to Lady Phillips [Sir Philip Percivall] at Mr. Parson's house, St. Martin's Lane.

1647, July 16. Ashton.—I hope Dic. Gething is by this time at Milford. I wrote to Col. Jephson a week since that Sir Jo. Powlett (who is now at Chiswick) would exchange 1,500*l.*, which would be some help before the rest come. Col. Roe and Col. Hunkes are here, having left Cork on Monday. They say that the horse was commanded out on Saturday, and my Lord was to follow on Tuesday, but do not speak of any design on Kilmallock, although those who came with them all report it. "I am confident they both come with evil intentions to my Lord, but for Roe, he hath so grossly abused my Lord Lisle and all his great officers particularly (as I am told by Col. Munk) that he can neither speak nor act to his [Inchiquin's] prejudice, though he intend both. Such service and no other he and many others do the public." 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to the Lord President [of Munster].

1647, July 16.—Thomas Plunkett tells me that you have written so bitterly to Thos. Vincent concerning him that you have undone him, and that you had no cause, for although he thought he had hard measure, and expressed himself angrily to your friends, yet he has excused you to all others. He was chiefly vexed by the certifying of Sir William Brereton's goods as prize. I have not delivered his letter, "because it declares a breach and is so very sharp, and I do not hold it good to cast off a friend so absolutely, though they may have faults enough. . . . He is a covetous man and much selfish, and fears that by your

letter to Vincent, his partners will fall the heavier on him. He has many irons in the fire. . . . I am sorry your letter should prove much to his prejudice, being intended, I suppose, only for correction for his credulity. I think he is a good natured, willing man sometimes, although I must needs say that I think him rather ruled by flatterers and deceivers than by sound, honest men. . . . I heard of some letters written hither lately very sharply concerning the L[ord] of I[nchiquin] and I enquired of him, and he tells me that he saw a letter from Knight and Peregr[ine Banastre] very severe." Major General Jephson, who is now going into Oxfordshire, advises you, if Col. Monk goes to Ulster, not to restore Col. Brokett until he is cleared. He asks me to tell you that his brother Noll is going over shortly. *Draft.* 3 *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to the Marquis of Ormond.

1647, July 16.—Acknowledging his letter of June 30, and praying him to endeavour to secure his "poor sureties" before he leaves Ireland, having no hopes of the "reasonable construction" which his Lordship speaks of. Knows that his fortune was great when these bonds were entered into, and hopes by God's blessing to see his Lordship invested in it again. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to [the Marchioness of Ormond].

1647, July 16.—Thanks her for her letter received by Lord Rosc[ommon], and makes bold to lay hold on her noble offer to use her endeavours to get him freed from his engagements for Lord Ormond, which lie upon him as heavily as any other of his afflictions at this time. His wife presents her service to her Ladyship, and daily prays for her safe delivery from all perils and restoration to fortune and all happiness. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, July 17.—"I would fain give you a little account of a business concerning the public, 131 [*Percivall, i.e. himself*] 97 [*Inchiquin*], &c.

It is now about two months since he [Percivall] was called in (not knowing it overnight); when, a few days after, 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*], *Syd*[*ney*] and 152 [*Sir John Temple*] set up another* to say what they thought fit, and that was by them all seconded and by *al* 100 [*the House*] it was debated three or four hours, and referred to a committee, whereof *they are part.*† Afterwards 152 [*Temple*] raised others to press these enclosed, (98 [*Jephson*] being absent). Upon the latter, as things are, I am advised to do as formerly for my friends and for the public, and not *sit nor go yet.* The Lord God direct us all.

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* Alderman Hoyle.

† On June 2. *See* Commons' Journals, v, 195.

The first day the House was twice divided, and 131 [*Percivall*] went against 42 [*the army*], as he thought was right, which 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*], &c., made good use of. He told two near friends of mine that he could not find anything in word or deed against him but that he would not leave 97 [*Inchiquin*], which he is content to bear, it being chiefly for that occasion that he entertained the thought on't.

I cannot find by any of 100 [*the House*] that 131 [*Percivall*] suffers, or is by them thought unworthy in any respect but as not for 100 [*the House*], and I find many of them not well to 152 [*Temple*], but he serves the turn.

127 [*Pierpoint*] hath been long out of town, but is now daily expected and will be full of business. I rem[ember] he that is of kin to your wife, to whose house you went one night, he moved it as a matter of great danger calling *back* 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*].

119 [*Northumberland*] came back from 101 [*the King*] this night with [the] *children.*

86 [*Fairfax*] commands *al* 83 [*England*] and I believe will 96 [*Ireland*] also, and 122 [*the North*].

109 [*Sir Ar. Loftus*] is not yet well. 47 [*Broghill*] is, and very hopeful; to 131 [*Percivall*] all the while seemed fair when they met, which was very seldom.

Some think 42 [*the army*] and 101 [*the King*] are agreed, and some think not; they will be *al*[*l*].

140 [*President*] writes basely as may be from 112 [*Munster*] and so does Knight, and *Ban*[*astre*], as 109 [*Sir Ar. Loftus*] says. You have written very sharply to Th. Pl[unckett]. I am sorry for it.

58 [*Lord Cork*] is in the North, and he is come [in], and expects that upon the Articles of Dublin he be set free again in what he has here. 124 [*Ormond*] is expected on this sea-side about fourteen days hence.

I sent a letter from 143 [*Stapleton*?]. I find by 144 [*Lord Suffolk*?] that you have missed many opportunities of sending, although I sent you some letters and a message too, of the reason they were more silent than otherwise they would be, if it were not most conducing to your service.

116 [*Monck*] is to command 153 [*Ulster*], save *part by* 61 [*Coote*]. *Little goes to them.* 94 &c. are moving to *go too away. Points is prisoner by his* 41 [*army*].

The way proposed by you for yourself was by me thought on in time, but thought fit to stay for better, which proves as you see. I do not know which way now, unless I should move *Hards* [*Hardress Waller*] as from myself to procure for him or some other, giving conditions, which goes hard, and I shall not do without order, unless 97 [*Inchiquin*] order it, or some great necessity urge it. This is *a hard* saying. 98 [*Jephson*] is not now at 108 [*London*]. I doubt I must go for a few days with 144 [*Lord Suffolk*?] but not yet.

89 [*Broghill*] is here yet. 108 [*London*] quiet and secure. 75 [*Dublin*] not well provided for. 49 is returned, as I hear,

but either did not or could do nothing, which I would be glad 97 [*Inchiquin*] knew, lest he should hurt himself.

Of the last letters, nothing yet to be expected. Much talk of *Musk*[*ery*] and 97 [*Inchiquin*]. I wish it had not been so.

I have an old letter of yours to 81, who died ere it came. (We stayed what were open about it.) I thought not good to return it, but will dispose of it if you will, being now of no use. Let nothing persuade you to send *for son*, unless you would hurt yourself, him, 131 [*Percivall*] and 98 [*Jephson*]." 3 *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Lady Phillips [Sir Philip Percivall].

1647, July 17.—Begs him to tell his mother that he cannot possibly come up to his sister's wedding, as the country begins to be so disordered and unruly that his absence from home, even for a little time, might undo him. 1 *p.*

Sir Patrick Wemys to Sir Philip Persevall.

1647, July 17. Dublin.—I hoped on coming here to find a brave army ready to march into the field, but we are in no condition to meddle with our powerful enemy, who carry all before them. They have taken all our garrisons towards the Naas, have put men into your house, are now before Minowthe [Maynooth], and will undoubtedly this week spoil all our quarters and coop us up within this city, where there is nothing but jealousies and fears. Col. Jones went out last week with a thousand foot and five hundred horse, but found himself so unequally yoked that he was forced to retreat, and had to engage his horse to preserve his foot. They did very gallantly and lost only six men, including Sir Robert Meredith's eldest son, who had the rear-guard, and behaved with only too much resolution, as was acknowledged by all who saw him. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle.

1647, July 17.—On May 25, I was admitted into the House of Commons, and twice voted for the disbanding of the army, of which notice was taken by divers who were of another mind.

June 2nd, Sir John Temple (having told Sir John Northcot and Alderman Hoyle the day before, at the Committee of the West, that I was a dangerous person, privy to all the designs of the cessation of Ireland) "sat near Alderman Hoyle, and he moved (upon occasion of the army's representation being called on) that a gentleman sat in the House whom he did not know his name or the business, but said it was one Sir Philip, who (as he heard) had had a hand in the cessation against the Parliament, and looked towards Sir Jo. T. who took it up and repeated all that he could say or had heard of that or my being at Oxford, saying that his conscience moved him to it.

Lord Lisle seconded him, and said that in his judgment, any man guilty of it should be put into the first exception on the propositions (which is to lose his estate and be uncapable of pardon), but (said he) the gentleman hath been with me of late, very lately, within these two or three days, and told me a relation far different from what Sir J. T. has related, and therefore I think it is fit the matter should be examined and justice done; and he also said that he had always looked on Sir Philip Percivalle as a special confidante of the Lord of Ormond's &c. He omitted that the last year I tendered witnesses to him of my proceedings, and desired a public hearing of it, and that after long consideration he told me that it was only animosity in Sir J. T., but I minded the House of it in my discourse."

Col. Sydney then declared that I had sent certificates to the King at Oxford, which occasioned the cessation, and had proposed to the soldiers afterwards to come into England to fight the Parliament, and that it was an abominable thing, &c.

Most of the speakers pressed for a suspension before hearing, but after three hours and a half's debate it was referred to a Committee of those above-named and many others.

Memo. "It was on this day that Cornet Joyce seized on the King and the Commissioners at Holmeby."

I earnestly urged the Committee to meet, but could never get them to do so.

July 5th, a vote was passed that no one who had assisted at, signed or consented to the cessation, or otherwise assisted the Rebellion, should sit.

July 9th, a vote passed that those that should sit in such case should be put into the second branch of the fourth qualification in the propositions, concerning such members as deserted the Parliament, &c., five days liberty being given them to present their case to the House.

I did not sit again until I brought in my case on the 14th, when (the House being taken up with one of the cases belonging to Sir Charles Egerton) the members were directed to come next day and to sit then. A question was moved whether they should sit until their case was determined, but was not answered. "I protested, before God and the House, my innocency to any design of the cessation, or any consent other than as a man would consent to throw over his goods to save his ship and his life, and that I was much damnified by it."

July 15th, I sat, and it growing late, left with Col. Jephson, after which my case and the others were referred to the Committee where Mr. John Corbet has the chair.*

On the 17th, I attended on Mr. Corbett, who was still upon Sir Charles Egerton's case. He assured me that absenting myself from the House could only be interpreted as modesty, and that the cases would be taken in order, mine being the fourth.

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* The Committee for Members of Parliament.

Memo. On the 15th it was voted that those gentlemen who delivered in their cases should incur no further penalty other than being disabled to sit in this Parliament. 2 *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Arthur Annesley.

1647, July 20.—Has been expecting him over. Sir John Clotworthy is discharged, Will. Jephson is going for Munster; he himself has been informed against with much malice, but is happy to have been discharged so fairly. As to public affairs, is not wise enough to understand them, but prays for all, both Parliament and army. *Notes by Sir Philip.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Col. John Barry.

1647, July 21.—Thanks him for his letter of June 16,* and assures him that his intentions have been misreported, no strange thing now-a-days, when it is almost every body's fate. He lent Barry ready money at his earnest desire, to supply his "then hopeful occasions," and upon no security but his letters, although later he received fair and legal assurances from him. Has no desire to take any unjust advantage, and if Barry be able to disengage him from what he himself had to borrow in order to lend to him he will be very well content, for he covets no man's land. Believes that land will again become valuable, if it please God to settle things in an orderly way. Conceived Barry to be of Lord Ormond's party, and free to go where he pleased, and only inquired about him out of ancient love and acquaintance. Will be glad to hear from him wherever he may be. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

Arthur Annesley to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 21. Dublin.—"I received your several letters of the 26th of June and 6th of July, which speak so much friendship, particularly in your care to defend me from the venom of those whose greatest skill lies in traducing, that I hold myself engaged to enable you to make good your undertaking in my behalf, and for that end have sent you the proclamation itself with a comment which will stop the mouth of malice. As for the letter reflecting on Sir Robert King and me (which I understand was written by Sir Robert Meredith to Sir John Temple or his wife, whereby it seems it was vaunted that but for one, we had consented to act by commission from the Lord of Ormond during his stay) I shall say the less because the party wronging us is sensible of his fault, and lies now under a sad affliction by the loss of his son, Captain Meredith, in a late conflict; but you may take it from me there is no truth in the relation, and I believe the party himself cannot but say I was as backward to comply with the Lord of Ormond as he in any thing from which the Parliament might receive dishonour or discontent, and if, notwithstanding, a belief of the contrary take place there, I am

* *See p.* 417, above.

well contented, hoping it may be a means to free me for the future of the honourable trouble I never was a suitor for, and to furnish the Parliament with more useful instruments, amongst which I shall not envy the informer's continuing his place.

"I find from other hands that the party you call your adversary [Temple] leaves no way unassayed to render you useless to the public. You take a right Christian course to commit your cause to God, who never yet failed to make revengeful persons feel that he judged them to trench on his prerogative.

"I am of your opinion that the treasure allotted for the several provinces of this kingdom is too little to expect any great service from, few here fighting for the cause, so that when money fails, all will move very slowly. Since Col. Jones, being overpowered by the enemy, made his soldierly retreat with his small party Thursday last (when, in the last encounter, Captain Meredith was slain), the rebels have continued about Rosberry, the Naas and parts adjoining, doing nothing considerable. I apprehend their aim is at Trim, though they look towards Manouth, which they have summoned by a trumpet to little purpose. We do the best we can to preserve all out-garrisons, lest by the loss of the quarters all should go to ruin, and the inhabitants perish for want of their harvest. The rebels are strong beyond what was imagined, and resolve to venture all at a cast before more force (which they hear of) comes. I am loath to give you any conjecture of affairs here, only I wish England may not be too secure concerning Ireland, which yet lies gasping for ought I can see.

"I have directed Savage to let me know wherein I may do him any good office, which I should willingly upon your recommendation, as for your sister's children, if any way were left us for relief of particular persons."

Postscript.—I hope shortly to see you at London, the new men being now garrisoned in the Castle and the Lord of Ormond going away after the delivery of the sword and regalia, which will be within a week. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed by Sir Philip: "rec: 26th per post, with letter enclosed to his father, 2*s*. Answ: 27th."

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 21. [Dublin.]—I thank you for your kind recommendation of me to Mr. Annesley. Col. Jones and Sir Robert King also promised to help me, but owing to Sir Robert Meredith's influence, T. H[ill] is like to be employed, and I get nothing but fair words.

I have compounded for Kinsaly at 6*s*. per week for you, and Plunkett holds the Grange at 16*s*. per week.

I will send the papers touching Downedeady and Sir Edward Dodsworth by some of those who go with the Lord Lieutenant.

"On Monday was sennight, Col. Jones went to view the enemy with some fifteen hundred horse and foot a little beyond Naas, and skirmished with them, but was beaten back, and fought gallantly all the way retreating till he came to Johnstowne. We

lost about a dozen or fourteen men and no more, whereof Capt. Meredith was one, and Lieut. Bateman was killed with a piece of ordnance. The rebels have Naas, Sigginstowne and Castlewarning in their possession, and are now besieging Mynouth. I pray God comfort the besieged. In the absence of Col. Jones, the rest of the Commissioners seized on the Lord Taaffe, Sir Edmond Verney, Col. Vane, Brent and others upon suspicion of a plot to take the Castle, but it came to nothing.

"They have discontented the clergy, and the best officers, as Stephens, &c., they cashiered, which makes them jealous of their own shadows, inasmuch as I think all our harvest will be spoiled, and then we shall want both horse and man's meat this winter, if we live so long."

I pray you if possible to obtain me some employment here, where I hope I may do you some service by remaining, besides the looking to your house. I have long pitched upon the Collector's place of the customs, as you may remember, but if that cannot be got, nor anything else here, I would go as commissary to Drogheda, or on some employment to Munster. It must be done with you, for if but mooted here, some of the Commissioners' friends or kindred will step between me and it. 1¼ *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to the Lord President of Connaught.

1647, July 23.—I have made the best use of your letter of June 4 that I could for your advantage, "but (alas) such hath been the troubles and jealousies here since the beginning of March last, about the way of disbanding the army and sending some of them for Ireland, and since about discharging or impeaching of members, that little could be heard for poor Ireland, and now that the 200,000*l.* is wholly issued, and the credit of the Parliament so very low (by what means I dispute not, they having several times made and unmade orders of late) that I fear all the parts of that kingdom will be in much distress before things are settled here and money or credit gained for us there. My hope is nevertheless in God's goodness, that he will enable you as he hath done hitherto, without any considerable means. The enclosed votes and orders will tell you what it is that is ordered for that province. . . . For Ulster 7,000*l.* only is ordered, and Col. Munck to command in chief. If he and you had means and the addition of forces lately intended, I am persuaded you would have much comfort one of another and that the enemy would soon quit those two provinces. We must wait God's leisure for it, and pray for a right understanding here, where everybody are (*sic*) so wedded to their own wills and their own ways that God only knows what will be the issue of it."

There have been some jealousies amongst the agents, between the Ulster men and Major Ormesby, but they have not much hindered the business. Sir Robert Hannay is very affectionate and vigilant, but all can do no great good till God's time comes. I have pressed the sending of some frigates to your coast, and believe you will have them shortly.

"You have had there many reports and malignant stories more than are true, and yet truly there are too many dangers hang over our heads. There have been jealousies between the Parliament and the Army and the City, and we do not yet know what are the utmost demands of the Army touching the King (who is in their custody) the Parliament, the City, the people or themselves. God reconcile all! He is only able to do it."

Touching Costello, I do not think the time fit for doing much, but I observe that the Commissioners at Dublin and the President of Munster protect and defend such men and I will do my best to serve you, in that or in anything else.

"Mr. Hollis and Sir John Clotworthy, with many others, have absented themselves from the House ever since I received yours, but now Mr. Perpoint is come to town again, who is your friend and a worthy man. I find him very sensible of your condition which I had large discourse with him of."

The Commissioners write from Dublin that they are hard set to by Preston's forces, and that Col. Jones made a gallant retreat from the Curragh of Kildare with the loss only of five men and Capt. Meredith. The rebels lost much more.

In Munster they have horse and cattle, but cannot get bread. The business there is like to be managed by the Council or major part, the Lord Broghill being one, and Sir Arthur Loftus to be added, which most men think no excellent way to reconcile matters. For myself, being much urged by my kindred, I took upon me a burgess's place which had been long reserved for me, but not long after, a man whom you know got a vote that no one who had consented to the Cessation should sit, so I forbear until the Committee have given their judgment. If they vote that no man who was ever at Oxford should sit I shall be quite content, and although my enemy thinks to hurt me, I believe he does me a courtesy, for I am sure I have lost no reputation by it, whatever he has, and I think I shall have more quiet at last than he. *Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*An extract from this letter is printed in "History of the House of Yvery," Vol. II., p.* 282.]

Sir Alexander Stewart to his cousin, Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 23. Dublin.—States that the Commissioners have recommended him for his father's troop, but not for his regiment, and have given the custodiams to Sir Charles Coote, as also all the rest of the barony of Killmakrenen, for his quarters, including a portion of his own estate, which his father had regained from the rebels and replanted. As this is all that the distressed family have to depend upon for their livelihood—the rest of their estates being now waste and unprofitable—he prays that it may be freed from the "cess" of soldiers and restored to them, or that they may have some subsistence out of the custodiam lands. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, July 26 *and* 27.—I sent you two several letters the last post, by the brother of 129 [*Pigot*]. I hope you will receive them shortly. I send you now some papers enclosed for your recreation. The Lord of Inchiquin will at last be discarded. 109 [*Sir Ar. Loftus*] spoke of Knight's letters and of some from Per[egrine] Ban[astre] to Thomas Pl[uncket] a week since, and to a brother of 149 here, and 47 [*Broghill*] told the same to *Cho*[*pp*]*in* about that time, that it should be thus.

109 [*Sir Ar. Loftus*] and 110 [*N. Loftus*?] speak of 300*l.* in 3,000*l.* that should be taken away; one for 97 [*Inchiquin*], one for *Hod*[*der*], and one for another of that quantity of victual sent.

There was order for a Committee who might search into his ways when the 10,000*l.* was ordered, and Mr. Swinfen and Mr. Ashurst were named by Derby House; but it fell out (unhappily) that Col. Jephson's occasions called him into Oxfordshire, and they durst not, without full debate with him, (who was the third) resolve to go, and so gave a negative answer; and now, as I hear, they resolve none shall go, but the whole trust and care left upon the Lord of Inch[iquin], unless the Colonel may turn it when he comes. He went away but yesterday sennight, and is expected again this sennight, and if he come in time, and that great business interpose not, 'tis possible he may get a committee. However, the money would be hastened. I grieve for every misaccident, and that's all I can do. I pray you, take no notice of this. I expect when 98 [*Jephson*] goes to 59 [*Cork*], 47 [*Broghill*], 109 [*Sir Ar. Loftus*] *Hards* [*Hardress Waller*], will be doing what they intended, and therefore some wish 97 [*Inchiquin*] had written to him to stay till something passed. He writes to me that he will go next week, but perhaps he will be better persuaded.

Many of us hope 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*] will go, but much may happen first. 108 [*London*] will do something, I know not what. Of the last letters, one was directed to 98 [*Jephson*], but I hope you will not do by it as you did by that without a superscription some time since. 144 [*Suffolk*?] went away yesterday, and sent commands by me to you, with *a coat for Bet*[*ty*?], which shall be sent by the same party sealed. 47 [*Broghill*] *is at* 41 [*the army*] *and* 152 [*Temple*], on invitation from *Hards*. 101 [*the King*] is not well satisfied, I hear. 103 [*Holles*?] is shortly here expected with 45. 154 [*Valentia*?] is retired. 139 thought to be much at 100 [*the House*]. 93 and 144 [*Suffolk*?] much unsatisfied. 47 [*Broghill*] speaks much of a letter to me from 43 [*the army in Munster*?], but I have not heard of it. *Chop*[*pin*] &c. agreed to set *out remonstr*[*ance*] *with a few words.* 131 [*Percivall*] is not wanting.

Sir, 131 [*Percivall*] is your servant under much persecution, and yet thinks they cannot hurt him. I will not tell you 'tis for

97 [*Inchiquin*], but others can. He knows not if not better to see 69 [*the country*?] awhile. 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*] supposes him the greatest remora, and would have other think so. 127 [*Pierpoint*] is now come to town.

Your letters to Capt. *Jones* and *Plunk*[*et*] I delivered not. I hope you sent none else of that kind. You sent one to *Vinct.* [*Thos. Vincent*] touching the latter, full enough. 42 [*the army*], 128 [*Parliament*] 108 [*London*] and 106 [*the Independents*?] are as if all one, ever since I received them. I pray you see to that. I for that reason also delivered not that to 62 [*the Committee*?]. 94 will write now.

Sir, since writing hereof, it passed both Houses this day that *council* should order all things, and 109 [*Sir Ar. Loftus*] is added. Now I wish 98 [*Jephson*] here; 47 [*Broghill*] is much rejoiced at the matter and the manner, yet I hope well. I wish 118 [*? the Marquis*, i.e. *Ormond*] there, any way. He is expected daily. I have had much speech with 127 [*Pierpoint*].

He is much unsatisfied with 97 [*Inchiquin*] for 64 [*the Captains*?], which seem more than 'tis, and yet to some I doubt, too much, and for displacing all or most 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*] put there, and his usage. 97 [*sic*] came to town yesterday. This is the 26th of July. 89 [*Broghill*] goes shortly over. I doubt him in some things I last mentioned. 80 [*Disorders*?] are great this day; more I believe to-morrow, if 128 [*Parliament*] do not stay. 56 [*Connaught*?] write of much wants and danger. One writes from 59 [*Cork*] the 19th of this month that 97 [*Inchiquin*] has had good success. 140 [*sic*] is gone towards 75 [*Dublin*]. *Hunk* is lying apace. 116 [*Monck*] is yet here, scarce fully resolved. 141 has thoughts of defence, I hear. 63 [*Choppin*?] is very sick. I charge the brother of 129 [*Pigott*] with carriage of some *books*. Shortly I shall trouble you further. I pray you call upon those things I writ to Mr. *Hod*[*der*] by the servant of 88 [*Grey*?]. I hope he delivered my letters. 2¼ *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Arthur Annesley.

1647, July 27.—I have just received yours of the 21st and sent on the enclosed letter to your father.

I was doubtful whether to write to you, knowing that you and Sir Robert King were about to come away, but hearing that you may be desired to stay longer, or if you have left, hoping this may meet you at or about Chester (the sickness being very hot, as I hear, in that town), I send you these few lines.

"Your comment on the proclamation, which I never saw till now, I should think were needless if we lived not in a more jealous than just age." I wish with all my heart that it (the proclamation) had taken better effect, and I wonder that any man who wishes well to the cause "or that has eyes in his head to see the transaction or affairs there, or that accounts them that have given any kind of consent to a general cessation for a time to be guilty of a sin never to be forgiven, should not think

this a fit way till it should please God to put this kingdom into a better posture. . . . The Parliament's credit is brought so very low that without much mercy I despair of such a timely and plentiful supply as you conceive necessary. . . . I am sorry for your loss at Dublin, and particularly for my cousin Meredith, and yet I account it a great blessing that our loss was no more. . . .

"There are no Commissioners sent to Munster, though often ordered, but an order that all be done by the advice and consent of the Lord of Broghill and the rest of the Council, and to that end, Sir A[rthur] L[oftus] added when Col. Jephson was lately out of town." *Draft.* 3 *pp.*

Arthur Annesley to Sir Philip Percivall, London.

1647, July 29. Dublin.—"I received your letter of the 20th of this month, wherein you express my being ordered to stay longer, which I count a great injustice, for when I engaged in this service, to the neglect and ruin of my own affairs, I did it upon condition that I might have liberty to return when I pleased after the transaction finished with my Lord of Ormond, and in writing refused to come otherwise, and had a licence with me accordingly, and truly came provided for no longer stay, though I laid out in preparation for my journey and brought with me more than was allowed me by the State. And I must tell you, notwithstanding the vote for my continuance, which none have power to enforce, I would have come away yesterday, when my Lord of Ormond delivered up the sword and went to sea, but that affairs here being in a desperate condition, I cannot find in my heart yet to come away, though my wife and family be in misery for want of me to care for them, which I see is little heeded when a man is once out of sight. The rebels took Manouth last week upon mercy, but put new and old officers to death by hanging, and some soldiers. They have now besieged Trim, which we are preparing to relieve, and for that end must adventure the kingdom at a blow. Our money is almost spent, and you may conceive it were folly for me to have to do with an army when I have nothing to give them. The Lord interpose or all is lost, so little care is taken there to supply forces when once sent away.

"I hope none will blame me to come away when all is spent and no certainty of more. Mutinies are not appeased with fair words."

Postscript.—"An addition of well-affected forces and store of money hastened under God must save this kingdom." 1 *p.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Lady Phillips.

1647, July 30.—I am glad to hear that my mother has broken the ice as regards her business, and pray God to send her a good issue. I would gladly know whether my sister is married yet.

"Here landed yesterday some of Or[mond's] servants with his coaches and horses. He himself is daily expected. There is a house in Bristol taken up for him till his Uncle's house be fitted for him. Their condition at Dublin is sad, and I fear made almost desperate by the last rebuke Col. Jones received, for Manouth and Nasse were taken on it, and 'tis feared 'twill so startle all the out garrisons that few of them will hold out if the rebels follow their advantage, which they seldom fail to do.

"If W. Br. [Col. Wm. Brockett?] come to the Bath, I assure you he shall go no further with my consent or knowledge.

"'Twas yesterday generally reported at Bristol that In[chiquin] had taken Killmallocke and that the rebels made an offer to relieve it, but were beaten back with loss. . . . Let me know by the next whether W. J[ephson] have received [*sic*] by Col. Moncke, and whether the money be paid on it." 1 *p.*

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, July 30.—No fine has been passed of Downedeady since 13 Car. but that of which I sent you a copy, and there is no mention of you in the patent to Col. Barry, but I find two recoveries, one by Mr. Barry to David Harberte, and the other to John Usher by Sir Wm. Usher (who vouches over Mr. Barry) of which I will send you copies if you think them worth the 15*s.* they will cost.

"You will hear with this passage how basely Mynooth was delivered and how Trim is besieged, and in what danger we are for fear of those you sent over, for they will neither obey God nor man; and how yesterday Sir Henry Titchborne, going home, was set upon by three hundred horse of the rebels at Balrothery, he being not full fifty horse, and fought with them, in which skirmish Capt. Titchborne was slain, and Capt. Townley, Sir Henry, and both the Trevors shot and some others, and yet by God's great mercy got off. The rebels took my lady Titchborne and Sir Thos. Lucas his lady, whom they sent after them to Gormanston. This was the civilest action that I ever knew them do for these six years past. Who or what number of the enemy were slain this skirmish we are as yet ignorant of. . . . You may remember that before you went hence, there was a business between Mr. Johnson and Lamberte in the House, and since that time Mr. Johnson got him censured in the House of Commons, whereupon he was forced to fly, and his friends did seek to have that decree suspended until the business were heard and adjudged in the Lords' House. The matter did depend, and there were several petitions and orders and I never received penny for it. . . . The man is gotten thither and his wife is gone to Bristol with all their goods. He kept me off since 'twas due with pretensions and fair promises. You may be pleased to make him pay you.

"I shall not need to put you in mind of my own particular, for if things do not suddenly mend, I hope not to see much more misery, for our swords are every day ready to be in the bowels of another. Thus in very great haste, not knowing of the Commissioners' going until they were aboard." 1½ *pp.*

1647, August [4].—List by Sir Philip Percivall headed "Commons that went to the army and made an engagement with them, 2 or 3 August, 1647,* with the Lords then there."

To the nine peers who signed the Engagement [*see Lords' Journals, Vol. IX., p.* 385] Percivall adds the Earl of Nottingham and Lord Wharton, stating also that "the Earl of Warwick wrote to them."

His list of the Commons contains exactly the same number of names as that in the *Lords' Journals*, but twenty-four out of the fifty-eight are different, viz :—

Omissions.	*Insertions.*
Fras. Allen.	J. Ball.
Sir J. Bampfelde.	Col. Boseville.
Sir Wm. Constable.	Sir Wm. Brereton.
Miles Corbett.	Lord Cranbourne.
Sir J. Danvers.	Lieut.-Gen. O. Cromwell.
Hen. Darley.	Rob Goodwin.
Ed. Dunch.	Nath. Hallowes.
Hum. Edwards.	Col. Harrison.
Sir H. Heyman.	Mr. Hodges.
Col. J. Hutchinson.	Henry Ireton.
Wm. Leman.	[John] Kemp.
Thos. Lister.	Col. Lascelles.
Ed. Ludlow.	Sir Mich. Livesey.
Simon Mayne.	Col. Morley.
Fras. Pierrepoint.	[Fras.] Rouse.
Wm. Purefoy.	Col. Russell.
Wm. Say.	*qy.* Hum. Salwey.
Aug. Skinner.	*qy.* Rich. Salwey.
Smith [Hen. or Philip].	[John] Sayer.
Peter Temple.	Mr. Stephens.
Fras. Thornhaugh.	Col. Sydney.
Jo. Trenchard.	*qy.* Sir John Temple.
John Weaver.	Sir J. Trevor.
Laurence Whitaker.	[T.] Vatchell.

Rushworth's list is almost identical with that in the *Lords' Journals*, but he agrees with Percivall in omitting Purefoy and Hutchinson, and inserting Boseville and Livesey.

Sir Philip also gives:

"Commissioners with the army, who (for that cause) signed not the engagement."

Sir Henry Vane.	Col. White.
Major Gen. Skippon.	Mr. Povey (denied it).
Sir Thos. Widdrington.	Mr. Scowen.

* The members went to the Army on July 29, but the Engagement was dated August 4.

"Lords that stayed at the Parliament at Westminster, 30 July, 1647."

Earl of Pembroke.	Lord Hunsden.
Earl of Suffolk.	Lord Berkeley.
Earl of Stamford.	Lord Maynard.
Lord Roberts.	Lord North.
Lord Willoughby of Parham.	2 *pp.*

Francis, Viscount Valentia, to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 4. Thorngunby [Thorngumbald?] near York.—I have received the three letters from my son which you sent to me. Hereafter I pray you direct them to the Postmaster at York.

"I am grieved to see the neglect of sending supplies for Ireland. God will find them out who have been the obstructors thereof, which is visible enough to the eye of man, and is like to prove the hazard of that kingdom. I hope my son is come from thence before this time, or else he fails of his promise and my expectation, for though I would have him (as I have done myself) lay down his life and fortunes to serve the public, yet when such ways are taken as are contrary to the laws of God and man, I would have him passive and not active therein. If it be observed whose counsels are taken for oracles concerning Ireland, and who have had and would still have the manage [*sic*] of those affairs, it is no wonder the expense hath been so great and the success so bad, but my fear is it will be worse, and as I have spoken thereof to weariness, *et usque ad nauseam*, so, if it please the Parliament, I shall be ready to speak it at their bar, and evidence it plainly that the very same instruments who did co-operate with the Earl of Strafford and were promoted by him for bribery are still specially trusted and employed; and this you know to be true if you dare speak out. As I will blame you the less if you forbear, seeing my ill speed in your view to forewarn you, so I still profess not to be in awe of any subjects to tell the truth for my country's good, till the betrayers thereof do take away my life as they have done my estate, and they would have done the one as well as the other if God (upon whose providence I depend) did not limit the devil and his instruments. You converse with several of them; take heed, for unless you run their ways they will spare you no more than they did me. . . . I saw several of them frequent those honourable persons, Mr. Hollis and Sir Philip Stapilton, when they thought they were in power, but if I were there, they would speak of no Irish business, and I had some reason, knowing whose creatures they were, to believe they came for no good will to them. . . . They have deceived many and done much hurt to Ireland by their fair semblances and insinuating applications, and that not least by Mr. Recorder's means. To what end do I speak of Ireland when I see those who I am confident were most zealous for the good of it endeavoured to be ruined for their being so, and now the votes pass for Munster, and so long as Sir John Temple his

motions may be credited and they who support him—I speak plain English and I care not who knows it—I look for no good for Ireland, for I know how he and his confederates came to their places, and they who buy must sell. If I am not deceived, Sir John Temple would be another Radcliffe, but he wants his capacity, and I hope shall never have such powerful support to do mischief.

"I am necessitated to live here upon a mole-hill till it shall please God to dispose otherwise of me, and for I aught I know, I may be the next that shall be carried like a slave from my house as Col. Pointz was, if no justice be done therein. Call you this liberty of the subject? Maugre the malice of men and devils, I will live and die loyal to my King and country like a true Englishman, and will never consent to make myself a slave, but do pray that the Parliament may maintain the laws of God and the land, and that the King and they may accord, and all armies be disbanded but such as shall be fitly chosen for Ireland; and if my voice might prevail, I would have them oldest seasoned soldiers, and no proud youths that will stand upon terms with a Parliament."

Postscript.—"I pray present my service to honourable Mr. Hollis and Sir Philip Stapilton, and tell them I pray to God to defend them and myself against the enemies of the commonwealth.

"The Lord Inchiquin is like to be well counselled by those who accused him of treason* and their uncle, Sir William Fenton, a chief confederate with them, who hath long taken the pay of a colonel but was never known to fight. You know this faction well enough, and surely if the Parliament were rightly informed of their practices against the Lord President and the service—as they may be if they please, and as I shall be ready to do it to the face of Sir John Temple and his greatest supporter if they call me to it, as I long attended to that purpose after my coming out of Ireland, where I saw sufficient miscarriages—I believe they would not discourage the Lord Inchiquin, but disgrace the misinformers." *Holograph.* 3½ *pp. Seal with arms and coronet.*

Speech of Sir Philip Percivalle.

1647, August 9.—Sir Philip's speech in Parliament on this date, desiring that his case might come to a hearing, and that they would resolve whether he might in the meantime continue to sit. *Draft, by Sir Philip.* 4 *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle.

1647, August 9.—Memorandum of the proceedings against Sir Philip Percivalle in Parliament. The first page gives the informations and votes in the House, June 2–July 15, concerning Percivalle and the other members whose cases were under consideration, after which it goes on as follows:—

* *i.e.*, Lord Broghill and Sir Arthur Loftus, son and son-in-law of the 1st Earl of Cork, who married (as his second wife) Catherine, daughter of Sir Geoffry Fenton.

"July 30. Sir Philip Percivalle came to Westminster Hall to enquire of the Committee or some of them, and when he shall attend them, and there he heard that the Speaker was gone out of town and that the Parliament was like thereby to be determined or discontinued, and it was by most worthy men in the Hall advised that all the members would consult what to do to keep on foot the Parliament, and there was doubt made whether forty could be found, whereupon he, with the rest, went into the House of Commons, and there a Speaker was chosen, and presently after, an order was made that all the members of the House should give their attendance on the House.

"August 5. It was by general voice upon debate in the House thought fit that it should be voted that all the members in and about the town should attend tomorrow, and after the question was put in the affirmative Col. Ven moved that for some other reasons that question might be at that time deferred to be put, and so it rested without any dissenting to the thing.

"August 5. The Speaker (Lenthall) sent a letter or warrant to Mr. Elsinge, the Clerk of the House of Commons, that the House would sit the next day at ten, and that he should give notice to all the members, to the end that they might attend, and accordingly, Mr. Elsinge gave notice to Sir Philip Percivalle, Mr. Tolson and divers others, and the sergeant's man came to Sir Philip Percivalle, Sir Walter Erle and divers others in the Hall, and gave them notice thereof, to the end they might attend the House accordingly.

"He also heard that Ireland was never in such danger of being lost, and that there wanted order of the House for sending money thither which was ready and made up to be sent to the water-side.

"August 9. The question concerning the making null of the proceedings on the 26th of July (when the prentices came down to the House) from the time of making of the same, was carried in the affirmative, as was conceived, there being ninety-five gone out for it and ninety-four within against it, and then Mr. Harlerton, of the Gallery, moved that Sir Samuel Luke, Sir Anthony Irbye, Mr. John Rolle and Mr. Ashurst were in the Committee Chamber, who were present at the question, and had not voted; and they being severally called, three of them did acknowledge to have been present, and gave their votes now to the negative, whereupon the Speaker declared for the Noes, viz.: ninety-seven, and for the 'Ies' but ninety-five. Hereupon, Sir Arthur Hazlerig stood up and said that some sat there that ought not to sit; that were accused and had put in their cases, and had, out of guilt, absented themselves, until the Speaker was gone; and instanced me and said that I made an apology then for my coming though I had been absent, by reason the House was falling, &c., and he desired that those votes might go for nothing; which Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Blackston, Mr. Weaver and Sir Henry Myldmay seconded.

"Mr. Prideaux and Mr. Coplye said that every member was to vote while he sat there, and Sir Arthur Hazlerig replied that it was the desire of the Commonwealth that such should be put out, and that it should be remembered unto them in due time." *Draft, by Sir Philip.* 2½ *pp.*

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 9. [Dublin.]—In many former letters I have told you of our losses and miseries, and now that the tide has altered, I must tell you of our victory. "On the first of this instant, being the Sabbath, Col. Jones marched hence with all the foot and horse he could make and seven pieces of ordnance, whereof two demi culverin, and although it was conceived that they would mutiny before they marched, yet by the good example of Col. Flower, Col. Baily, Col. Willoughby and Col. Castle's regiments, who led the van and whose soldiers loved and honoured their officers, they marched without any stop or the least seeming grumbling, and quartered at Swords that night. On Wednesday they were met with some fourteen hundred horse and foot of the Scotch, and what forces Drogheda and Dundalk could make, under the conduct of Sir Henry Titchborne. On Thursday they advanced to Trim, whereof the enemy having notice drew themselves into Port Lester the day following. The same day our men marched over the bridge of Trim towards the enemy. On Saturday the enemy stole away and got towards this place with an intent to take it, and left tents and colours standing to deceive our men at Port Lester, but Col. Jones had about three or four o'clock in the afternoon intelligence that they were marched, and sent some commanded horse under Sir Thomas Armstrong, Capt. Cadoogan and Lieut. Crofton severally to observe which way they marched, who returned him word they marched towards this place, whereupon he despatched Major Stephens and Lieut. Bennett with some sixteen horse about five o'clock at night with letters to the Earl of Kildare (whom he appointed Governor in his absence, and who hath been as vigilant as ever I knew man in his employment since the Governor's absence), to take care of himself and the city, giving him to understand of the enemy's intention and withal a promise to be here the next day to our relief, which letters came in about ten a clock at night, and thereupon the Earl caused all the protestants and soldiers in town to stand to their arms all night (who indeed have done little else ever since the Governor's departure hence, by reason of alarums of the rebels' stealing of the cows from all places within a quarter of a mile of town).

"But it fortuned that on Sunday Col. Jones overtook the enemy near Linches Knock, who were not to fight with us, as you will see by Preston's private instructions, but seeing our horse would gall their rear if they did not, they drew up their army in a very advantageous piece of ground on a hill [Dungan hill] and placed near a thousand musketeers in hedges over which our men must

of necessity go, and played with their ordnance upon our men before they could either draw up ordnance or draw into battalia; but Col. Jones put the van into battalia, and drew up our ordnance, and played very hot with them, but did the enemy very little hurt with them more than terrify them; and God and a good cause encouraged our men so that neither their ordnance nor ambushes of musketeers could deter them, for our foot never discharged a musket until they were within half pistol shot of their ditches, nor our horse until they discharged in their breasts, so that in short time the rebels' horse were put to flight and their foot to rout to a bog, whom our horse and foot environed, and slew most of them. There were slain of the rebels between four and five thousand men, whereof many were of the gentry. There were a hundred and forty or a hundred and fifty prisoners of quality taken, the chief whereof were Lieut. General Hugh McPhelim Birne, the Earl of Westmeath, Col. Warren, Col. Browne of Mulranckan, Col. Butler, a nephew of Preston's, Lieut. Col. Walter Crusse, Lieut. Col. Jenico Rochford, Lieut.-Col. Symott, Lieut.-Col. Chris. FitzGerald the lawyer, five majors, thirty-three captains. We took their ordnance, whereof two sakers and two demi culverin, all their baggage and some six thousand arms. This was the greatest victory that ever was obtained in this kingdom; I pray God enable us to be thankful to him for it and to make a right use of it. And now that God hath blessed us, and acted his part in shewing how these blood-thirsty rebels may be destroyed, I beseech you let not your endeavours be wanting to that most honourable assembly to procure relief of men, money and other necessaries, as whole cannon, &c., whereby this victory which God hath given us may be so prosecuted this summer and winter that they may never be able to make head again.

"I had almost forgot to tell you that in this fight God did favour us so that there were not forty of our men slain, the chief whereof was one of the Harmans, Cornet Graunt and Capt.-Lieut. Gibbs, who was killed with too much labour and the smoke, neither was there any but did discharge his duty gallantly; but above all it is reported that the Lord Moore, Lord Grandison, Col. Marckes Trevor, Sir Robert King's son and Col. Jones himself fought more like lions than men. I protest I heard Lieut.-Col. Yarner and Lieut. Crofton (who came home hurt) say that they verily thought that the Lord Grandison had killed near thirty men with his own hands, and did believe the rest had killed near as many apiece. Sir Robert King's son is shot in the arm, run into the hand, and his nose is almost cut off; Col. Hungerford shot in the mouth, Col. Long in the leg; Lieut. Sacheverell hath lost a piece of his nose and many other hurt which will be too tedious to name."

If you would be pleased to bestow your company here upon me, I would hand anything over to you gained beyond the 21*s.* 6*d.* weekly, captain's pay, and doubt not you might have a better command if you ever come over. I hope the enemy will be shortly forced from Castlewarning.

Postscript.—"I should not desire to be more than your lieutenant but that there is but 10*s.* a week allowed, which will not support me.

"The army is coming home to-day for to refresh themselves, or for want of pay.

"The Lord Digby, hearing Preston's cabinet to be taken, is fled from Leixlip, and Sir Nicholas White is likewise. Some letters of Barnewall of Kilbrewes are taken and he committed for them, and they say deserves hanging, which I hope he will not escape. . . .

"Since the above the rebels have quitted Castlewarning and burnt the out-housing and Sigginstowne and Cottlanstowne but they were favourable to Harristowne and Mr. Warren's." $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Endorsed by Sir Philip as received on the 18*th.*

LORD INCHIQUIN to CAPT. JOHN CROWTHER, Vice-Admiral of the Irish Seas.

1647. August 10. Cork.—Having continued in the field as long as possible "without endamaging the total waste and consumption of the forces" under him, he has made a start home for their refreshment, but resolves to be again speedily in the field if he can put himself in any condition for service by the supply of some of the many defects of his army. Hearing that a cargaroon of reprizal goods has been taken by the Rear-Admiral at Galway, from which he hopes for some supplies, he begs the Vice-Admiral not to let the vessel go until they have had conference together. It has pleased God to bless them with a happy victory over the rebels "in a hot dispute for a pass" near Limerick, which—although the slaughter was but small—has so broken their forces that they will not at present be able to appear again in the province. Has been over the Shannon and brought back a prey of near two thousand head of cattle. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

RICHARD FITZGERALD to his brother, SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1647, August 10. Hereford.—". . . The sad news from Dublin, and Inchiquin's wants, are discouragements to my heart. Divers of the old army gone to the rebels, and many other distractions occasioned by the proceedings of the Committee, are ingredients to finish the destruction of that place. No word or mention here of collecting assessments for Ireland, unless letters from thence revive the business. . . . I despair not of a good end and issue of that war, yet I misdoubt the success of the present managers." 1 *p.*

SIR PERCY SMYTHE to his brother, SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1647, August 10. Youghall.—". . . You will hear of my Lord President's good success from better hands. I will only say my misfortune was in not being in the field. I know not how I deserved such neglect from his Lordship; . . . truly I held myself sufficiently qualified for the service, as well as strangers, yet I was left behind. . . .

"His Lordship and army hath all this while been in the county of Limerick, where I might, as well as others, have gained a part of my own, but I have not only lost that but what honour was then stirring." 1 *p.*

Sir Patrick Wemys to Sir Philip Persevall.

1647, August 10. Dublin.—It has pleased God to give us a most glorious victory at Dunganstoun, within three miles of Trim, where we had a bloody encounter with Preston's army, killing between four and five thousand on the place, with the loss of only about fifty men. We got all their ordnance, ammunition and arms, and took sixteen of their chief officers and all their colours. Some two thousand five hundred of them got into the bog, but were so beset with our horse and foot that none of them escaped. It was "the bravest victory ever England had since the conquest, but if your unhappy distempers continue in England we shall be yet in a sad condition, for Owen Roe is marching this way, and the remnant of Preston's men, which are only his horse, are to join with him, which will make him a very considerable army, and our wants and our soldiers' frequent mutinies doth lessen us much." Col. Jones was forced to fight Preston, as he had got between us and Dublin, and meant to have stormed it.

Postscript.—When Dr. Colvin distributed the twenty days' pay to the officers in the North, ordered by Parliament, I was forgotten, having no one to solicit for me. I pray you speak to Mr. Loftus, and if you can get the money, give it to Mr. Davyes or Lieut.-Colonel Traill, "for truly I am in great want, having received as yet not sixpence of pay from the Parliament." 1½ *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to Mr. [William] Pierpont.

1647, August 11.—You will learn our late actions and successes by my public letter to the House,* but knowing your affection to the public service, I make bold to beseech your assistance for the speedy sending of supplies, our horse being much weakened and our foot unclothed by our hasty marches after the rebels. "For myself, I must account it amongst the saddest of my misfortunes that I find the power and practice of my causeless and malicious enemies to have been so prevalent with Sir Thomas Fairfax and his army as to prepossess them with prejudice towards me, and to plant in him such an esteem of my person and proceedings as yields both obnoxious to a censure of treason." I will not so far wrong my own innocence as to suspect that their malice can do more than prove my integrity and their falsehood (when I can appear in my own defence) in abusing the House and the army with unjust scandal, and I hope that you and all other persons of honour will suspend censure upon me until you have heard me.

* *See Lords' Journals, Vol. ix, p* 403.

"I shall only instance the falseness of one scandal, and profess, on the faith of a Christian, that nothing was ever more opposite to truth than that suggestion held forth in the 14th article* touching my receipt of a letter from some of the eleven members upon my Lord Lisle's departure, from whom, jointly or severally, directly or indirectly, I never received syllable to the effect in that article mentioned, but have been ever free from engaging myself either for or against any private parties otherwise than in relation to the Parliament's service, which I have clearly and entirely prosecuted at all times with the best of my faculties and abilities, for which if I suffer in honour or otherwise before men, I have yet this comfort that before the knower of hearts I stand acquit." 1 *p. Copy, by Sir Philip (on the blank side of a covering sheet, addressed to himself by Lord Inchiquin's secretary and sealed with the O'Brien arms), and endorsed by him* "Lord of Inchiquine to Mr. Perpont."

JOHN HODDER to SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1647, August 11. Cork.—Concerning money matters, sale of stock, &c. When his ship comes home, he will clear all reckonings. 1½ *pp.*

SIR JAMES MONTGOMERIE to his cousin, SIR PHILIP PERCEVALL.

1647, August 13. Dublin.—I have received yours and Sir Alexander Stewart's, "and am heartily sorry that the distempers of the times puts every man's case in such condition that none can know what to trust unto . . . As for your own affairs, God I hope will direct you in that which shall be best for you, and in [the] end *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*" The bearer, Arthur Cullem, will give you all the news. My greatest study is to save myself and friends from the injuries which malicious misinformers may do us. Mr. Annesley and the other Commissioners (upon the solicitation of my fellow colonels in our parts) wrote to me upon their arrival to give up my quarters in Lecaile to others, in pursuance, as they said, of some order from the Committee at Derby House, and at the same time desired the Commissary of the Victuals to give me meal for the maintenance of my men. To this the Commissary returned answer that he had none till it came from England, so that I could not quit my quarters unless I had suffered my regiment to disband. I came to Dublin to tender my service to the Commissioners, and "put in an answer setting forth truly the state of the business, as I did also to two or three orders more which they had made that concerned myself and my brother, Capt. George Montgomerie," and submitting myself wholly to their pleasure. But they either had not or would not take leisure to read it, and fearing they may certify that I showed contempt to their orders and to the authority of Parliament, I sent a copy of my business to their

* Of the Impeachment of the Eleven Members by the Army. *See* Old Parl. *History*, xvi., 82.

secretary, Mr. Rowe, entreating him to move the Commissioners to read it and give it in to the Committee at Derby House. If you hear anything of it, pray desire that my business may be heard.

Some of our men, who were ordered here to join the rest of the army, finding that others had got money and provisions and they none, mutinied when they were three days on their way and turned back, but most of them came up afterwards, amongst which were mine. Although common enough in this mutinous age, I fear it may be represented to my disadvantage, "particularly by your friend and mine, Sir P. Weemes, for causes known." Pray urge that nothing be believed without a due trial. 3 *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to the Lord President [of Munster].

1647, August 13. [London.]—Hearing that R. G[ething] has not yet landed, I am at a stand, for he had many things with him that I would be loth should come to the enemy's hands. The report is that he is at Wexford, having ventured in a small Youghall vessel from desire to be at home.

Mr. Annesley has been here almost a week, and says they often wrote to you from Dublin, but never heard from you. He would fain you should understand the distress there was there. Sir Charles Coote has been abroad and got some prey.

"Col. Jephson had letters of your taking of Rathkeale, &c., and the Lord of Broghill had letters of your loss of all those places, with the arms to boot, and Jack Davys told me that he heard some say it was while you were bowling at Malloe, of all which I thought good to give you this account." Lord Broghill says his wife is landed. Sir Robert King is now come, and tells me that although he had no letters from you, he heard from others in Munster of your want of bread. I pray you write to the Commissioners remaining at Dublin (Sir Robert Meredith, Col. John Moore and Col. Jones), as well as to those here, "to satisfy them of your actions and intentions and of the reasons you wrote not." I sent you the letter (printed) supposed to be written by Lieut.-Col. Knight [to Sir A. *erased*] and the vindication of Choppin (who has since died of a fever) with many other prints. I hope you had them. "Touching Col. Knight (whether his printed letter be true or not) I know not what to advise. I am confident you will get no recommendation from hence for [him or *erased*] anybody. . . . I had rather somebody else had had that that 111 [*Lord Lieutenant*] had than 97 [*Inchiquin*]. I do believe he and the rest of that kind will not acquiesce. . . .

"Capt. Pl[unket] tells me that Percy Hart told him and Lieut.-Col. Chichester many things reflecting on the Lord of I[nchiquin] and gave his judgment that no Ir[ish]man was fit to command there in chief. Plunkett swears he is your servant, and is much troubled that you declare the contrary, and disfavour him there, as he hears. . . . The letter to him or Captain Jones was not delivered.

"We have just now certain news of a great victory God gave our forces twenty miles from Dublin, near Lynch of the Knock; four thousand of the enemy slain and not above thirty or forty of ours. McThomas [Piers FitzGerald] slain by Sir Robert King's son; all their ordnance and baggage taken and a general rout, though our wants there are very great. God grant the like in Munster, where 'tis said the strength we have is so great that we may go where we will." Lord Broghill has gone out of town. My wife sends her service to yours. I suppose you have heard from your son. *Draft.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Col. Thos. Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 13.—Has been to the Bath, where he found the children well and observed Sir Philip's commands concerning them. Is anxious to know how his mother is, and whether his sister is married. The Admiral has gone. 1 *p.*

Marquis of Ormond to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 14. Acton.—"Sir, I received yours of the 10th yesterday, but so late in the morning that I had no hope of returning you answer by the post. I have yet done nothing more towards your indemnity than the bringing over with me such writings as may best show what is in my power to do, believing that by your own knowledge of my fortune and by your direction thereupon, your security may be better contrived here than in Ireland, where of late all things were so unsettled that men were negligent in things not relating to themselves. I take the prize wines of such ports in Ireland as are of out the rebels' possession to be the likeliest thing to content those to whom you are engaged for me. Rush and Blackcastle were reserved out of the conveyance for sale, but some encumbrance there was upon them to the Lord Netervile and Nic. Darcy, though such as I doubted not to have cleared if the rebellion had not interrupted justice. Some cheefrys I likewise have upon lands in the English quarters and on a house at Dublin.

"If all these or anything else that I have either in possession or expectance will satisfy them, I am ready to do what you think fit. Your faithful friend and servant, Ormond." *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Richard Fitzgerald to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 16. Hereford.—The Committee at Monmouth "retain more power and authority as a Committee than all the Committees where I travel, for indeed here especially the Committee is grown contemptible in the eyes of the country, and

one of them told me yesterday he knew not with what safety he might travel to his own house within a few miles of this city. It is little better if not worse in Carmarthenshire. The Lortes are imprisoned by the Mayor of Pembroke upon pretence of some plots against him, but declares not the particulars. . . . On the other side the Committee of Accounts in Cardiganshire threaten daily to imprison all that Committee for not giving them an account of all moneys levied by them. In Glamorganshire the gentry of the Committee do not countenance the proceedings of the fag end of Committee men, and therefore the country slight and disobey. Brecknockshire is happy; the Committee is beloved and their proceedings acknowledged by all of judgment to be just and honourable, yet some rubs they have, but nothing obstructs my business. Montgomeryshire is refractory, but General Mitton's brigade of horse, not exceeding two hundred by poll, is quartered there; else no payment of anything. The Committee there are more intent to get in the contribution in arrear these six months past than the British moneys, yet I have procured both to go hand in hand, and if my letter by the Shrewsbury post a fortnight since be answered, I shall do well for that county. I have now written to Mr. Davys to procure from Sir Thomas Fairfax orders to the commanders in these parts for parties to quarter upon the defaulters, which if obtained will speedily bring in all, for every one professes a willingness to pay for Ireland, yet collectors and constables have played the knaves of late in expectation of a new war; I hope they are disappointed. . . ."

"I have been of late troubled with some thoughts of my wife and children. I fear Nanny is sick, because of a dream I had of her. I beseech you continue your love to them. . . . My service to my sister, and my love to the children and all friends." 1 *p.*

Col. John Barry to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 17. Acctone.—Seeing my name mentioned in your letter to my Lord of Ormond, I am induced to give you this second trouble, having written to you also before we came from Dublin. "The misfortune that stopped your answer from me had more malice and ill in it than that alone, but I thank God it could not reach as far as it was meant . . . Here I find the plot in print, under the specious title of *a bloody and treacherous design* to out I know not what, and *by the great providence of God discovered and prevented*, I know not how; and there was no noise of any such there, nor so much as spoke of to me. Some of the Commissioners I confess I found civil to me; others of them I think cannot be so to any, but those they employed were officious beyond directions, as is said, I am sure it was beyond good manners, which I hope to live to tell them, when I shall expect to be heard as well as they." I hope I am now in a condition that you may write to me without hazard to yourself, and meanwhile, there is nobody more your affectionate friend and humble servant. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Col. M. Jones.

1647, August 17.—Praying that Mrs. Hill, widow of Mr. Thos. Hill, of the Custom House, may have licence to bring over into England twelve cows and two nags for the relief of herself and many children. *Draft.* ½ *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 17. Cork.—"I have received divers of yours, one whereof brings me also an order wherein the Council are joined with me in the disposal of moneys and ordering the war, which shall be punctually observed whilst I have to do with it, which will not be long now probably; for I believe the supreme power, as the world goes, will hardly esteem me and others here fit persons to confide in, and though the flight of others there (whom they did not generally accuse to that height wherein they prejudge me guilty) might teach me fear, yet I am so confident of my innocency that I resolve to bide any trial of it. I might find enough that would stand with me upon terms until we made conditions to have arrears and such things (if I be not mistaken), but truly I desire much rather fairly to acquit, and therefore do beseech Will Jephson and you to consider of what conditions I may fitly expect for so doing, that I may have somewhat to subsist by there awhile, otherwise I do verily believe myself and family will be destitute of other livelihood in six months after I come there than what I shall get for my household stuff, whereof I shall never make near a thousand pounds, though it cost much more. I have, it is true, angered some that called themselves Independents by opposing those designs of theirs which I conceived to be contrary to the Parliament's intentions, but I know not why this should engage Sir Thomas Fairfax and his army to seek my ruin, for certainly there is no person in the world has been more a stranger to any designs of the members or Presbyterians than I have, who never was so much a Presbyterian as to allow of *jure devino*, though it is true I wished for a public form of government, which I always thought the Parliament competent judges to establish or alter as they see it convenient. I will not boast of being religious, but I am confident my malicious enemies did not slander me (or accuse me, if they will so have it) for conscience sake. What they would have that now have the power, I cannot tell; but sure I am that whatever they design concerning me, I will submit myself to it, in relation to the duty I owe the Parliament. I do send my answer now, which I think should be published, being the Articles are. Hodder and Ingrie are now making up an account of what money comes to you out of the contributions, part whereof has not been hitherto taken up, through ignorance. The Lord send this change may produce happy effects for the good of that kingdom. I doubt this will suffer by it, and if it fall out otherwise, truly I shall bless God for doing the work and wish it as good success in any hands that shall be appointed to manage it, as if it were still ordered by your most affectionate servant." *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin's answer to Lord Broghill's assertions.

1647 [August 17?]—"To the Lord Broghill's assertion that he never injured or provoked the Lord President, let it be instanced—That whilst the Lord President was in England and did really endeavour to serve the Lord of Broghill all he might (as in procuring him 1,500*l.* imprest, moving for his regiment to be recruited, &c.) the Lord of Broghill sent back to the Earl of Nort[humberland] some letters which the Lord President, in height of confidence and friendship, had written unto him, and had therein, with an ingenious and friendly freedom, touched at some particulars which the Lord Broghill knew the Earl would highly resent, who thereupon became the President's most heavy adversary; which was done in a rash and sudden heat upon a misconstruction of something written to him by the Lady Rannalagh, though her ladyship in her very next letter, on the day ensuing, wrote a retractation thereof. If the same be pretended to be done by Sir William Fenton, against his lordship's liking and without his direction, something thereof would appear if the Lord of Broghill had either sought to make Sir William Fenton sensible of his treachery and falsehood or had laboured to satisfy or vindicate the Lord President in that particular."

That upon the death of a servant of the President's, who had charge of one of his houses, and in spite of Lady Inchiquin's request for delay until her husband's return, Lord Broghill "not only suddenly thrust forth a distressed and miserable widow, but placed in her stead a gentlewoman of a most violent and haughty spirit, a great depraver of the Lord President's honour, and one whose husband perished in the service against the Parliament and was slain in a private quarrel; the custodiam for form's sake being granted in the name of an officer who hath since deserted the service, though much about the same time the Lord President granted a custodiam to the Lord of Broghill of all the Lord of Muskery's estate."

That upon Lord Inchiquin's return Lord Broghill acknowledged his "misprision," and professed his intention, on going into England, to rectify all misunderstandings touching the Lord President, especially with the Lord Lieutenant, instead of which he endeavoured to procure a commission for a command independent of the President, and did not open his mouth at the Committee for the President's recruit of horse (though he gained his own) or even when Sir Arthur Loftus traduced the President and with him the whole Irish nation, which silence "did savour little of a renewed friendship."

Upon Lord Broghill's going again to Ireland there was a second explanation, and to avoid differences in the future, it was mutually agreed that no credit should be given to any information on either side, until it had been friendly debated between them, "and yet, ere many days were passed over, the Lord of Broghill having two or three of the new colonels in his company, and meeting an Irish harper upon the way that did use the harp

sometimes before the Lord President, the Lord Broghill told them, there was as arrant a rebel as any in Ireland, whereto they demanding what he did in our quarters, Broghill answered, the Lord President might protect whom he list, but he would not protect him for a thousand pounds; to which, when one of the colonels said, 'It may be the Lord President knows how to make good use of a knave,' the Lord of Broghill replied, 'We usually judge of men by their instruments'."

That upon Lord Lisle's coming over, he totally deserted the Lord President, seeking to bring his honour and actions into question, and even discharging a notorious villain arrested by Lord Inchiquin, while he himself laid hold of, and kept in durance, one suspected to have relation to the President.

That the Lord President having lately bestowed a troop out of his regiment into Lord Broghill's, and having appointed a fresh captain (the old one resigning), Lord Broghill thrust by that commission and gave the command to one in restraint with the rebels, and liable to question for coming into their hands "by means of not keeping with his command."

That without any authority Lord Broghill exercised command over the President's regiment of horse, being an older regiment than his own, sending the Major with a few horse to the frontiers to do the duty of a commissary in bringing in provender, ordering out a party of the men under the captain of a younger regiment, "that never marched in the head of a troop before," and subjecting the President's officers to scorn and insolence, by taking from them their right of command. 3 *pp.*, *closely written by Richard Gething.*

Endorsed: "1647."

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 18. Cork.—"I have certain intelligence that Col. Jones has defeated Preston, and taken his Lieutenant-General, one Byrne, and divers others prisoners and gained his artillery and some of his baggage. About three days before the fight, Preston's confidence was such that he suffered part of the Leinster forces to come into this province, hearing of the defeat we gave their army here, which has also brought my Lord Taaffe with a good part of the Connaught forces and some of Colkitto's* that came from Scotland, to make up an army against us; by which means, as I hope Col. Jones gained some advantage, so I expect Sir Charles Coote will have better opportunities of doing service, and that God will make it also the occasion of a more considerable victory to us than the last was; and if it so fall out, I believe this province will be made to afford great helps towards the relief of this army, which I hope I shall deliver up to any whom the State shall appoint in better condition than could reasonably be expected with consideration of their sufferings, though I doubt I shall not be

* Alaster Macdonald, popularly called Colkitto, though the nickname properly belonged to his father.

accordingly used, which yet I shall rather hazard than insist upon anything that might colour the detractions of my enemies; which notwithstanding I desire that W. J[ephson] and you may make such proffers (at first) as may be for more than you think I shall be pleased withal, for truly I know not of anything but what shall so be had that can give [me] an expectation of six months' subsistence." *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Speech of Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 19.—Stating that he attended the House in the absence of the Speaker and since his return, in obedience to an order of the House, but is as innocent of any plot either for bringing in the King or for making a new war, as any man living. Has heard of, but never saw the engagement to bring in the King on his own terms, of the 12th of May, "and the vote of the Lords was so, but the order of this House was only to bring the King to London in order for addresses to be made by both kingdoms, and this upon the motion of the Commissioners of Scotland who alleged they were debarred free access to the King." As for making a new war, he never heard of any order except for raising arms for defence of the Parliament and city, and the declaration of the city he never saw. As to his own case, he humbly submits to the judgment of the House, and desires to stand or fall by his own innocency. *Draft, by Sir Philip.* 1½ *pp.*

The Earl of Cork to Sir Philip Persivall.

1647, August 20.—"Yours of the 14th I this day received, but missed the good fortune of another which you intended me by my removal from Middleborow. However, I must be ever thankful to you not only for that, but many other favours. By letters lately from Munster I understand that the Lord Inchiquin is designing my fortune another way than the Dublin articles intended any protestants, and that some part of it is already received for the use of the army. I am sure this way of proceeding is contrary to the sense of all men that has read those articles, and if his Lordship shall persevere therein will be looked upon (considering the distance between us) more like a private malice than a public service. If you, sir, receive any answer from his Lordship to those letters you have written about my particular, you will much oblige me to communicate unto me his Lordship's resolutions, that thereupon I may ground my proceedings, for if I cannot have justice there, I must seek it somewhere else, which I refrain to do till I am acquainted with his answer. The news of Ireland this week is excellent. If we had but as good from London of an agreement, our Irish fortune were not contemptible. In haste Sir I must now subscribe myself your most affectionate humble servant."

Postscript.—"My humble service to my Lady, I beseech you. My wife is your humble servant, but in too much pain to write, being, I hope, near her delivery." *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, August 20.—Henry Kniveton will have told you that R. G[ething] landed safely, as also the state of our friends there, which is very well, for besides giving a check to the rebels, taking four hundred of their horse, killing two hundred of their men, and taking many prisoners and a vast prey, we have got a passage over the Shannon, between Limbrick and Castle Connell, which I never heard of before.

Lord Broghill is at Bristol, and is said to be taking a house for his Lady there. He has visited Ormond.

The children are well at Bath. I have supplied them with money and will send Betty and the boy to you when he has done with the Bath.

The Admiral put to sea before my last, and I am confident that his access will enable them to take Killmalloc or Clonmell, which I hear they have most mind to. 1 *p.*

Petition of Sir Philip Percivall to the House of Commons.

[1647, August 21 ?]—Protesting his innocence and praying for a speedy hearing of his case. ½ *p.*

Endorsed: "This, I believe, was given in the 21st of August, 1647."

Officers and Soldiers in Munster.

1647, August [before the 25th].—"A humble remonstrance to be represented to the high and honourable Court of Parliament from the officers and soldiers of the army in Munster."

Copy, endorsed by Sir Philip Percivall. 1 *sheet. This was read in the House of Lords on September* 22*nd and is printed in Lords' Journals* (*Vol. IX., p.* 445), *but with several errors. Correct as follows:—*

Line 3, *for* "having the former experience . . ." *read* "having by former experience found."
„ 5, *for* "of place of trust and confidence" *read* "in places of trust and consequence."
„ 14, *for* "interest of the" *read* "interest and."
„ 26, *for* "power" *read* "governor."
„ 33, *for* "best services" *read* "past services."
„ 41, *for* "first payment" *read* "a full payment."
„ 48, *for* "rest oppressed" *read* "rest of the oppressed."
„ 16, *from bottom, for* "declare" *read* "decline."
„ 13, „ „ *for* "employ" *read* "apply."
„ 8, „ „ *for* "wherefore" *read* "whereof."

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

1647, August 25. Cork.—"Having advertisement here of the great tumults and distractions in London, depriving the Parliament of freedom and security, the officers of this army (a few excepted) joined in a declaration to manifest their resolution

to adhere to the Parliament's interest and not to submit to any power not authorised clearly by them until they know their further pleasure, whereunto they annexed a request that if the Parliament were pleased to make any alteration in this government, they would then vouchsafe them that just favour, first to settle a course whereby they might be satisfied their arrears, being apprehensive that as some of them have been used so the rest of them might suffer in the future, if not prevented by the pious care of the Houses, whereof late experience renders them the more sensible because those in power held it requisite to have such employed under them with whom their own knowledge might invite them to repose confidences.

"I confess, sir, that having first examined the candour of their intentions, I passed my promise to recommend this remonstrance of theirs, being clearly satisfied that they had nothing in design but the manifestation of their integrity and their own preservation against the practice of some whom they conceive to be their enemies, whereof they desired the Parliament might first be judges before it were too late to remedy; and this being so reasonable, I held it convenient to comply with their desires, lest any distraction here might obstruct the public service, which their earnestness in this did seem to threaten, otherwise, how proper soever it might be for them to expect assurance of their arrears, I should not willingly have had a hand in that part of their remonstrance, lest the detractions and scandals of my adversaries, who would insinuate it to be an argument of my guilt, should be thereby coloured, being desirous of nothing more than a just and equal hearing to manifest to the world how injuriously your Excellency and that army have been possessed with that opinion which in the 14th article against the eleven members you seem to have of me, which (if I had any guilt) would give me occasion to remove myself to some place where I might shun the punishment thereof. Now that by your Excellency's means (providence so directing it) there is so happy a composure of the differences in that kingdom as that probably the course of justice will not be obstructed by any future distempers, which as I do confidently aver to have been always my wish, so I shall undoubtedly for the manifestation thereof, put myself into the hands of the Parliament to be there tried, being not unwilling that your Excellency and your Courts of War should be my judges when you have heard my defence, and no way mistrusting by your justice to have the malice and falsehood of my enemies appear as great unto the world as my misfortune in their prevailing with your Excellency and the army to pass so heavy a censure on me before I was heard or that due proof could be made against me, your informers being (as I have cause to believe) such only as, having no other way to justify themselves in what I am able to charge them with, fly to this, that what I shall say may seem only to be recrimination.

"Being informed of the happy settlement there, I thought fit to detain the remonstrance before mentioned, not doubting but the

Parliament will now extend their care to the satisfying the arrears of the officers and soldiers here, as they have done for those who served them in that kingdom, our endeavours having been nothing less zealous, nor our sufferings inferior to any, neither hath the hand of providence been wanting to accompany them with success, though neither here nor anywhere can there be any found so blessed therewith and happy therein as your Excellency, whose assistance to procure a just concession of the desires of this army, is humbly craved by, Sir, your Excellency's humble servant." *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Percivall.*

Lord Inchiquin to [William Lenthall], Speaker of the Commons' House.

1647, August 25. Cork.—"The intelligence of several distractions and tumults raised in and about that city to the great disquiet of that honourable House was apprehended (with much sorrow) by the officers in general here to hold forth strong resemblances of danger to the power and privileges of Parliament, and of opportunity to divers innovators of government to put in execution some designs of prejudice to the public and of particular inconvenience to them by altering the present frame and model of this army, in prosecution whereof formerly these have had experience of much hard measure towards divers of them; from which apprehensions they proceeded to a resolution of addressing themselves by way of remonstrance unto the honourable Houses, intending thereby to manifest their zeal to the preservation of the State's interest until the pleasure thereof were clearly known, and to desire that before any such alteration of government or governors in this province were resolved on there might be a course settled for the due payment of their arrears, and securing them from the practices of such as they have formerly found prejudicially affected towards them, the severe sufferings of divers heretofore giving ground to fear and doubt of like usage to many others, which they are most confident will, by the piety and care of the Houses, be prevented, if they be not wanting to themselves in making a seasonable representation both of their fears and desires.

"Into which proceeding of theirs having made a very secret scrutiny, and being able to discover nothing more in design with them than to testify their respects and zeal to the service of the Parliament and to preserve themselves against future pressures, I did suffer myself to be so far swayed by their importunity as to promise a recommendation of their Remonstrance unto the honourable Houses. But having since (with great comfort) received advertisement of the happy and clear composure of all differences in that kingdom, and of the settlement of the rights and privileges of Parliament in freedom from those intrenchments wherewith they seemed to be invaded, whereby they are secured against that principal and most important part of their

fears, I have resolved to make stay of the aforesaid Remonstrance, and yet, in regard there are strong jealousies still remaining with the officers, that by the interposition and power of such as bear heavy prejudices towards them for adhering formerly to the Parliament's authority they may be again subjected to such inconveniences as they have heretofore tasted of, in being thrust from their commands and employments, with the double disadvantage of dishonour and not providing for their future subsistence by the settlement of any certain course for the payment of their arrears (as hath been concluded for the army in England), they have exceedingly importuned me to represent that part of their desires, wherein I should not presume to interpose for any other end but to avoid such disadvantages and obstructions to the service as may arise from any discontentments amongst the officers of this army, who make as large professions as is possible of their entire resolution to live and die in the maintenance of your interest according to such directions as they shall receive from you, which hath emboldened me to make this representation of their said desires.

"In my own particular I must sit down under a heavy affliction to observe the power and prevalency of their malice who have prepossessed his Excellency and the army under his command with so firm a belief of the scandals and prejudices endeavoured to be fastened on me, as that I am, by the 14th article against the members, not only involved in a charge of high treason, but concluded implicitly guilty thereof, without being heard in my defence. And truly, Sir, if I could have found about me anything of action or intention that could be justly interpreted for a disservice to the State, or if I had not been conscious that all my thoughts and faculties have been intent upon the ways and means of advancing their service, I should have made use of the opportunity I now have to secure myself by removal of my person out of the reach of justice, especially where I must expect the active malice of my enemies will be highly busied to aggravate and strengthen it with all possible severity. But being resolved to give no such ground for my adversaries to raise or confirm their detractions upon, nor to desert mine own innocency so much as to waive an equal and indifferent trial before the justice of that honourable House, I shall humbly desire that the honourable members thereof would vouchsafe to give no entertainment to any disopinion of me upon the view of my accusations only, without perusal of my defence, which I have been a long time ready and desirous to make, and am confident thereby to improve (*sic*) my own integrity against the malice of my enemies, to the satisfaction and undeceiving of his Excellency and the army.

"And because, Sir, I am assured that the violence of my detractors will guide them to endeavour the laying of some false colours of disadvantage (as upon all my other actions, so) upon this allowance of mine given to the officers' resolved proceedings in the matter of the Remonstrance, labouring to insinuate that the guilt of something wherewith they charge me hath induced

my fomenting of that proceeding, that so I might stand upon my own terms and capitulate for conditions of security, to declare how little I intend that in my own particular I shall fairly lay myself and my cause at the feet of the Houses to be disposed of as they shall think me worthy, my design of interposing in this affair being of no other extent (*sic*) than to obtain for these gentlemen that have suffered for and merited from the public under me, such satisfaction and encouragement as may induce their constant perseverance in your service, and prevent any obstructions which may arise unto it by their dissatisfaction, which I conceive at this present most expedient for the advancement and good conduct of your affairs here, and therefore most suitable with the duty of, Sir, your humble servant." *Copy.* 3 *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall. [*Read in the House September* 6, *and referred to the Irish Committee at Derby House. See Commons' Journals, Vol. V. p.* 292. *Not printed in the Journals.*]

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall, London.

1647, August 27. [Dublin.]—On the 17th a party of five hundred horse, three hundred dragoons and a thousand foot, under Sir Thomas Armestrong, Col. Castle and Col. Flower, went out in three parties, meeting at Arckloe. The horse and dragoons got as far as Lymebricke and returned on the 24th with great prey of cows, sheep, goats and garrans. They had not the least opposition from the rebels, so that if we have supplies and men to prosecute our victory and put into garrisons, I am confident that by God's blessing we shall have possession of Kilkenny, Wexford and Rosse before Christmas.

Next week Col. Long's major and his family are to be quartered here. I fear I shall lose a good part of your goods, "and I believe they will go near to plunder me for want of linen and to buy them firing, &c. I might have prevented this and other inconveniences, as the burning of your house and corn twice, if I had had the command of your company," and indeed if I have not some employment in the army, I can neither preserve your things nor subsist longer myself.

In my last, by Lieut.-Col. Culme, I said that your castle was not burnt, but now I hear that it is. If you will bestow your company on me, and it please God I get anything besides the weekly pay, by plunder or otherwise, I will repair the castle and put the plough going on your land once again. You may the more willingly consent to this as not a penny is allowed to any one that is absent, and I believe you have much more arrears due than will ever be paid.

Mr. Recorder has been very forward in helping me with your business, especially for Kinsaly, "although the widow came in within the time limited in the proclamation, and would have given much more weekly than I do, for which I pray you give him thanks." Mr. Patrick Fox has been murdered by the rebels, and Mr. Recorder desires your help in procuring his son's wardship from the Master of the Wards, and that he may have

an order to seize the ward, have him brought up in the protestant religion, and receive the profits of his lands and houses for his maintenance, until he can pass the grant.

Postscript.—I pray you tell Col. Baily that if he does not come over at once his regiment will be disposed of; they say to Sir Robert King's son. It was mustered last week. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall: "Rec. 21 Sept. It came the week before and was sent to Cambridge."

Alexander Pigott to Sir Philip Percevall.

1647, August 28. Cork.—Mr. Kniveton will have given you an account of my Lord's march into the county of Lymbrick and Toomond [Thomond]. He has had since to lie in his garrisons to refresh his men, many of whom were fallen sick, chiefly by lying naked upon the cold ground, for never was the army in such want of clothing. But the supplies by the Admiral have put some life into them and my Lord has provided shoes and stockings, and borrowed and bought all the oxen in our quarters to supply the carriages. It is said in England that notwithstanding the want of oxen here, my Lord has let many be transported thither, but in all his licences for cows, oxen are excepted, and so for horses.

The officers of this army (five or six only excepted) upon information of the distractions in England, have joined in a remonstrance to parliament, "which is most in substance with that of Massye's and Poyntz's." I know my Lord's enemies, now going hence, will speak of it to his prejudice, but "if there be occasion it will be suffered to speak for itself." 1 *p.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1647, September 3.—Vincent, Col. Grey and Temple have gone over, though Broghill (who has this day gone with his wife to Froom) dissuaded them from it. He tries to prejudice every one against Inchiquin, calling him rebel and traitor. Joane has had five pounds, and will need five more before she leaves the Bath. The boy shall be sent by the first convenience. 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, September 7.—I returned to town last Saturday and found many untruthful reports spread by those who have come over, but they are now pretty well allayed, some having made it their work to have the truth understood. I leave particulars to your fa[ther ?]* "who has been very careful of the business, and like himself hath appeared for the clearing of the truth."

I received a letter of yours to a nobleman whom I must in a day or two attend [Lord Suffolk], but, if I mistake not, you have received others to which you have returned no answer.

Draft. 2 *pp.*

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* Probably means Jephson. *Cf.* p. 417.

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, September 8.—The reports of the late actions are various, and it is feared they may produce ill effects unless you "find means to fight with the rebels and to kill and burn and waste the country. . . . Most do say that if you take all into contribution and destroy not, it can be to no purpose to maintain an army there, nor can ever end the war. Some say you have taken in all the county of Limerick, and are intended to take in Tipperary and Kerry too, but your friends hope that if you be so happy as to take Clonmell you will burn and waste the enemy's countries, and so disable them, which is the surest way to gain your honour and to satisfy the Parliament of your clear intentions. I pray God direct you." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Percivall: "Upon the report of the Remonstrance for their arrears before disbanding."

Sir Francis Drake to Sir Philip Percevall.

1647, September 10. Bucklond.—A ship from Ireland has sent a report in to Plimouth that we have had another great victory there. "The assistance of God hath been very visible in these late successes, and gives me some hope he will be pleased to restore again that kingdom, though this seem to languish towards death. The universal high discontent which I find everywhere appearing is a sad presage of further troubles. I intend this evening to send your letters to your town of Newport, which takes your remembrance for a great favour." 1 *p.*

Major-General William Jephson to Sir Philip Percyvall, at Audley End.

1647, September 12. London.—I meant to have waited on you at Audley End during this recess of the House, but here hath been a narration sent by Broghill and presented to the House by Lord Lisle, of divers passages in Munster, some, I am confident, false and the rest misrepresented, which made a great impression against Inchiquin in the army, and it has been my work to disabuse them. I think I have so far prevailed as that we shall come off honourably when they think fit to place another government there, which I believe will not be yet. The resolutions tended to vote 2,000*l.* for that army and to send Commissioners with the news, leaving others to make provision and follow; and to send me away instantly to try to keep the army in good temper. But it was objected that "if I were there, I[nchiquin] was then disengaged of that tie of friendship of preserving me who was so far engaged for him, and so might have the better opportunity to put these designs in execution to the prejudice of the Parliament which they would have the world believe he intends, and which they suggest underhand that I foment, though their public discourse be to another tune."

I hope to let the world see that their real fear is lest my going, with some trusted commissioners, should put things into such a quiet posture as to make them ashamed who nourished this report. I never had greater need of your advice, but—not to be injurious to you and the good company you are with—I will only say that if you will appoint a time and place, I will send my coach to meet you. Pray assure my Lady Suffolk that I am very much her servant, and should have sent her a line or two to say so had I not thought it too great a presumption. My humble service to your lady. I shall never be so ungrateful as to be anything but "your most really affectionate friend and servant."

Postscript.—"Yesterday, beyond Kensington I met Sir Thomas Wharton in a coach with the Marquess of Ormond, who enquired after you. They had been to wait on my Lady Holland, but she was not at home. To-morrow I purpose to kiss her hands.

"The King hath given his answer to the Propositions that he likes the Propositions better* and desires to treat on them, and that Commissioners from the army may be joined in the treaty." 1 *p. very closely written.*

Lord Inchiquin to the Earl of Manchester.

1647, September 13. Cashell.—The occurrences here are seldom worthy to be a trouble to you, and though you may perceive by those that accompany this letter that the Lord hath been pleased to go along with our proceedings in an extraordinary manner this summer, yet really reason would have warranted but a very slender expectation of our endeavours when our want of means and carriages should be considered, and seriously, my Lord, the nakedness of our soldiers grows now so powerful an assistant to those, that we shall be suddenly disabled to contend with them if some supplies of money and clothes be not speedily sent thence for our relief, and though they be the least pleasant, yet it must necessarily be our constant tune whilst the supplies that come unto us are so slender that one affords not above a fortnight's subsistence. But I know it will be insinuated (by some) that we are not fit objects of the Parliament's care, for that our officers are enemies to the present settlement of affairs there, which in truth is but a mere scandal, having no ground but their making a Remonstrance (upon the intimation of the tumults endangering the power and privilege of Parliament) of their resolution to retain their integrity to them and the danger they were obnoxious to of being injuriously dealt with if not prevented by their piety and justice; and that what they were about might not seem to look like a desire to oppose the present happy settlement of affairs there, I can boldly aver that they no sooner heard of the accommodation between the Parliament and their army than they were satisfied with it, as a

* *i.e.*, prefers the "Heads of the Proposals" to the Propositions of Newcastle. *See* the King's letter, Lords' Journals, Vol. IX, p. 434.

sufficient assurance that the dangers seeming to threaten the power and privilege of Parliament were removed, and therefore were willing their remonstrance should be stopped, and a letter written by me in the room thereof, lest their good intentions might receive ill interpretation with the Parliament and the army by means of some who are enemies unto us. For my own part, I had no hand in what they were about until they had drawn an instrument which they told me their duty to the Parliament in a time of so great distraction did prompt them to, having also some strong invitations in relation to their own condi tions, if any other power should usurp the Parliament's authority. It being evident unto me that they had nothing else in design, I was willing to approve of their proceedings, and represent them to the State at their request, perceiving (indeed) that though the thing were un-necessary, yet my denial would have begot such discontents as would have obstructed the public service, which I thought fit to avoid, being well assured that the Parliament's pleasure shall be the rule of their obedience, yet I know some will give out that I had other ends, and was myself the first fomenter of that instrument, fearing the power of the Army.

"But seriously, my Lord, I desire nothing more than that those scandals wherewith I have been aspersed to the House of Commons were brought to a trial, wherein I would only crave that the manner might not wound my honour and seem to condemn me before I were convinced of the matter, then I shall be content to be tried by a court of war (if the State so please) of those who have not only already entertained a belief of (but censured me for) my guilt, which I am confident I should so clearly make appear to have been occasioned by most false informations that they and the world would approve my innocency and abhor the malice of my detractors.

"My Lord, you were pleased to recommend Sir William Briges to serve the State here, upon whom I was therefore very willing to confer employment, although I was but a stranger to him. But I do find him since to be a person worthy of more than all the service I can do him, being not only very faithful to the Parliament's cause and service, but able and industrious in the advancement thereof.

"I have been too prolix, especially when I consider how impertinent most of this letter is to your trouble, wherefore I shall now only beg your pardon and justice in accounting of me to be perfectly your Lordship's most humble servant." *Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall: "Lord of Inchiquin to the Lord of Manchester particularly."

Val Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, September 15. [Dublin.]—Hearing that the goods were being carried away from Blackboy, and that no rent had been paid for long, he has destrained to the value of £40 and delivered them to Mr. Wybrant upon his undertaking; the cellar also

being let to him for a year. Is anxiously waiting for an answer to his request [concerning the company]. Might have obtained the post of secretary to Col. Monke, had he not been expecting to hear immediately. The army has lately obtained much prey, so that a colonel has got a hundred pounds and other officers great shares. D. H[utchinson] and T. H[ill] have fallen out, so that Dan has taken the office away, and settled it *pro tempe* on Jeremy Stride. 1¼ *pp.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to "the Lady Phillips."

1647, September 17.—I have received yours by the little Doctor [Currer]. The enclosed came this morning. "I pray God bless him to take Waterford, and 'twill make amends for these petty losses." The children [of Lord Inchiquin] are here with me. I will send the girl over with the Vice-Admiral, and the boy to you at the first opportunity. I enclose a note of the money I have paid and shall pay before they are despatched, and desire you to pay it to my mother.

Postscript.—I have agreed with a coachman named Thos. Civill, of St. Martin's Lane, to carry up little Will. He is an honest man, and brought my wife home when she was last there. He is to have 40*s.*, which I deliver to a gentlewoman who has promised likewise to have a special care of the child, and also 40*s.* for his charges. 1¼ *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall: "T. P. rec. 21st. To pay £15 to his mother."

Enclosing,

i. Vice-Admiral John Crowther to Col. Pigott.

1647, *Sept.* 16. *Bristol.—Sending "a relation of what mischief the Lord Musgrove's [Muskery's] forces hath lately done in the province of Munster," being a copy of the information of two men to the effect that while Lord Inchiquin lay before Waterford he heard that the enemy were drawing towards Cork, whereupon he sent a letter to warn the Governor to be on his guard, saying that he thought they would do nothing more than burn some corn and plunder a few cattle, which he had rather suffer than leave the design he was about; and that on the 9th inst. the enemy drew before Cork with six or seven thousand horse and foot, compelled a party which sallied forth from the town to retreat, and were burning and spoiling all the country round.* 1 *p.*

ii. *Receipt signed by Joan Hartwell for* £11 *for the use of Lord Inchiquin's children; with a note of* £4 *more "to carry up little Will." Sept.* 15*th*, 1647.

Sir Philip Percivalle to Col. Thomas Pigott.

1647, September 21.—I have received your letters and am glad to hear of your welfare and of the children. "It seems you find no great alteration in Will, that you write nothing of it."

Your letters to your mother and sister are delivered and the money shall be so to-morrow. You should have had an account sooner, but that I have been out of town with W. Jephson at Col. Norton's and at Froyle, and at Cambridge with my son.

"The news you send me which you received from the Vice-Admiral is very sad to me, and I doubt worse than you apprehend, in that the rebels burning and wasting about Cork will much discourage and impoverish the inhabitants, and be a great means to occasion want in the Parliament army, and although if the forces succeed well abroad it may make amends for it, yet people that judge by successes will report what they please. Col. Jephson is labouring what he best can for some means to be sent and to be despatched away thither.

"I find that Col. Sterling has very unworthily gone about to draw others in several parts to his party, whereof letters are sent from Dublin (where his were taken), and Sir Robert Meredith, who is newly come hither, tells us that it was a strange carriage of his much to the prejudice of the service, and that he sent copies of the Remonstrance, which he was so active in in Munster, to Sir Patrick Wemes, who showed it him, much disliking that way. I wish he had never been employed into Munster. The Lord of Inchiquin (it seems) made stay of it there, and that was well taken here. I hope they will go on to do all they can against the rebels with fire and sword, and leave off this way of capitulating. The only best way to end the war, and to get them well accepted here, as I conceive, is to proceed vigorously against the rebels. Col. Jephson tells me that Sir William Bridges and some others who served against the Parliament here, are lately advanced there, which I do admire at. I cannot but see plainly that the Lord Inchiquin suffers much in that particular which I have often mentioned to him. I wish you would do so too, as well for the public service as for his sake."

From Dublin there is little news since the great victory. I hear from Col. Jones that they are preparing for a march and that they go on getting prey and killing, which is the surest way for them and us.

I hope to come down with Col. Jephson to see you before long. *Draft.* 3 *pp.*

Val. Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, September 22. [Dublin.]—I fear that my letters have either not reached you or are troublesome to you, for I still have no answer to my request about your company. The Governor told me yesterday that he hears that all officers not present with their charges are to lose them. So long as he has power, he says, you shall not be prejudiced, but he fears some may seek to do it there.

Mr. Recorder asks me again to put you in mind touching the wardship of Mr. Patrick Fox's heir.

There is little news here but that Sir Theo. Jones tried to surprise the castle he was prisoner in, but attempting it half a day too soon was prevented. Sir Henry Titchburne came to Sir

Theo. according to promise at an hour, but Sir T. went to work too soon. Yesterday the Earl of Strafford, the Earl of Cavan, Sir John Hoy and Capt. Harman's troops brought in a prey from the rebels, killed seven or eight of them, and took five of Major Munday's men prisoners, and two days ago Major Parsons and Capt. Meredith brought in five hundred and forty cows and sheep from co. Wicklow. Two hundred horse also returned, who had been absent four days without order or commander, and brought a good prey, which they sold, but most of them are since committed by their officers. 1½ *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall as "rec. 15 Oct."

Sir Philip Percivalle and Major General Jephson to Lord Inchiquin.

1747, September, 23. Westminster.—"On the 7th day of this instant we received your Lordship's letters of the 28th of the last month, which were the last we had from you. We then also received notice of a declaration or remonstrance of that army of a high nature, which it seems your Lordship found means to stay, and to advertise the Parliament of the desires of the army, and the reasons moving them to take that course, to the end that their necessities might be supplied, and although there were some who reported the business much to your prejudice, as that you had in design to declare for the rebels against the Parliament, yet upon consideration of your Lordship's letters sent to the Speaker, the Houses were so well satisfied as they expressed another sense thereof, which we conceive would have been satisfactory both to your Lordship and the army.

"Now it seems that a packet of letters from Major General Sterling directed unto General Leslye, desiring aid and relief from Scotland, and to Major General Munroe in Ulster and Sir Patrick Weims at Dublin, desiring (as we understand) a conjunction with them all against the Parliament, and expressing many opprobrious terms against them, is intercepted and sent hither, in which letters although one Captain Mershall only joined with Major General Sterling, yet they seem to speak the sense of that army, which we hope, as well for the good of the cause as for the army's good, is the sense but of few of them. This is so ill taken by the Parliament that they have required your Lordship to send those gentlemen hither to answer for those letters, wherein if there shall be any failure on your Lordship's part, or that the army should stand on terms, we do conceive it will be understood a declaring of war against the Parliament, and in such case it is easy to judge what name will be fixed upon the offence, and that those parts will be deserted by the Parliament, and then into what misery and ruin not only the soldiers but the protestant inhabitants (upon whom it hath pleased the Lord to lay heavy affliction for almost these six years past) must inevitably fall, is very apparent. Some experience we have had already of the resolution of the Parliament herein, for that having resolved to send clothes, shirts, shoes, &c., for the army, with some commissioners whom they might confide in (which has

been always your desire) they will not now part with any thing until they see what obedience will be given to their commands, and unless you have some other ways to subsist there than we can imagine, it is most certain that your own wants (if you had no other enemy) will suddenly bring you and the army and the protestant inhabitants to the greatest confusion and distress that may be.

"And although for our parts, upon the former experience we have had of your Lordship, we are abundantly satisfied of the uprightness of your heart and of your integrity in managing the affairs there for the best advantage of the Parliament and cause, and that it may be needless to persuade your Lordship to continue to render all due obedience to the Parliament, yet presuming on the interest we have long had in your Lordship, and supposing your Lordship will believe that we see something here, which perhaps is not so well understood there at such a distance, and being also concerned in point of interest in the good of that Province, we have presumed to acquaint your Lordship with our opinions, how necessary it is not only in relation to your Lordship in your particular and to the army, but also to the public service, that the Parliament may now fully see by your ready obedience to their commands the falsehood of those aspersions which some have laboured to raise against you, and humbly and earnestly to desire you, as you respect the good of the cause wherein we are all engaged against the rebels, and wherein God hath so blest the endeavours of your Lordship and the army, as you regard the poor protestants (that must needs perish through want or by the cruel rebels in case of division from the Parliament), your own honour and the good of that army, that your Lordship will use your utmost endeavour to stop the courses there begun, and to yield constant obedience to the commands of the Parliament, who must be your only aid and assistance, next to God's blessing on your proceedings against the rebels, which as it is our earnest desire so it shall be our constant prayer, and so craving your Lordship's pardon, we take leave." *Draft.* 4 *pp.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to Major-General Wm. Jephson.

1647, September 24.—It is confidently reported that "the Church of Cashell is taken and six hundred put to the sword and hanged, and about a hundred friars hanged, some say three hundred. Would I were sure of it, but sure I am if they come in Inchiquin's way, he'll cry, take them Derricke. 'Tis here reported that the Marquess of Ormond is to go over in his old command." Pray let me hear if it be so and what news there is from Dublin.

Postscript.—The little Doctor [Currer] and Booker are gone over. ½ *p.*

Addressed: "To Major General Wm. Jephson at the *Boot* in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, or in his absence to Sir Philip Percivall in St. Martin's Lane."

Col. Thomas Pigott to [Sir Philip Percivall].

1647, September 25.—I have received letters from Ireland which I hope will give content both as regards service and also the rise of the instrument there, which, as I hear, was only promoted by Sterling, for which God forgive him. The rebels did little harm near Cork, but marched to Kinsale town, which was never fortified; and had 300*l.* from the inhabitants for not firing it.

"For Sir William Bridges, he was specially recommended to my Lord by the Earl of Manchester, which was the only cause of his advancement, which is only to be his own Serjeant-Major of horse. . . . Col. Blunt and Townshend with the little Doctor and Booker and many other officers are gone over this week. The taking of Cahir Castle is a most considerable service, if we look how many men's lives it cost the Lord of Essex the last wars with his whole army; besides, 'tis the strongest castle I know in that kingdom. I have writ to my Lord Poulett the contents of the letters at large. I know his Lordship will improve them to Inchiquin's advantage the most he can. I am glad little W[ill] is there safe and well. If you come this way, you shall be heartily welcome. . . . 'Tis here reported for certain that Or[mond] goes over Lord Lieutenant. I yesterday waited on his lady. He is not yet returned but daily expected." 1¼ *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, September 28.—I have transcribed your letters as directed, and sent them to W. J[ephson] at Putney. "Some were heard to speak slightly, but enemies forced to confess the service, and that he did well to get contribution, else all in danger. I was not present, but I hear that Col. Martin and Col. Norton did him right. Thanks ordered. Hopes of clothes (money there is none).

"I appoint to go to T. P[igott] next week, though W. J[ephson] do not. I know not what excuse to give some friends. I wrote before going into Hampshire, and asked Major Elsing to carry it, but he did not go.

"I sent formerly Knight's letter and the Vindication on the back of the Remonstrance. . . . I wish the clause of giving up the Castle after harvest had not been published. I met him that passed me Downedeady,* and he did profess he was glad I was possessed of it, and told me withal that he heard you did declare him perfidious, &c. His friend, speaking at one of yours, where he met the sisters [? Lady Broghill and Lady Loftus], professed that they [who] would do the contrary party service, should discharge you from the place. I told you formerly that I delivered not some of your letters, and suppose you are satisfied of the reason." *Notes by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

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* Col. Barry. *See* p. 287, above.

Petition of Richard Wine to the House of Commons.

1647, September 28.—Accusing Sir Philip Percivall of ill-practices as commissary of the victuals, and praying for a committee or other referees. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Sir Philip Percivall's answer to Richard Wine's petition.

1647, September 29.—Defending his conduct. *Signed.* 3¼ *pp.*

Mrs. Pigott.

1647, September 29.—Acknowledgment of 15*l.* received by her from Sir Philip Percivall, by order of her son, Col. Thomas Pigott, "which he paid for the Lord of Inchiquin's daughter." *Signed,* Martha Pigott. ¼ *p.*

Sir Philip Percivall and Col. Jephson.

1647, September 29.—Note by Sir Philip of receipts and disbursements on behalf of Col. Wm. Jephson up to this date. The receipts include moneys received from Mr. Bettesworth "for so much due to the Colonel as a member of the House of Commons at 4*l.* per week." *Signed by both.* 2 *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, September 29. Cork.—"I have received divers of yours by Dr. Currer, Booker, Temple and others. . . . I have always found myself overburdened with troubles, and though I be every day more desirous than other to get rid of them, yet I find they rather increase upon me. God's will be done. The officers will now involve me in a new one, whether I will or not, if they be not secured against their fears, and though I desire nothing more than to get handsomely free, leaving all commands to those that shall be thought fitter for them, yet I must not discountenance them in that they go about, lest I should drive them to steer more desperate courses than I hope they will be driven to, for I know that if they can have any assurance from the Parliament and the army that they shall not be obnoxious to any prejudice for their averseness to the Independent party, wherein to say truth they involve the army, they will observe all directions as long as they shall be accounted fit for employment, and if they be held unfit, they will desire no more than to be paid their arrears and have a free discharge. . . . Col. Grey has said to divers here that the Independent party will not be satisfied without my head, and says one of them is his author for it; therefore I hope you will have a care to have the General's approbation of what the Houses shall think fit to do for me. I should be glad upon my going hence to enjoy the benefit of my patent for Dromana.

"I have written divers letters to friends there which I do not think fit to send, understanding that probably my letters would

be opened if they come into the hands of some that may not unlikely meet with them.

"God send me well off from this employment and let me be hanged in the next that I take upon me in a public trust, for I see it is impossible to do anything but envy will find a way to blast it, seeing all my endeavours proving so successful, and the Irish being driven to make such tenders to me as now they do, their propositions will confirm some in an opinion that I am joining with them, though they see not so much as an inclination in me to treat with them, which if I ever do, the conditions shall surely appear to be between enemies, not friends. Such conditions as some say my Lord Taaff would submit to, I send enclosed, but instead of our agreeing upon any terms with them, you shall hear of our being more active than you look for. Divers of our men run away, and I protest those that forsake us are such as served the Parliament constantly, who fly from our wants, but if we had but some help this winter, I am confident the next summer would put us into a condition of subsistence with very little charge to that kingdom." *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

Endorsed: "Received 10 Oct., per J. J." [Col. John Jephson].

——— to [Col. Jephson ?].

[1647, end of September ?]—"Noble Sir, by this opportunity of your brother's going over, I could not omit to let you know some particulars of the proceedings of this army, and of the successes that it hath pleased God to give us since we entered the city of Cashell. On the 12th of September, the soldiers garrisoned in the city being terrified with the sudden taking of Cahir Castle—a place of very great strength and importance on the river of Sewer—and with the storming of Roche's castle upon that river and putting the warders to the sword, being fifty in number, and with the burning of much corn and divers towns thereabouts, they deserted the city and retreated to the great rock adjoining, whereon the cathedral church called St. Patrick's is situated, being a large and stately pile and the church yard fortified. In this church and churchyard they had six full companies of foot and divers townsmen and gentlemen, in all eight hundred or thereabouts, besides women and children and all the goods they could in so short a time get together, conceiving they were able to make it good against us.

"My Lord President gave order for the surrounding of it, and upon consideration of the strength of the place, and of our want of bread and want of convenient means for storming the place, the council of war resolved to grant quarter unto them, with bag and baggage, if they would by an hour surrender, which they refused and stood on very high terms, but soon after moved other terms, which my Lord refused to accept, and willed the drum and two officers that came with him to return, for that one man of them should not come forth alive, and declared unto us his will to storm the place, though it seemed a very difficult work. Whereupon Sir William Bridges, Major Weardon and other

horse officers cheerfully offered to unmount their men and join with the foot in storming the place, and both horse and foot were very willing to proceed therein, preparations being made with all possible diligence. On the 15th day of September my Lord gave command and we began the storm. Sir William Bridges led up above a hundred and fifty unmounted men with their swords and pistols, four majors of the foot led up two hundred a-piece as a forlorn hope to each post, and were seconded by four lieutenant-colonels with three hundred a-piece, and the colonels marched up with the body of the army, with their colours flying and drums beating, the remainder of the horse (for the encouragement of the foot) marching up within half musket shot of the rock. We fell on about three of the clock and in an hour we were absolute masters of it, having but eight men slain in the service besides almost a hundred hurt and many of our officers also hurt, whereof it was my fortune to be one, having received a thrust of a pike behind my right ear, but I give God thanks I am well recovered of it and so are most of the rest, though they were sorely bruised by the throwing of stones from off the wall. Before we could enter we made almost all their pikes unserviceable by cutting off their heads; in the church we killed above seven hundred men, whereof many were priests and friars, besides some women that perished in the action. I am confident so many men were not seen slain in so small a compass of ground these many years; they lay five or six deep in many places; not an officer or soldier escaped but one major and the Governor, who as I hear is since dead of his wounds. At this time divers of the prime gentry, being come upon licence to speak with my Lord about rendering some other places, my Lord caused them to stand by, and see the storming performed, which you must think was to them no pleasant object. As soon as this was done the soldiers fell to plunder, and many of them got good store of booty, among which were divers pictures, copes, chalices and vestments of the priests, and the mitre of the titulary archbishop (who was lately fled to the Supreme Council, leaving his coach behind him) six hundred arms, good store of powder, and also divers colours, with the sword and maces of the Mayor of the city, and some of the aldermen's gowns, which were brought to this city on the soldiers' backs and here sold. In the church was found a letter of the Lord Taffe, general of the rebels' forces, to encourage Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, their governor, to hold out, taking the place to be impregnable. From hence my Lord President sent a strong party and entered the walled town of Fethard, six miles distant, and having sent the foot home to refresh them, sent from these parts a strong party of horse under the command of Sir William Bridges into the county of Kilkenny, with directions to do what spoil and to bring away what cattle he could. Sir William Bridges pretended to quarter at Fethard and gave orders accordingly, but used very great diligence in marching as near Kilkenny as he could, where we understood a great part of Owen Roe O'Neile's men were to

defend the Supreme Council, as they call themselves, and at Callan (an ancient corporation lying within six miles of Kilkenny upon the river) the sovereign and burgesses fled towards Kilkenny with what they could carry, and left the town open, whereof the troopers made as good use as they could, and having burnt all the corn they could thereabouts, Sir William Bridges and that party brought away four thousand head of cattle towards Fethard, but that night proving stormy and the troopers wearied with their march, they left near two parts of them, and the rest they brought home to this garrison. In all this march we went over as rich and goodly a country as ever I saw in England." *Copy by Percivall. End of the letter and signature wanting.* 4 *pp.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 1.—I have sent on your last post to Walb[anck], who is on board the Vice-Admiral, but I hope not yet out of the harbour.

"Whenever [*sic*] is said to lessen the good fortune of our friend yet we have great reason to praise God for it. I am sure that the Chronicle mentions the taking of Cahir Castle the last wars to be the most remarkable service that the then Earl of Essex did there, and I am sure if there were men to garrison Federt and it, with the other places that are there taken, 'twould quickly break the rebels in Munster. . . . This rule is observed, that whatever priests, friars or Jesuits scape the sword, the gallows claims and has them."

Some of your tenants wish to take your land for another year. I have told them you mean to see them shortly, with which they seem well pleased. 1 *p.*

Lord Inchiquin to the Committee for Irish Affairs.

1647, October 1. Cork.—His last letter to the Houses gave an account of the taking of the Castle of Cahir and the city of Cashell, and of his intention to sit down before Clonmell, which, however, was prevented by the disability of drawing the artillery there, and necessity of sending the foot back to the garrisons to deposit their plunder, refresh themselves and fix their unserviceable arms, not fewer than a thousand of which "were broken, for want of swords in the execution at Cashell." He remained with the horse near Cahir to awe the country, and sent a party of five hundred into co. Kilkenny, whither he heard that Owen Roe was going "to secure the Supreme Council from the fearful apprehensions which they entertained at the execution done at the city of Cashell." The party fell into the town of Collin [Callan], some six miles from Kilkenny, and the magistrates and inhabitants having saved themselves by flight, left the plunder of the place to the troops, who returned to their quarters with a great prey of cows and garrans.

Has now retired to his headquarters at Cork for the refreshment of the horse (who have lived for six weeks entirely upon plunder) but hopes speedily to be again in the field. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 2. Cork.—Col. Searle has set Sir Philip's lands at Dondedie to some English men at Bandon for a small rent, and will be accountable for it. He intends to turn John Barry out of the castle and put English into it. The castle by report is an old ruined thing, standing at the entering into an island. Will do the best he can for the lands in the county of Limerick and Butler's country. Has often spoken to Lord (Inchiquin) about the certificate concerning the corn and cattle taken in Sir William St. Leger's time, and his Lordship is willing to give it, but only upon affidavit sworn before the Clerk of the Council. [Money matters.] $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Endorsed as received: "Per Col. Jo. Jephson, October 10."

Petition of Sir Philip Percivall to the House of Commons.

[1647, October 4?]—A petition from Richard Wyne having been read "five or six days ago, viz. on Sept. 28," laying false and scandalous aspersions on this petitioner, and the said Wyne pretending two reasons for his petition, his duty to the public and the dispersal of the referees, whereas the real cause plainly is a desire in him or some others to injure this petitioner, seeing firstly that the same things were alleged in July 1646 before the referees (of whom Sir John Temple was one), who have never made any report thereof to the House, and secondly that the reference was to the five referees or any two of them, and that more than two have been always in town:—

This petitioner humbly submits whether any such necessity lay on the said Wyne to exhibit the said scandalous petition, and (as the said aspersions very highly reflect on his credit and reputation) prays that Wyne may produce by whose instigation he exhibited the petition and give security to abide the order of the House for his unjust dealing and vexation of this petitioner, if the latter shall (as he no way doubts) make his innocence to appear. And although he has not been called upon to put in any answer, petitioner craves leave to offer some particulars in his own justification, and prays that as Wyne's petition was read in the House, these particulars may also be read, that he may not lie "under so foul scandals." 1 *p.*

Fras. Tallents* to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 5. Magdalene College [Cambridge].—Encloses a bill of Mr. Percivall's expenses for the quarter, which is perhaps more than is expected, "his books, which make a considerable part of it, being requisite for the present." Any moneys may be sent by Dr. Rainbowe if he is in town. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

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* See his life in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Enclosing:

"*Mr. Percivall's expenses, Mich. quarter* 1647.

Left in my hands since the last quarter - -	4	8	3
Laid out from Midsummer to Michaelmas, 1647.			
A pair of shoes and soleing others - - -		5	4
Pot - - - - - - - - -		2	0
Joiner's work in his chamber - - - -		5	0
Clothes mending - - - - - -		2	2
More's Utopia, *Quarls, quills* - - - -		2	6
Jackœus and paper - - - - - -		2	3
Amesii Philos. - - - - - -		1	0
Stierius - - - - - - - -		4	0
Sandys Metamor. - - - - - -		13	0
To the baker for cheese, &c. - - - -		4	8
Barber - - - - - - - -		1	0
Bedmaker and Laundress - - - - -		6	0
Steward's bills - - - - - - -	2	19	1
Tuition - - - - - - - -		15	0
	6	3	0
Item, given him in money - - - -	1	0	0
So remains due to me this 27th of Sept. 1647 -	2	14	9

Fra. Tallents."

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 7. Cork.—Sending a letter from his officers, and praying Sir Philip to urge the consideration of the need of supplies upon the Irish Committee, as also his desire for the speedy sending of someone to whom he may surrender his charge, or who may at any rate attend to the supplies if it please them for the present to leave him the command. Is willing "to serve them or not serve them, as they please," but will not stay unless they consent to the transportation of men which J. Jephson has in charge to propound. Begs that some satisfaction may be procured for the officers, who "are as fully at the devotion of the Parliament as can be expected or desired." *Signed.* 1 *p.*

Enclosing:

The Council of War in Munster to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, *October* 7. *Cork.—Having formerly recommended their affairs into his care, and being now depressed by the subtility and malice of their adversaries, who have accused them of disaffection and revolt upon the ground of their late Remonstrance, they pray Sir Philip to offer to the consideration of Parliament, "this just and pregnant argument . . . that since the framing and subscribing that Remonstrance, this army hath done as active and considerable service upon the rebels as could in reason or justice (considering the condition it was in) be expected."* 1 *p.* (Printed in full in "History of the House of Yvery," *Vol. II., p.* 299.)

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, October 8. Ashton.—Congratulating him upon the happy successes at Cashell and Callan, telling him that Lord and Lady Broghill have come up and that there is a report that as soon as Lady Broghill had come away the children, &c., were turned out; advising very strongly that Jephson should remain in town—seeing that the season of the year is past for service, that the clothes are not contracted for, that a Deputy or Lord Lieutenant is under consideration, and that if he were away, there would be none to make conditions for his Lordship or watch his interest—and finally urging him to send over Col. Sterling, as "the only way to show obedience to be answerable to professions." *Notes by Sir Philip.* ¾ *p.*

Peter Beagham to Sir Philip Percivall, at Bristol.

1647, October 9.—As the letters I send you may have been delayed, I make bold to give you the latest news from Leinster. "Col. Jones sent lately several parties into the county of Wicklow, who returned still with great preys of cattle of all sorts, but they saw not the face of either man, woman or child of any of the country, they being all fled and the corn there rotting on the ground for want of cutting. This day was se'nnight Colonel Jones was to take the field with store of artillery and all his forces except three thousand foot and some horse which he leaves to keep Dublin and the other garrisons, Colonel Monck was in his way to join with him with fifteen hundred foot and five hundred and fifty horse, who a while since had written to Colonel Jones, that his reception by the British in Ulster was not so well as he could wish, yet much better than he expected. Owen Roe having in one day marched from Athlone to Kilbeggan hath not since moved, but lies there on lurch, his force not consisting much above three thousand men. Preston's horse are to join with him, and the Irish daily press men to be added as a further strength to him, but they run away as fast as they are pressed. Owen Roe sent to [his brother*] Sir Luke FitzGerald (who it seems is again revived, perhaps reserved for a more demeriting death) to send him Preston's ordnance that lay at Teigcroghan, but Sir Luke refused to send them, upon which Owen Roe sent parties of his men, who in revenge thereof swept away Sir Luke's plentiful stock of cattle. It was likewise rumoured, but no way credited, that Owen Roe intended (hearing of the Lord Inchequin's prosperousness in Munster) to break up from Leinster and remove thither to oppose him, but that in that case, if it should happen, as it is least suspected, Colonel Jones will endeavour to make him halt by the way. Colonel Ponsonby is safely landed at Dublin with two hundred and ninety-six horse. Many of the wives of the Irish commanders (who had served in foreign countries) arrived lately in Ireland, being

* Supplied from Sir Paul Davys' letter, *below*.

formerly invited thereunto by their husbands as presuming all was their own, but understanding of Preston's defeat they are now as hastily again to depart as they were eager to come, and most of the Irish gentry who have any substance convey all they have to Gallway and like seaport towns, from whence if need be they intend to transport their wealth and (as occasion may be offered) themselves into foreign parts. Great fears and distractions are amongst them, and they earnestly but confusedly labour with all the power they may to make up a force to encounter Colonel Jones, fearing that next spring forces may arrive there from hence, but all their endeavours, praised be God, are as yet fruitless, their men being since the last defeat wholly broken-hearted, and the common people desperate, reviling and cursing those they conceive the causers of their present miseries. Sir, these briefs I presume thus to inform you, for which (being unauthorised thereunto) I must implore your pardon, this crime proceeding merely from the true zeal [that] possesses me to show myself your humble, devoted servant." 1 *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 9.—To the same effect as the preceding, but much more briefly. The only points not mentioned by Beagham are that Colonel Monck had reached Dundalk, and that the "Countess" of Buckingham came three weeks ago to Waterford. Of the wives of the Irish commanders he writes:—"the wives of many of the foreigners who were officers in Preston's army lately arrived at Waterford, conceiving that Preston carried all before him, and now they are with many others packing away with great lamentations." *Copy.* 2½ *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Lord Inchiquin.

1647, October 11.—I have received your letters by J. Jephson. I pray you write to Mr. Pierpoint, Mr. Annesley and Sir Robert King. Though the former does not believe you right in all things, he values you, and will see that you have honourable conditions. "Mr. Annesley, though he differ oft in opinion, is held just and diligent and friendly. Sir Robert perhaps thinks them fittest to be confided in that are of his opinion, yet I believe he is so just that he will do you right and understands those that wrong you. Touching the Remonstrance . . . a letter said to be written by Col. Stirling sticks. Desire by all means to send him over to answer." I pray you write me particulars about Cashell Church. Your letters speak of entering the city and of the expedition to Callan, but say nothing of that great service at the church.

W. Jephson stays to see the clothes settled, and what is done about a commander-in-chief, as, "if he be over all in all parts," W. J. must try to conclude terms for you, which I believe nothing will hinder if Stirling is sent over. *Notes by Sir Philip.* 1 *p.*

T. Edmundes to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 11. Worsborough.—I know your intentions are fair and generous, yet "were your case mine I would do something to preserve my honest creditor from ruin, or I would fare exceeding meanly. I have nothing wherewith to bestow my children, my little land is mortgaged and likely to be forfeit." Sir William Lister, Mr. Luke Robinson, and Mr. Lionel Copley all owe me money, yet I dare not sue, they being Parliament men. I beseech you help a man that loves you truly.

Postscript.—My loving neighbour, Mr. Elmhirst, has somewhat to do in the Parliament. I pray you bestead him in what you lawfully may. 1 *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to Sir Philip Percivall, at Bristol.

1647, October 12. [London.]—I received yours of the 8th from Bristol on the 11th and acquainted Lord Lowther with it. He, Sir Fr. W. and I this morning visited the person you mentioned [Lord Ormond?], and Lord Lowther spoke to him of the business, to which he replied that he will speak with you, and do all that he possibly can for the security of the debt and indemnity of the persons bound. I pray you hasten hither as soon as you can, for I fear his stay will not be long. I wrote to you on Saturday, enclosing it as you directed. Mr. Browne tells Will Dobbins that Wine has importuned him to read his petition in the Lords' House. Mr. Vincent is not yet come to town.

Ponsonby has landed at Dublin with two hundred and ninety-four horse. Dr. Dudley Loftus writes to his father from Dublin that Col. Jones's and Col. Munk's forces met at Navan on the 4th inst., and have marched towards Trim to meet Owen Roe, whose army is said to be about Port Lester, and to be seven thousand foot besides his own and Preston's horse. "God of his infinite mercy prosper Col. Jones in this expedition." 2½ *pp.*

Col. William Jephson to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 12, London.—By the advice of your best friends I have omitted stirring in your business until your return, but have mentioned it to divers members, who would speak in it if any farther motion was made by your adversaries. I shall stay to see "what return will be of Beecher's message, for in my opinion thereupon depends our ruin or welfare . . . We are hastening our propositions to the King, which I wish may take good effect, though I cannot find any great hopes of it." I will meet you at Froile if I possibly can. 1 *p.*

Val Savage to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 19.—I perceive by your letter of Sept. 21, which was very welcome to me, that you are willing I should be lieutenant, which I thankfully accept, "for it is all one as captain now, for that there hath not been this six weeks a penny for any

officer, nor do I see any likelihood of any. The company is now of Sir Henry Titchborne's regiment, and garrisoned at Trim, where there are not ten men besides the lieutenant, as I am informed by both the serjeants." My reason for asking for the company was that the 21*s.* 6*d.* weekly would have supported me, and my share of prey could have been expended in the repair of Castlewaning, which is now like to lie waste.

Upon the report of Owen Roe's approach, we marched out on Saturday, the 2nd inst., and by the Governor's orders Col. Monke met us with twelve hundred foot and five hundred horse. We took twelve garrisons, "whereof the old hole Portlester, Athboy, Crucesforte, Nobber and Dunmoe were the chief. The first was taken with battery, and as many as did not run away put to the sword; the second, some four hundred men made prisoners, and at the rest they had quarter to march away without arms. . . . I was present, in hope to have seen the destruction of those bloodthirsty Ultaghs, who were the butchers of so many thousand protestants. It was reported in the army that the Governor intended to march into Westmeath and thence to the King's County . . . but the Scotch, being laden with pillage, and having stole many of our horses, would not obey Col. Monke to keep us company longer, whereby we were forced home, so that I am happy I did not any way engage with Col. Monke, for that I see apparently they will no longer obey than he hath money to pay. . . . The Governor, (after I had acquainted him with the Major and his family's coming to quarter on your house, and having showed him an order of parliament that none should be quartered there, in regard the Acts of Parliament were there kept, and the like from the Lord Lieutenant in regard of the accounts of the army) was pleased to confirm the same, for which, among the rest of his good deeds, I pray God long continue him to us." I pray you tell me if you received the copy of Lambert's bill.

Postscript.—Oct. 27. Mr. Thomas Hill is one of our sheriffs this year. Pray remember Mr. Recorder. I have showed your letter to your brother [Usher], touching me, to the Governor, but he has put off his answer as he is extremely busy. I fear from some speeches of his that I shall not get the lieutenant's place. 3 *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivalle to Mr. Edmunds.

1647, October 27.—Regrets that his sufferings and losses have been so great during the last seven years that he is utterly unable to satisfy his creditors, unless it please God to restore his estate or Parliament to pay what they owe him. Is very sorry that Edmonds is so straitened, but protests that he himself (how meanly soever he fares) is "damaged above forty per cent. for what he expends." This would not trouble him half so much if he saw any likelihood of fit supplies going over to enable the forces to re-invest them of their estates, or of a good accommodation in England, which might give them hope.

Meanwhile he must entreat patience, unless Edmunds would take over any of his debts, in which case he would be very glad to assign them. Will be pleased to serve Mr. Elmhirst in any way he can. *Copy by Sir Philip.* 1¼ *pp.*

Col. Michael Jones to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 27. Dublin.—Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and refers him to the prints for what has been done in the field. Has paid certain moneys as Sir Philip directed and desires to know whether the rest shall be given to Sir William Usher. Assures him that Sir George Blundell shall not suffer. ½ *p.*

Lord Bulkeley to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, October 28. Bewm[aris].—Thanks him for his expressions of kindness, which he accounts "as done (*sic*) when they are professed by so real a friend," and for which he will gladly make some amends, should Sir Philip's occasions call him that way. If he has any business worthy of cognizance, will entreat his brother Coytmore to make application on his behalf. Meanwhile, the trunk is as safe in his custody as anything he can call his own. ½ *p.*

John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall, London.

1647, October 29, Cork.—Gives an account of divers money matters. Understands that Col. Sidney has paid his bill of exchange. Col. Searle desires a letter of attorney for the setting of Dundeedy to some Englishmen for Sir Philip's use. Mr. FitzGerald must be paid for his part of Castle Dod lands. "Mr. McDonogh hath been a prisoner here and is like to lie by it. Mr. Alcock hath truckled away his satins for tobacco . . . he took the tobacco at 6*d.* per lb. and they his satins at 9*s.* per yard." Mr. Stone went to Dublin long since and still remains there. Wishes for a list in Sir Philip's own hand of his estates in cos. Tipperary and Limerick, that, if possible, some contribution may be obtained from them. Col. Starling and Lieut.-Col. Marshall have taken ship for England, and it is hoped, now they are gone, the Parliament will look more kindly upon them in Munster. The army is in great want, and if it continues Englishmen will receive but little of their contributions, as all will be taken up for the use of the soldiers. A rate of 200*l.* a week is laid upon the city of Cork until supplies come from England. 2 *pp.*

Enclosing:

1. *List of Sir Philip's possessions in county Cork.*
2. *Certificate by Edw. Ingrie, late receiver of contributions, that they have been rated at amounts ranging from* 9*s.* 3*d.* *to* 5*s. a month per ploughland.*
3. *Certificate by Walter Cooper, deputy Treasurer at Wars, that he has received the contributions for March and April last.*

4. *Warrant from Lord Inchiquin to Cooper, for payment of the moiety of moneys received for these months (viz. 28l. 3s.) to John Hodder, for Sir Philip's use. Copy.* 2 *pp.*

Sir Philip Percivall.

1647 [October ?]—Rough draft of speech in the House of Commons, defending himself against Sir John Temple's accusations regarding his conduct as commissary-general in Ireland, and in relation to the Cessation of November, 1643. 7 *pp.*

Endorsed (by the first Lord Egmont): "Beginning of November, 1647."

Also, Copy of the interrogations put to him, and his answers thereto. 4 *pp.*

Also, Long statement of his case and defence of his conduct. *Draft.* 10½ *pp. Endorsed by the first Lord Egmont:* "This, I conceive, is the paper mentioned in Sir P. P. his speech made in the House about the end of October or beginning of November, 1647."

Col. Thomas Pigott to "the Lady Phillips."

1647 [Oct. or Nov.]—Is told by a man who left Cork last Tuesday that Sterling was then aboard Admiral Swanley's ship, who was to set sail next day for London by long sea. Lord Inchiquin lately marched into county Limerick and not only received their arrears of contribution but an assurance of due payment in the future. The rebels lately laid siege to Cahir Castle, but had to raise it with loss to themselves. Muskery and Stevenson are both committed, and Bourke, a Connaught man, made General. Inchiquin has drawn into his winter quarters, but keeps some of his troops ready to answer all alarms. Col. John Jephson's and Col. Grey's regiments are in Kinsale and Coursey's country; Col. Serle's and Col. Blunt's in Bandon and the neighbourhood; Col. Rowe's in McCroome's country; Col. Sterling's in Moyalloe; Col. Townsend in Cahir, Grace's Castle and near by; Col. Kingsmill in Dungarvan; all the other regiments in Cork, Youghall and Imokillie, the great island and on the Blackwater side, in many castles and in Tallow, which is said to be very strong.

Sir William Bridges and Col. Temple would have fought a duel lately but Lord Inchiquin prevented it, and outwardly made them friends. 1½ *pp.*

Endorsed by Sir Paul Davys: "Rec. Nov. 1647."

Lord Inchiquin to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647 [beginning of November?]—Requesting him to receive 200*l.* in London from Mr. Thomas Vincent on his behalf, in lieu of so much paid in Cork to Mr. John Lucas upon Vincent's undertaking. *Signed.* ½ *p.*

Endorsed by Sir Paul Davys: "From the Lo. Inchiquin sans date, concerning 200*l.* payable by Mr. Vincent. This letter my sister Percivall received in the time of my brother Percivall's sickness in November 1647, for he died 10 Nov. 1647."

E[LIZABETH] COUNTESS OF CORK to SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL in St. Martin's Lane.

1647, November 5. Bolton Abbey.—"Having too often importuned you with my grievances, I hold it but just to impart to you my successes as well. By letters and copies of orders lately received from Capt. Jos. Boyle, I see my Lord Inchiquin's justice and civility very handsomely expressed in freeing my Lord's estate from further taxes, to be now wholly managed for our advantage, my thanks for which I here enclose, desiring your favour to convey it; being resolved to appear grateful wherere I find kindness, and to measure it by the effects it produces rather than by persons who ought to produce them, having been most commonly deluded in those expectations; beyond all which I have found you so heartily concerned for me that I thought myself obliged to render you this account."

Postscript.—"My Lord presents you his service." *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

COL. MICHAEL JONES to SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL.

1647, November 11. Dublin.—Will not fail to pay 20*l.* to Sir William Usher on the morrow. Cannot write at large, but in brief the enemy came and fired part of their quarters, but as soon as their forces were got together he most basely ran away, although he was twelve thousand, and they only three thousand foot and fourteen hundred horse. 1 *p.* [*Bound up in the volume for* 1655.]

COL. THOMAS PIGOTT to [SIR PAUL DAVYS?].

1647, November 12.—Is grieved to the heart by the continuance of Sir Philip Percivall's indisposition, begs to hear how he does, and trusts that God will spare him both for his family and friends and for poor Ireland. As to the trees mentioned, he has probably more in his own garden than in all the country round, but yet is so far from having enough that he has already sent to London for 7*l.* worth, which have cost him 35*s.* in carriage. Lord Poulett's gardener in Chiswick bought them, and would say where they are to be got. Has had fifty Cyprus trees.

Postscript.—Desires to know what "they" mean to do with or for Inchiquin, now Sterling is come over. 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Sir Paul Davys: "From Coll. Thomas Pigot."

ARCHBISHOP USHER.

1647, November 13.—"The Lord Primate Usher's text upon which he preached at Sir Philip Percivall's funeral, November

13th, 1647, at St. Martin's in the Field's, London: 14 Job, 14 verse, 'If a man die, shall he live again?' It is not my manner, neither will I speak anything of the dead. He was well known and beloved of all that knew him, and is now at rest, &c. This sermon is for the instruction of the living, &c." [*Entry in book of collections for the family history.*]

John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall.

1647, November 16. Cork.—On the 3rd inst. my Lord marched to Mayallow, having no choice but to starve or fight. The enemy gathered all their forces possible in Munster and Leinster, with two regiments out of Connaught, and two regiments of Redshanks under Sir Alexander McDonnell, "being in all about eight thousand foot and fourteen hundred horse of the prime men they could possibly pick out; the Lord Taaffe, a Connaught man, was their General. We were forced to lay all our strength in Munster at stake of that battle, which if we had lost the day, we had lost the whole province of Munster, but thanks be to God, we had the victory over them. On Saturday, the 13th of this inst. they pitched battle, and having their choice [of] ground before us, their right wing charged our left wing (which was commanded by Sir William Bridges) so hotly that that wing of ours was routed, and Sir William Bridges slain; whereupon Col. Temple, who had the command of our right wing, charged their left wing so gallantly that he routed both their horse and foot. In the meantime their right wing gained our ordnance, which upon their rout were soon regained, and the enemy put to flight, where our army had the slaughter of them for five miles together." They lost about four thousand men, including Sir Alexander McDonnell (their Lieut.-General) and other commanders, and we have two colonels and many other officers prisoners, and took twenty-four colours. All their carriages and arms, with Lord Taaffe's cabinet, were left on the field. We lost Col. Grey, our Major-General, Sir Wm. Bridges, Sir Robert Travers, Major Browne, and (it is feared) Lieut.-Col. Crispe, as he cannot be found. About fourscore of our men were killed on the place, besides many wounded. "It was as hot a battle for two hours' space as ever was fought in Ireland. My Lord is yet in the field in pursuit of the enemy towards Limerick. His Lordship carried himself so gallantly that he gave great cause to all the officers and soldiers to applaud him. I hope now the Parliament will be confident of our fidelity, and send us a very speedy relief, for God doth know our soldiers were in a miserable condition at their going forth both for want of clothing and sustenance." I send a letter to my cousin Ash with a relation of our happy victory. 1½ *pp.*

Col. Thomas Pigott to Sir Paul Davys.

1647, November 26. Ashton.—"I received yours of the 23rd of this, and in earnest I have so great a sorrow and sense of the death of my dear Cousin Percivalle (as it relates to the public)

as any man has, and for my particular I may say (with Solomon) he was mine and my father's friend; and truly my pen had not been thus long a stranger to my Lady but that (I know) I should prove but an ill comforter to her, being so nearly and so much concerned in her loss; yet I will ever as faithfully serve her and hers as any kinsman she has in the world."

Mr. Perry promises to have his accounts ready next week. 1 *p.*

Edmund Smyth to Sir Paul Davis.

1647, December 2. Anables.—You will see by the enclosed that Sir Philip Percivalle intended Loghert for his son John, and other mortgaged lands for his daughters' portions, and yet, in the last place he intends these mortgaged lands for the payment of his debts. As soon as John comes to full age, it will be well, "before he hearken to ill counsellors," to get him to secure the younger children according to his father's intentions. As to the letters of administration, by taking them out John will be no more liable for the payment of the debts than he is as heir, except that he renders the personal estate liable; and if any of this is employed for the maintenance of himself and the younger children he should certainly, in good conscience, be accountable for it, "he being now *pater familiæ*, and the younger children having now nobody else to rely upon."

My lady told me that Sir Philip said in his lifetime that he had left a bundle of papers here. I have now found them—somewhat eaten by the rats. They do not relate to his estate but to the business of Ireland, and especially to the treaty with the rebels at Oxford. I have laid them up safe until I can deliver them. 1 *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to Lord Bulkeley.

1647, December 12. Lady Percivall's house, St. Martin's Lane in the Fields.—His Lordship's letter of October 28th arrived on November 11, the day after Sir Philip Percivall's death, and when it was not possible to trouble his wife with any business, but she has now read it, and although she is still so full of heaviness upon this sad occasion as to disable her from writing, yet she sends her hearty thanks for his civilities to her husband, and particularly for his safe keeping of his trunk, which is of very great importance to her and her children as containing most of the evidences and writings concerning their estate. As it cannot be in safer hands, she prays him to continue to take charge of it until she can conveniently ease him of the trouble.

Postscript by Lady Percivall that this letter is written by her directions, and that as it may be well that his lordship should know her handwriting she signs it—K. Percivall.

Draft, much corrected, and endorsed by Davys: "Mine and my sister Percivall's to the Lord Bulkeley." 2 *pp.*

Lord Bulkeley to Lady Percivall.

[1647-8,] January 2. Bewm[aris].—Acknowledging the receipt of the letter from Sir Paul Davys, with a postscript by herself, bringing the sad news of his worthy friend's decease and her wishes respecting the trunk of writings, which he will keep until she sends for it. Begs that anyone employed to receive the same may be furnished with a clear discharge for it in writing, and assures her of his share in her "great loss of a dear husband, having in him the interest of a most kind friend." $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

Endorsed by Davys as received on the 14*th*, "per Lord of Warwick's secretary."

Thomas Bettsworth to Lord Inchiquin.

1647[-8], January 20. London.—Sends a statement of accounts between his Lordship and Sir Philip Percivall, whose grieved lady hopes that he has received from Mr. Hodder a considerable amount of her husband's contribution money, towards satisfaction of what she still owes him; or, if his Lordship could "conveniently forbear it" for the present, she prays him to send it to her for her present relief, she having been left at her husband's death with "little more money than was expended about his interment." Is confident that his Lordship's "innate nobleness, accompanied with the consideration of the transcendent merit of the dead man," will incline him to show all possible favour to his friend's posterity. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Lord Inchiquin to Lady Percivall.

1647[-8], January 21. Cork.—Has received from Sir Paul Davis the news of the death of his dear friend, which he accounts one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall him. Will feel it a great happiness to manifest his love to her husband by any service to her ladyship or her children, and begs her to command him freely, and to keep him informed of her and their condition, that he may the better lay hold of any opportunity for their advantage. Requests that his papers may be delivered to Sir Paul Davis and Will. Parsons, and desires that his boy may be committed to Will. Jephson's care. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Printed in "History of the House of Yvery," *Vol. II. p.* 304, *with the exception of the passage relating to his papers and his son.*

Col. John Jephson.

1647[-8], January 22.—Bond of John Jephson of London, esquire, for 14*l.* to Michael Phetiplace of Portsmouth, gentleman, conditioned for the payment of 7*l.* on demand. *Signed and sealed.*

Endorsed: "Colonel John Jephson."

Lord Inchiquin to Lady Percivall.

1647[-8], March 7. Cork.—Whatever can be raised from her estate shall be transmitted to her if she continues in England,

but all her friends hope that she will come over, to be amongst those who will help her in these times of difficulty. Understands that moneys are due to him from Sir Philip, but will settle that with her son when he comes into his father's fortune, and if in the meantime she and her children want anything, will part with it to them as willingly as he would to his own children, and withal acknowledge that he cannot thereby discharge his obligation to her husband. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

John Hodder to Lady Catherine Percivall.

1648, July 26. Cork.—Asks her to send him the copies of the fines of Bally Garragh, acknowledged by the lady of Killmallocke; of Temple Connell, acknowledged by Mrs. Magner; of Killevarrige, acknowledged by Teig McCartie's mother, and of Elin Lacey concerning four plough lands which Sir Philip purchased of Nicholas Fitz James Barry; "for these widows detaineth their jointures, alleging that they never acknowledged any fine." He can get nothing from Carriglemeleary and Ballyntuber, for the lady of Killmallocke alleges that the latter is her jointure and unmortgaged, and the young lord of Killmallock declares that his father never made over the former to Sir Philip, so without proof they are like to keep it. Wishes also for a copy of the mortgage of the chief rents in Orrery from Lord Barrymore. Has set the land until May at a rate which will amount to near 800*l.*, but the "country charge" lying upon it will eat up nearly half the rent, therefore it would be well for Lady Percivall to ask the Lord President to relieve her of that great charge. Prays her also to tell Dr. Cragg to send the copy of the warrant from Lord Wentworth concerning McDonagh's lands, together with a letter of attorney, and then he will get in what rents he can. The lands in Limerick and Tipperary are out of the English quarters, so nothing is to be had there. 1 *p.*

Addressed: "To the Lady Catherine Percivall, or in her abcence to Sir Paule Davis, knight, att Coll. Hill's house in St. Martin's Lane in the feilds."*

The Same to the Same.

1648, September 10. Cork.—Has been at much trouble about the leases he has made, and spent 5*l.* charges in outing the tenants who had possession. Many he cannot out, especially those of Castle Dod, who claim to hold it by a lease from the Supreme Council at a small rent; and there are others in the like condition. Complains that one day he has an order to turn them out, and put her Ladyship's tenants in, and then presently after they procure an order not to be turned out until the cause be further tried. Begs her to write to Lord Inchiquin to stand her friend in the matter, as it is very hard to get those out of possession who have had it so long for nothing. 1½ *pp.*

* There are other letters from Hodder about these matters.

John Hodder to Lady Catherine Percivall.

1648, November 26. Cork.—Lady Saint Leger desires him to write concerning 20*l.*, which Sir Philip owed her son in England. Does not know how matters stood between Sir Philip and Sir William before the war, but knows that Sir William received a horse of Mr. Raymond for which he was to pay 20*l.*, and also 30*l.* out of the rents of Bally Garragh. 1 *p.*

John Percivale to the Earl of Strafford at Canne.

1648[-9], February 19.—Sends him a copy of a writing signed by his late father, which has been brought to him by a gentleman coming from the Countess Dowager of Carlisle, who desires him, as his father's heir and executor, to make an assignment of the lands mentioned therein. Confesses that he knows nothing of the matter, and as he desires to acquit himself honestly of the trust so also he wishes not to prejudice his Lordship, who appears to be more concerned therein (the trust seeming to have had its origin with the noble lord, his father) than perhaps the lady herself yet knows—of whose nobleness he had such a high value that he is sure she would claim nothing but what she conceives to be her own. He therefore beseeches his Lordship to consult the trustees of his estate, and to signify his pleasure in the matter. *Draft.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed with the above date.*

The Family of Percivall.

1648-9, February 20. Ringwood.—Certificate of Edmund Percivall of Ringwood, in the county of Southampton, who was bred up under Richard Percivall as his clerk. Who descended likewise from a younger brother of the house of Weston, two descents past, and hath issue Samuel, Philip and Edmund, and Margaret, wife of Mr. William Dobyns of Dumbleton in the county of Gloucester.

"The family of the Percivalls of North Weston, in county Somerset, esquires, an ancient family of above five hundred years standing there. From which family descended George Percivall, Esq., of Siddenham near Bridgwater in that county, a younger brother of Weston house, who married — Bamfeild, sister of Sir Ames Bamfeild of Powdram, county Devon, by whom he had issue Richard Percivall, Bamfeild Percivall and Elizabeth Percivall. The two last died without issue. Richard had two wives. By the first he had issue all which died; by the second, who was one Mrs. Sturman, he had issue Walter, Norris, Alice and Philip. Richard Percivall, esquire, father to Sir Philip, had left to him by his father the manor of Siddenham aforesaid, of which he raised, by setting of estates, 3,000*l.*, and after some years sold it outright for 3,000*l.* more to one Bull, a merchant of Wells. George, the father of Richard, was possest of half the manor of Naylsey, near North Weston aforesaid, which he sold at a great value, being a goodly manor."

Note. "That the said Richard Percivall, marrying his first wife contrary to his father's will, was for a time disinherited, upon which dislike of his father's he left Lincoln's Inn, of which place he was then a student and barrister-at-law, and travelled into Spain, where, abiding the space of four years, he gained exactly the Spanish tongue, and compiled the Spanish dictionary. At length returning home, he found his father not yet reconciled, whereby he was constrained to betake himself to be usher of St. Paul's school under one Mulcaster, a famous schoolmaster. In which time of his being there Sir Robert Cecyll* (then principal secretary to Queen Elizabeth) took much notice of his worth and abilities, he knowing him to be a perfect Grecian, Latinist and Spaniard. And about that time, which was in the year 1588, the Spanish fleet being then bound for England, a packet of letters was taken and brought to the Council table written in Spanish characters and so blemished and defaced with the sea water that they were not legible. This Sir Robert Cecil, calling to mind the said Richard Percivall, sent for him to the Council table (the Queen being then present) and asked him whether he would undertake the interpretation of those letters, which he undertook to do in twenty-four hours, and brought them fairly transcribed in Spanish, Latin and English, which discovered the whole design of that invasion. Whereupon the Queen told Secretary Cecil she would have him retained as her servant, to which he replied that he thought him a fitter servant for himself than her, whereupon she charged him to reward him well, which he did by giving him presently a place worth 400*l.* per annum in the Duchy Court. And afterwards the said Secretary Cecil, being made Earl of Salisbury and Master of the Wards, he made him Secretary for the Wards, which was worth him at least 2,000*l.* per annum, during the said Earl's life; and his father, George Percival, being then living and observing his graciousness with the said Earl, re-settled his land upon him, which he afterwards sold. And was some time after employed over into Ireland by King James and the then Privy Council to erect and settle a Court of Wards in that kingdom, which being done, and in his lifetime educating his son Philip in the said Court, he there died.

Note. "That the said Richard being very free and generous in his hospitality and much addicted to building and gardening, he spent his estate that way.†

Note. "That some write Percivall, others Parsyvall, but both all one, and give the same coat, viz: three crosslets sable in chief, in a field argent, with a chevron in gules, the crest being an armed man on horseback with one leg.†

"This is the certificate" &c. (*see above*). 2 *pp.* [*In Edmund Percivall's handwriting, but not signed. There are also several copies of this paper.*]

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* Sir Robert Cecil was not of the Privy Council until 1591, and not Secretary of State until 1596. Another paper states that Lord Treasurer Burghley was Percivall's first patron. *See* Introduction.

† In another hand is written "leave out this."

JOHN PERCIVALE to his cousin, SAM PERCIVALL.

1649, April 2. Magdalene Coll., Cambridge.—Concerning the family coat of arms, as the description given by his cousin's father [Edmund Percivall] does not tally with the escutcheons used at his own father's funeral, or with certain seals in his own and his sister's possession. If it is correct, the family will have to change their coat and, like the serpent, get a new one. [Propounds a number of queries, which are answered by Norgate in his letter below.] *Copy.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.**

EDWARD NORGATE, Windsor Herald, to SAM PERCIVALL.

1649, April 5. Office of Arms.—I have perused the letter you left with me from Mr. John Percivall, and upon search in our office, "I find your escutcheon thus: Argent, on a chief indented gules, three crosses patée of the first . . . What is borne at funerals is not material, since the ignorance or avarice of painters can do as great miracles as falsify a coat." There is no chevron, and the mantle is inside white, outside red, the tassels gold. "These mantles were borne and worn by the ancients in the wars, being made of light and slight matter to seem formidable to their enemies, and by their fluttering to strike a terror, and with the help of a crest to seem taller and higher than they were. But of this I shall not need to say more, as the use of them was frequent, both among the Grecians and others. As for the motto I find none, but with the advice of a herald, I see no cause why you may not assume one of your own fancy, provided it allude to the arms, either the colours or charge, as either to the candour, purity or sincerity of the silver field, or the crosses of the same complexion patée and planted in or about a bloody and indented chief. Something to this tune may be well expressed, either English, Latin, French or Italian, wherein if my service were ought worth, you know whom to command." The beaver (as your cousin calls it) is a helmet with a torse of his colours, there being no appearance of chapeau or ducal coronet. There is no mention of a crest, and a *melius inquirendum* must be held as to whence it came, as some have no more authority than the painter's fancy. "It is true that as coats are far more ancient than crests, whereof hundreds have none at all, . . . this ancient coat of yours may have since procured an additional crest, but upon search I can find nothing in the late grants of Clarencieux, Cooke or Camden." If there is any such concession or patent in the family it would be well to register it. "Concerning the posture of the horse, arms of the rider, &c., they answer themselves with an *ignoramus*, for what is *forma* where the *materia* is wanting. Let us first see that there is a crest and by whom granted (above a painter) and the rest will easily follow . . . Though in all points I cannot make a satisfactory answer, yet I would persuade you to a belief of *tamen est*

* Bound up in a volume of "collections" for the history of the family.

laudanda voluntas." Where our books are silent I have little to say, but where they are legible I will do all I can for the satisfaction of persons of honour and quality, for whose sake and service I believe the office itself was erected. *Copy.* 2 *pp.**

SAM PERCIVALL to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALL.

1649, April 9.—Has sent the queries to his father and is also making researches in the Herald's office, which have already cost him 15*s*. Will send all particulars as soon as he hears from Ringwood. 1 *p.**

T. EDMUNDES to LADY PERCIVALL.

1649, October 30. Worsbrough in Yorkshire.—Believes she cannot be ignorant of his heavy sufferings for want of the money lent to her husband, about which he has so often written. His land, which had been mortgaged for four years, must be redeemed by next midsummer, or he must woefully part with it. Hopes she may have "a just sense" of him and his poor, unpreferred children. Is glad to understand that her own are no way pinched, but live in much fulness and contentment, which he prays may long continue. Has been advised to put the bond in suit, or to transfer the debt to an officer of the army, towards both which he has "fair means and good friends," but from the dear respect he bears to the memory of Sir Philip, and the assurance he has that her ladyship's noble nature will not suffer a man to go to ruin through her defect, he prefers to importune her for at any rate some portion of the debt. 1½ *pp.*

JOHN HODDER to LADY PERCIVALL.

1649, November 26. Cork.—Has had much trouble to get anything from her estate this year, it having been set as an absentee's estate at £450; but now that by God's will they have surprised Cork and subdued all the country round, making them pay contributions, he hopes to send her a good account of it; and also of Mr. Richard Fitzgerald's estate, which was given to Col. Moyler Poore by the Marquess of Ormond. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1649, December 29. Cork.—When your lands were set as an absentee's estate, I was forced to take it at 400*l.*, or it would have been set to Mr. McRabeston; but upon our declaring at Cork and turning out the Irish, I seized one agent and recovered a hundred pounds from him, and hope to get more, if we can keep out Inchiquin from taking their distresses. We have two hundred horses quartered in that barony, and the like in all our baronies in the county of Cork, and the Lord Inchiquin lies at Killmallocke, with three or four thousand horse and foot. The

* Bound up in a volume of "collections" for the history of the family.

poor tenants have to pay his army twelve shillings a month from every ploughland, as well as 17*s.* 6*d.* a week to our horse, so that many have come out of the country and left their lands waste, in which case, if the landlord will not pay, the country sets the lands for two years. I have four and a half ploughlands of my own inheritance about Cantorke and Newmarket which I dare not own, for although before the wars it yielded me 150*l.* a year, the charge upon it is more than I could make of it.

"My Lord of Broghill lodges at my house, and he told me that he did not receive forty pounds out of his estate since the wars. I am sure that there is not so many good houses standing on all the Englishmen's estates in Munster as there are now on your lands in the county of Cork. As I have endeavoured to save them all this time, I hope I shall still, for if come peace, the land will yield much the more for the houses, for the Lord Lieutenant Cromwell is my special friend, for the good service I did at Cork, for I was a chief instrument in that business."* 3 *pp.*

Anne Casie.

1649[-50], January 7.—Memorandum that on this day at Lady Percivall's house in St. Martin's Lane—in the presence of the said Lady Percivall, Arthur Percivall, second son now living of Sir Philip Percivall, Capt. William Parsons, William Dobbins, gent., and Thomas White, gent.,—John Percivall, son, heir and executor to Sir Philip Percivall, did tender to Anne Casie (ward of the late Sir Philip and now ward of the said John Percivall) "she being then within age, viz. of the age of fourteen years, and in the custody of the said John Percivall, competent marriage, viz. the said Arthur Percivall, of the age of sixteen years," and that Anne Casie then and there refused the said marriage. *Signed by Lady Percivalle and her son John, and witnessed by Wm. Parsons, Wm. Dobbins and Thomas Whyte.* 1 *p.*

Fra. Tallents to John Percivall.

1649[-50], January 29. Magd. Coll.—Has decided, with his neighbour Hammond's advice, not to let the painter go on with Percivall's picture, as he cannot consent to have indeed his face, but the rest altogether as it pleaseth the painter, "so starched and in print" that all would pity him to see him in such pain, and without the freedom and gallantry in which his friends delight. Needs no such aid to remind him of his many obligations to Percivall, and ever commends him to Him who alone is able to make him happy and blest indeed, to direct and guide him by his counsel, and to give him success and joy in all his undertakings. The wages of God are incomparably more excellent and more to be desired than anything whatsoever, much more therefore than the pleasures of sin for a season, though this is a lesson slowly

* *i.e.*—The revolt of the Munster garrisons to Cromwell. *See* Propositions from Cork to Cromwell and his reply in Gilbert's *Contemporary History*, ii. 327, 328.

learnt. Does not excuse himself for this digression, for his true respect requires him to stir up his friend to seek true happiness in good earnest and not in a half-hearted fashion which only awakes conscience but does not satisfy it.

Will pay the painter half a piece for his pains, and give the other 3*l.* to his brother [Arthur], who is very well, and, it is to be hoped, will grow more diligent.

Supposes he has seen Jonas Moore's Arithmetic, which has been out some time, and "seems to be a handsome piece, short, useful and not very difficult. . . . Gassendus his *Institutio Astronomica, sec*[*undum*] *hypotheses veterum et recentionem* may be had, and so may Kepplar." 2 *pp.*

Sam. Hammond to John Percivall.

1649[-50], February 4. Magd. Coll. Camb.—"Since I was last at Stanegate Hole, I read a story in a letter of one that went about to cloak his knavery in a gown. The story is since uncased and the fox hath his skin pulled over his ears. I could find it in my heart to give you it muffled in an Irish mantle. There were a par-royal of knaves would needs shuffle how to get money. They knew not who should be the Trump; at last an honest heart was turned up, they play and get the prize, but not long after their shuffling was discovered; two of them proved to be of our own pack, proud knaves as they were, they would have commenced greater men, but they could not shuffle out; there they stand where they were before, they cannot get one degree higher, they are both discarded; you will know them at the first turning up, Hin: Wheld.* They are sent from the college without their degrees and the money is paid. You see I have at last used fair dealing and thrown all up, I have turned my story out of its Irish rug, and turned it loose into an English, short-skirted doublet and loose breeches; it wants nothing but the periwigging with a few powdered phrases, and some of your gold lace to set it out.

"There is another story runs much in my mind. There was a gentleman, once a dear friend of mine, who would needs put off his bachelor's gown and go wait upon ladies, but because he would walk in the dark in his design, he would enter himself at the Inns of Court, not so much to study the Law (though that perhaps might be *ultimum in intentione*) as to learn the art of courting la[dies]. Had I been able to have dived into the plot beforehand, he should have been admitted in the Academy of Sir Baltaser Gerb[ier], but I remember myself he was always a good horseman, though his bridle hand wanted a bit. But this was not all, but you shall guess the rest. . . We

* "Samuel Hammond was admitted a Foundation fellow in 1649. William Hinckes appears in the list of Grindall's (*sic*) scholars for 1646, and in the same year Austin Wheldale appears in the list of Spendluffe scholars. There can be little doubt that these are the men in question; scholars of the same year and 3rd year men when Hammond became Founder's fellow." *Note kindly contributed by A. S. Ramsey, Esq., Bursar of Magdalene Coll., Camb.*

want here your Platonic ideas, but it cannot be helped. Somebody's thoughts are taken up with Platonic lovers; you know who made it once his great question in his last coming to us from London (I do not say it was the only cause of his journey)."

I should be glad to see any picture of you, but fear the limner will degrade you. Be sure I will do Arthur what kindness I can. 1½ *pp.*

K. Lady Ranalaugh to her brother, [Lord Broghill].

[1649-50], February 9.—"I have been told that Percy Smyth is upon trial for his life, and entreated to beg you to show him what favour you could, which I could not deny to do without going contrary to my own judgment, which is to have as many lives saved as may be, both because they cannot be restored when once taken away, and I see very few that deserve death fit for it.

"Therefore without going about to justify him, which I think he has scarce left it possible for any to do without condemning themselves, I shall beseech you to do what you can to save his life, because he has as little deserved it at your hands as can well be imagined, and so given you an opportunity to show you can do good for God's sake to one that can plead no merit and from whom you have no great reason to promise yourself gratitude; and seriously this should be a greater motive to you than any of his kindness, because you are now called upon to exercise a more Christian and greater degree of virtue, which provocation is fitter for you to be provoked by, than the other that may seem to lie in his having formerly returned your obligations very unhandsomely, to persuade you to oblige him no more.

"And then I beg you would afford him all the assistance you can in consideration of his wife and children, the first of whom is very fit to be served and the latter are numerous and are like to be very distressed if they be left fatherless, especially if they become so this way. And lastly I am a suitor to you to do what you can possibly to save his life, because I doubt he is not so prepared for death as to make an advantage to him, and it were very severe to kill his body, soul and family at once though he be faulty, for offenders are as properly the objects of mercy as of justice, and he is one to whom I think it may with safety enough be extended, because now he is out of employment he is in an incapacity of doing mischief, and upon which grounds I hope you will find my Lord Lieutenant inclinable to show him mercy, which since we all live by, as we do every moment, we should gladly exercise one towards another, especially since there are promises of mercy made to the merciful, of which number I hope you will prove yourself by granting this request." 1½ *pp.*

Endorsed:—"A copy of the Lady Ranalaugh's letter concerning Sir Percy Smyth, sent Feb. 1649."

Col. John Hodder to Lady Percivall.

1649[-50], March 8. Cork.—Repeats what he said in his former letter about renting the estate in order to preserve it, and

states that he paid some money to Lord Ormond's man, Capt. John Stauton, to ride to his Lordship at Kilkenny to see if he might pay the money to her, but was only "fed with delays." Has persuaded some of the tenants to stay by promising to bate their rents, else (the charge to the armies being so great) there would have been no corn sown at all. As to her Ladyship's order not to set the land to Irish landlords, if those did not take it none else would, and if they had not lived in her castles and houses, these would have been all burnt by the Irish long since. He has also protected them from the English party, but now the Lord Lieutenant is minded to destroy all castles. Annagh is burnt, and if men were not sent to keep Welchestowne and Temple Connell, they would be burnt also. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Col. John Hodder to Lady Percivall.

1650, May 18. Cork.—Details about the estates.—Is sorry to hear her name generally ill-spoken of. When he speaks of the great charge upon her estate he is answered that she is as great a malignant as Lady Musgrave [Muskery] and deserves no more favour. Assures her that he will do his best for her, being confident that her husband was really always for the Parliament. Bettsworth's daughters are married to captains, who declare that unless her Ladyship pays the 800*l.* she owes them, they will petition the Lord Lieutenant for a sequestration upon her whole estate. Prays for instructions in the matter. 3 *pp.*

The Earl of Strafford.

1650, June 3.—Declaration by Sir George Wentworth, uncle and trustee of the present Earl of Strafford, that the lands of Upper Trough and Glaslough, in county Monaghan, were, to his knowledge, settled by his brother, Thomas, late Earl of Strafford, upon Sir Philip Percivall and Wm. Billingsley (both now deceased) in trust for Lucy, Countess of Carlisle; and that John Percivall, as heir to Sir Philip, may execute his trust and convey the lands to the said Lucy, now Countess Dowager of Carlisle, without fear of question from the present Earl of Strafford or any other. *Signed and sealed.* 1 *sheet.*

Information of Robert Sesse.

1650, July 17.—Certificate by Robert Sesse of Stoligh [Stow Leigh], co. Somerset, that he was a tenant of Sir Philip Percivall, and that on asking Mr. John Cooke concerning his landlord "he did say that Sir Philip was right, for he was in Oxford with the King. Shortly after it pleased the Lord to free this commonwealth of that party, and rent being due again," he again asked where his landlord was, when Cooke affirmed that Sir Philip was a Parliament man, which, however, he believes was false. One Capt. Fookes, who quartered with him and then went into Ireland, assured him that Sir Philip "lost himself with the Earl of Ormond. Mr. John Webber doth affirm that the

Lady Percivall is a papist, and that she was an Irish gentlewoman waiting on the Countess of Buckingham before she married with Sir Philip." In pursuance of the Ordinance of Parliament that no rents should be paid to any malignant or recusant that have not made their peace, he has for three years detained the rent formerly due to Sir Philip. *Copy.*

Underwritten: Attestation by Henry Mawde of Bristol, clerk to the County Commissioners, dated January 9, 1650[-1], that the above is a true copy of the deposition made by Robert Sesse to the Commissioners, and that he never knew of any other charge sworn against Sir Philip or Lady Percivall, except the deposition of John Cooke, a copy of which he sends. *Signed.* 1 *p.*

John Cooke to John Percivall.

1650, July 22. Huish.—States that being called before the Commissioners at Taunton on Saturday last and questioned upon oath concerning Sir Philip Percivall's delinquency, he answered that about five years since he heard that he was in Oxford as a Commissioner, but whether for the King or State he knew not. Being further questioned, he denied having had any conference regarding Latimer Samson, one of the [County] Commissioners then sitting, either with John Percivall himself or with Col. Pigott. On the Wednesday before this sitting, Robert Sess had been before the Commissioners, but appears to have deposed to nothing further than that Sir Philip had been in Oxford with the King. Urges Percivall to come down himself to the Commissioners, and so put an end to the designs of malicious persons, which otherwise may do him further prejudice and cause the stoppage of his rents, of which the Commissioners have ordered a perfect account to be brought in by the 25th inst. 1 *p.*

John Percivale to Col. Pigott.

1650, August 3.—Begs him to consult with Col. Jephson concerning the warrant of Mr. Sampson and the rest of the Commissioners for stopping the [Burton] rents, which he believes proceeds only from Mr. Sampson's particular spleen, because they have questioned 150*l.* which he keeps in his hands. All he seems able to allege against Sir Philip is that he was at Oxford, which is a thing notoriously known; since which he had been chosen a member of the House of Commons, and at his death 200*l.* were given towards his funeral expences. *Draft by Percivale, much corrected by Sir Paul Davys.* 1 *p.*

Giles Gough to Thomas Allcock.

1650, August 3. Bristol.—Has spoken to Mr. Sampson, who disavows having any hand in the sequestration of Lady Percivall's rents, and says he has done what he could to defend her. If Mr. Percivall has not yet appealed to the Committee "above," his

best plan is to come down to the Commissioners in Somersetshire, who will be rather his friends than otherwise, and so the case will be the sooner ended. As to the old difference, Capt. Sampson is ready either to meet the lady in a suit of law or make a fair end of it by reference. 1 *p.*

Addressed: "To his loving friend Mr. Thomas Allcock in Grey Friars, near Christ Church." *Seal of arms.*

John Hodder to Lady Percivall.

1650, August 16. Cork.—Mr. Savage has gone into county Tipperary on business. "All that country is destroyed almost with the sickness. Waterford is in our hands, but the sickness hath been there a long time, and it is at Youghall, and now in this town." As long as it reigns amongst us there is little hope of getting much out of the lands, but it is better to keep the tenants on them if possible to plough them, and give a chance of making some profit hereafter. Almost all McDonnagh's and Sir James Crag's lands are waste. Col. Barry is dead, and his lands at Liscarroll, Buttevant and Brahenye are waste also. "I have not as yet spoken with the Countess of Barrymore, for the times are so dangerous, what with the tories and the sickness, that I have not been out of Cork this half year." 2 *pp.*

Capt. Sampson.

[1650, about September.]—Statement that Capt. Sampson detains in his own hands, on a false pretence, 150*l.* sent by Coll. Hodder to Lady Percivall, and also (as the Lady Percivall conceives) has given the Sequestration Committee in county Somerset misinformations against her late husband, concerning his being at Oxford, which he was, but as a Commissioner with some other gentlemen, on behalf of the Protestants of Ireland, and to prevent a threatened union with the rebels, for which he afterwards had the thanks of Parliament. Lady Percival the rather believes Capt. Sampson to have been the cause of the stoppage of her rents "because she hath seen it under his own handwriting, that if she stirred in that business of 150*l.* that he would have all she hath in England sequestered." 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "A copy of what was delivered to Mr. Collins, about September 1650."

Henry Pirry to John Percivall.

1650, December 2. Bristol.—States that the new Commissioners of Sequestration are now sitting, and urges him to come down at once, bringing a letter or order to them from some of his good friends in London to examine the business. Has sent on his letter to Goodman Bisday at Bourton. ½ *p.*

Robert Nelson* to William Ceelye, near Bridgwater.

1650, December 17. St. Martin's Lane in the Fields.—When I saw you last in town I spoke to you about the stoppage

* But in John Percivall's hand.

of Lady Percivall's rents, and as I found you were much misinformed in the matter, I shall trouble you with a true relation thereof.

Sir Philip Percivall, who lived and died a Parliament man, "and who lost a great estate in Ireland by the rage and fury of the horrid rebellion there, and whose estate was since sequestered by the Earl of Ormond," had a little estate in Somersetshire, which was quietly enjoyed by himself, and since his death by his widow until lately, when Mr. Latimer Sampson and others of the then County Committee issued a warrant to the tenants to detain the rents, without hearing the lady and her children; which was thought by one of the Commissioners at Haberdashers' Hall,* to whom the whole was related, very hard measure. The pretence is that Sir Philip was a delinquent; that his lady is a papist, and that before her marriage (now above twenty-four years ago), she was a waiting gentlewoman to the Duchess of Buckingham, which suppositions have been invented by one of the tenants as a colour to keep his rent in his own hands. The notorious falsehood of these pretences appears by a certificate signed by Col. Hill and divers other gentlemen of Ireland now here, and even admitting them to be true (which they are not) there could be no ground of sequestration in the case, Sir Philip having been so long dead, and "no manner of question" in his life time. Therefore, in a case so just and pious, let me beg your mediation with any of the Committee whom you are acquainted with, to recall the warrant so hastily issued, and thus save the lady the labour of moving the matter here, "where it would be held strange that such a warrant should issue on so slender grounds." $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Enclosing,

Certificate signed by Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Gerard Lowther, Sir Robert Meredith, Sir Paul Davys, Arthur Hill, William Parsons and Fenton Parsons. Many of them having known Katherine, Lady Percivall, from her childhood, and others for five and twenty years, they certify that she was brought up by her grandfather, Sir William Usher (a man of eminent estimation and a zealous professor of the protestant religion) and, with her brothers and sisters, carefully trained in the said religion; and that she continued in his family until she married Sir Philip Percivall; that she and her husband were always constant and zealous Protestants, and that the lady and her children still continue so; that Sir Philip lived in and about London for several years before his death and was a member of the Commons' House, and that his ability and integrity were shown by the Parliament's ordering 200*l. for the charges of his funeral. September* 10, 1650. 1 *p.*

Overleaf,

Certificate by William Collins, Auditor General, that he has long known the family of Sir Philip Percivall, deceased, and

* The Committee for Compounding was now sitting at Haberdashers' Hall.

Katherine, Lady Percival, who have lived for five years in this parish, during which time they have conformed to the Parliament in all religious and civil respects; and that Sir Philip lived and died a member of the House of Commons, by whose order 200*l. was paid out of the Revenue for his funeral in part of the arrears due to him from Parliament. —St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster,* 16 *December,* 1650.

Sequestration Commissioners for the county of Somerset.

1650[-51], January 9.—Order for freeing John Percivall's lands from sequestration, it appearing that the allegations against Sir Philip Percivall were ungrounded, and that nothing has been alleged against John Percivall, his son and heir, at all.* *Copy.* ½ *p. No signatures.*

Lady Percivall.

1650[-51], January 11.—Bond of Katherine, Lady Percivall, to Latimer Sampson of Bristol, for 300*l.*, conditioned for the performance by the same Lady Percivall of such order or award as shall be made by Col. John Hodder upon the difference referred to him between Lady Percivall and the above mentioned Latimer Sampson, concerning 150*l.* detained in his hands. *Signed*, "Ka: Percivalle." *Witnessed*, "Wm. Dobbins, Val. Savage." *Latin and English.* 1 *p.*

Capt. John Parsons to Col. John Hodder.

1651, April 24. Cork.—Capt. Preston does all he can to deprive you of Castletown and keep it himself. He has laid more than half waste for grass for his horses; has turned Lady Roche out of the Castle, and now will not permit her to stay in the town; all which forces the gentlemen of the country to beg Lord Broghill to stay there through the summer. If I had not met with civil men, I should have been laid in prison for Lady Percivall's lands. I have sold some of the corn at 32*s.* the barrell and believe it would fetch more, but we are much troubled by the enemy. However, we will defend it with our lives. 1½ *pp.*

Col. John Hodder to John Percivall, St. Martin's Lane.

1651, May 7. Bath.—Has got 50*l.* from Mr. Sampson, and thought it best to say little of the other 100*l.*, as there is no doubt that the greater part of it is due to him. They rode together to Mr. John Ashe, but he could not say much about the matter. Mr. Savage's paper has been sent to Bristol to have the town seal to it, but he shall have it by next post. If he inquires at the

* *See* attestation of Henry Mawde, p. 495 above.

Council of Trade for Mr. Mouslie, he would take him to Sir Henry Vane, who has promised to stand Hodder's friend about the charter.* 1¾ *pp.*

Col. John Hodder to Val. Savage.

1651, May 14. Bath.—Has sent the copy of "my Lord's" grant with the Mayor of Bristol's seal to it. If the charter can be got at once, they will take it over with them, but if Savage cannot procure it till later, and will then bring it over himself, his charges shall be paid. 1 *p.*

John and William Hodder to Val. Savage.

1651, May 24. Bristol.—Stating that they have sent to Mr. Wm. Hakens [Hawkins] of Mile End and of Coleman Street to supply him with money, and offering either to pay the charges and give him 50*l.* when the charter is gained, or else to pay him 105*l.* (besides what he has already had), he undertaking the whole matter. 1 *p.*

John Percivale to Col. Hodder.

1651, June 7.—Wishes to know how the sickness is in Munster. Hears that it is quite fled from Dublin, and is urged by some friends to go over with them that way, but waits for his advice in the matter. There is a report that Will. Dampier's house has been burnt down by the tories. Has prevailed on Val. Savage to remain awhile about the charter, but he thinks his encouragement so small that unless they send him some more money he will probably go very soon, especially as he has good prospects in Ireland. He is willing to acquit himself of his undertaking as beseems an honest man, and they had better not be too close handed but encourage him all they can, as probably a short time will perfect the business, whereas "if it should be now neglected whilst it is hot, 'twill hardly be brought into play again." *Draft.* 1 *p.*

Col. John Hodder to Val. Savage.

1651, June 17. Barrenhaylie.—His brother is so much out of purse already, that if Savage now gives up the business of the charter, he will have done them great wrong in undertaking it. He may be sure that he will have his money, and they pray him not to fail them. If the Lord General comes to town the business will soon be done.

Postscript.—The sickness has almost left Cork, only three or four dying of it in a week within the gates. 1 *p.*

Col. John Hodder to John Percivall.

1651, August 16. Bellvellie.—Sir William Fenton tells him that Lady Percivall demands 4,000*l.* with his daughter, which he

* The new charter for Cork.

thinks very much, as times stand. Believes however that he would give 2,000*l.*, and more hereafter, for "his only care is of that daughter, having no more alive but she and one son which is a captain of horse." Reiterates his complaints about the estate and the heavy charges laid upon it by both English and Irish, which latter party "takes the gentlemen prisoners or drives away their cattle for it," so that all the English in the country are utterly undone. Has already sent word that Bragoge was burnt, and now the ward in Liscarroll has been betrayed, the castle taken, the house burnt, "and all the walls of it fallen into the street where the house was built against it." Limerick is closely besieged and, it is thought, will shortly yield, and Sir Charles Coote is besieging Gallway.

Postscript.—Not above eight or nine a week die in Cork, of all diseases, but the sickness is somewhat hot in Kinsale and increases at Clonmell. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

John Percivale to his uncle, Beverley Usher.

1651, September 3.—"I was so happy as to receive a letter from you lately (which came open to my hands) dated the 4th of July last, and whereas you desire the subject matter of it might not be divulged, I do hereby promise to grant your request, desiring the like favour from you.

"I confess I had rather with the French monsieur ride 300 leagues then put pen to paper at this time, I mean I had rather (if it stood with my convenience) come to you and talk about it than write anything concerning it, so subject are letters to miscarriage (and consequently to divulging) or misconstruction. The latter of these I cannot in the least suspect from you, who I assure myself so dearly loves me; and I resolve to run the hazard of the former since I cannot promise to myself the happiness of seeing you so soon as I desire.

"Marriage is the greatest game man plays all his lifetime, his whole there lies at stake, fortune, joys, comfort and whatsoever else is dear unto him, 'tis that which makes him completely happy or for ever miserable. As therefore in a business of this consequence I verily believe you would not propound any thing to my friends which as you think might not probably be for my advantage, and the lady's future contentment and happiness, so I assure myself you will not be instrumental in bringing of it to a conclusion if really you find it otherwise.

"The party you mean I am wholly ignorant of, nor will my mother let me know her name, because (as she tells me) she hath writ to my uncle Smyth about it and expects his answer. What therefore I write concerning it must be my thoughts not of the person but of the thing, marriage, which will be as destructive to the lady I shall wed (whoever she be) as to myself, if she bring not with her a considerable ready portion, and what comfort those amours are likely to produce which are certainly attended with those black fiends of ruin and misery I leave you to judge. Oh what an addition of grief would

it be to me (Pelion upon Ossa) not to perish myself, no, that were nothing in comparison of it, but that a lady, a lady nobly extracted, an honourable lady, a beautiful lady, and—which crowns all—a good lady (for such you characterise her to be) should be ruined in a moment by my love! Believe me, dear uncle, I had rather never love than love at so dear a rate as the destruction of so worthy a personage.

"Nor doth my bliss or ruin alone, or my wife's (if heaven designs me one), depend on my matching; my brothers' and sisters' good or bad fate is likewise involved. How void of natural affection, how little deserving the blessing of brothers and sisters, would you and all the world conclude me to be, if rashly I should put myself into such a condition as makes me uncapable of providing for them as becomes their quality? Nay, indeed, I must do it whether I stand or fall.

"'Tis true, it pleased God so to smile on my father's endeavours and bless his industry that he left a considerable fortune behind him, but 'tis as true that that fortune is clogged with a considerable portion of debt and a great debt for portions, which being joined with the calamity of the times and considering in what part of the world the estate lies, makes it much more inconsiderable and unable of itself to clear all things.

"You see then how convenient or rather absolutely necessary it is for me to have a round sum of ready money, and perhaps when you have read this you will censure me for covetousness, as too much adoring that common idol; but if you knew me, or I know myself and may be thought a competent judge in my own case, 'tis that I abhor and am not in the least guilty of it; for were that my aim, without considering the person and qualities of the lady and how descended, 'tis not unlikely (nay my friends perhaps could instance some unto you who were proffered me) but that this place would have afforded me plenty of rich ones. No; the salique law in my breast forbids *regina pecunia* to reign there. I had rather with the cynic hug my poverty than for the addition of a little wealth become a slave to her I could not love. But yet as I would not lose my contentment to gain a little golden dust, so on the other side I have no cause (if I can avoid it) wilfully to make myself (and not myself alone but many more) miserable for want of a competency of it. . . .

"And now, my dear uncle, give me leave to tell you; that I live in your thoughts at this distance I count a great happiness; that you are so solicitous for my advantage, a double one. To this infinite number (if number may be infinite) of obligations which you have heaped on me in this one kindness, be pleased to add a pardon for this tedious letter." *Draft.* 1½ *pp.*

John Percivale to Col. Hodder.

1651, October 10.—Intends to be in Ireland shortly, but goes first to Dublin, being assured of letters from the Lord General to the Commissioners and Lord Deputy [Ireton] there.

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Prays him to do what he can to preserve the rest of his houses in Munster. Could not have a greater loss than that of Liscarroll, and wishes he knew how it had been betrayed.

As to what he writes concerning the gentleman advancing 2,000*l.* in ready money and more hereafter, it would be not only convenient, but an absolute necessity to have ready money, if the happiness of the lady he weds (whoever she may be) is to be looked after, as well as his own. *Draft.* ½ *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivall.

1651, December 4. Black Friars.—Declaring his affection for Percivall's sister, which he has reason to believe is returned. In his former communication he stated his wish not to bring the affair to its issue until the sky was clear over his head, but finding from his friends in Ireland that the matter is of common discourse there, he thinks it very requisite, since they cannot overtake winged fame, that they should make as much haste after as they can, and so sends his friend to negotiate a preliminary treaty, which he hopes to perfect as soon as he can get his affairs settled and a Parliament grant of his estate. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed by Percivall as "received by the hands of Col. Delane."

John Percivale to Col. De Laune.

1651, December 9.—Sends enclosed an answer to Col. Clayton, which he has delayed in order to consult his mother. Her desire is that as Col. Clayton is in daily expectation of having his business settled in Parliament (the non-obtaining of which has been the *remora*) the matter should wait until that is completed. If they lose time by this now, they must try to recover it hereafter. *Draft.* ⅓ *p.*

John Percivale to Col. Clayton.

1651, December 9.—I have received your letter from Col. Delane, and should have answered it before now but that I wished for my mother's consent; a brother's interest in his sister falling far short of a mother's. Your reason for again raising this affair seems to be—besides the mutual affection between you and my sister—the fear of prejudice to her and discontent to yourself, in case your desires are not crowned with success; "but you cannot but remember that the wheel on which your former motion moved was with relation to the Parliament's grant of your estate, the want of which was the spoke that hindered your further progress . . . and (as I understood) by consent that affair was laid asleep till it should be wakened by the expected grant, which, since it hath been so long and your expectation now great of having it shortly done, I find it is my mother's desire that it may yet slumber a little longer, till that be had, lest by shunning Scylla we fall upon Charybdis, and by avoiding a feared prejudice to one, we do that which may prove to be a real one to both in case the grant be not obtained. . . . I

assure myself your friends in Ireland will suspend their faith in a thing of this concernment till they have the true news from yourself or from more sure hands than fame's tittle-tattling mouth. In earnest I do think myself most happy in the relation you intend me and shall be much more in the real possessing of it." *Copy by Percivale, on the same sheet as the preceding.* $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.*

Col. H. De Laune to John Percivall.

1651, December 10. The Old Bailey.—"Your servant found me yesterday in a sluggish posture, and him there present to whom your principal addresses were intended. . . . You will find him speaking himself better than I can, in these enclosed." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivall.

1651, December 10. Blackfriars.—Your answer to the letter I sent you by my cousin De Laune shows me that you either misunderstood its sense, or considered it undeserving of an encouraging reception. Although I thought it best to make your sister's concernment the *machina tractoria* to draw you to consider the matter, yet I cannot deny that I had some regards to myself likewise, "and upon the whole do affirm that the request was fit for me and safe for you to hearken to, for since there was no engagement required, it could draw no real prejudice on you, unless your mother supposes that your sister would make an unhandsome advantage of your love and care of her and compel you to that which you were free in. And for my part, I assure you I intend nothing less than to engage in a married life if my suit to the Parliament miscarried, nor can the consideration of what I expect with your sister be singly so valuable as to tempt me to it. 'Tis true I have that respect for her that there is nothing under heaven I desire more than to live happily with her, but to throw myself and her into misery is a thing I am not fond of." All I ask is that by a more familiar converse, we may be enabled better to understand one another's minds.

I have no doubt that I shall be admitted to my estate, "either by the General's interesting mediation for me or upon a public account," and believe that my own caution has made my condition seem more desperate than any one else had reason to think it. "The respect I owe your sister, and the value I set upon you and your alliance are the machine wheels that have given motion to my desires; for any thing else, I do not despair but I might have equalled them elsewhere."

I will not fail to wait on you to-morrow at Dr. Currer's. 2 *pp.* *Enclosed by Col. De Laune.*

John Percivale to Col. Hodder.

1651, December 21. London.—Had hoped to be in Ireland before this, if Hodder had sent him his moneys, but must now

come without them, and hopes to meet him and the other Commissioners for the province at Youghall in January. If prevented, prays that they may know what has been paid from his estate for the use of the army, and that not a penny has been allowed him for the relief of his family.

Val. Savage left the papers concerning the charter in his hands, with orders that they were not to be given up until he was repaid what he was out of purse, which is 20*l.*, but as this may be a great prejudice to the city and to Hodder and his brother, he will deliver them, without Savage's consent, to Mr. Hawkins, upon an undertaking that Val. Savage shall be paid. Does not know what the latter will say to this, but will risk his anger rather than let the city be prejudiced.

There are lately arrived an ambassador from Swethland [Sweden] and three from Holland, to desire amity. With these latter is come Lady Inchiquin, but upon what errand he knows not. *Draft.* 1½ *p.*

John Percivale to Col. Hodder.

1651[-2], February 18. London.—I am sorry to learn in what a lamentable condition my estate is. If my presence will help I hope to be there as soon as Lord Deputy Lambert, who is daily expected here, shall go. I have been partly prevented by want of money, and thank you kindly for your offer to supply me when I come over. As to your charter, Mr. Savage is now soliciting again for it, and at a very fitting opportunity, the business of Ireland being now to be brought into the House. "You think he has injured you, and he says he is sure you have injured him" by sending for him to Chester and then leaving before he arrived, and by not supplying him with money. But he is now very industrious in the business, and if you will send him money to fee counsel, &c., I verily believe something may be done, or at least you will learn the State's pleasure. Whenever the Deputy lands, you may expect me with him. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

John Percivale to his cousin, Col. Alex. Pigott.

1651[-2], February 18. London.—With your last to my mother was enclosed one to a lady here [Lady Inchiquin], which she would have answered "but that her present indisposition of body (which I fear is the next degree to desperate) will not give her leave to put pen to paper, no, not to her mother there, she fears, therefore she hath commanded me to be her scribe and to return you many thanks for your letter, which, had she received before she left Holland, should have prevented her journey hither, but being now come, and appearing here, there lies a necessity to go through what she came about, viz.: to get her jointure, till at least she receives some answer, which when she shall do she resolves for France (though that too be in a burning condition) if by God's blessing on the doctor's industry she can remove her present distemper."

I have much to say on my own account, for your kind remembrance in Col. Clayton's letters, but must refer it till we meet. When or where the Lord Deputy lands (who is daily expected here, and with whom six thousand foot are already privately designed to go) you may infallibly expect to find me. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Court of Justice for the County of Cork.

1651[-2], March 3. Cork.—Order upon the complaint of Col Hodder, to Major Pordom or the next officer in command, to seize the goods, or failing these to attach the persons of certain tenants who have conveyed away themselves and their estates without paying the rent for their lands. *Signed*, John Cooke. 1 *p.*

Overleaf,

List of the said tenants and the moneys due. ½ *p.*

John Percivale to Col. Hodder.

1651[-2], March 9.—Requesting his assistance, on behalf of his cousin, Francis Percivale and his wife, in procuring from Mrs. Courthope or Capt. Courthope (or whoever are Mr. Courthope's executors) certain papers by which Frank's father and uncle (Edmund Percivall) agreed to settle upon him 350*l.* after the death of his father and mother. 1 *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to William Dobbins.

[1652,] April 6. Cork.—Mr. Percivale seems hopefully inclined to put an end to my long suit in Lady Percivale's family, which, though not perfected, is so far resolved on "that I suppose nothing but the hand of God can prevent it. The condition that the lady is content to submit to is mean, but since on my part it has been faithfully represented, and will be made no better by her friends, whose indulgence to this relation has been little, I must endeavour to make it as happy to us both as I may. If the relation be inferior to the expectation of her friends or may prove unhappy in the consequence of it, I hope the deliberate transacting of it will wipe off any imputation of guilt in me and cast it deservedly where 'tis due. Mistress Percivale has lately done some things that has given me a just occasion to quarrel with her, but since the cause of that injury is removed, I hope she will be ready to give satisfaction, especially since there is nothing desired of her but to do herself and truth right." I send you two bonds, and pray you if you can recover the money, to give it to Mr. Percivale, to pay off some scores of mine in London. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed: "6 Ap. 52. Coll. Clayton's letter [to Mr. Dobbins *inserted*] and bonds, which he entreated me to sue for him.

"17 Dec. 1653. I re-delivered all his papers to himself."

Col. John Hodder to John Percivall.

1652, April 8. Cork.—Has delivered Francis Percivall's letters to Mrs. Courtrop, who sends the enclosed letters to him. The writings she sent to her brother, Mr. Hannibal Hoursie, in England, from whom he may get them. There is no news except that many of the Irish come daily into protection, and it is hoped "they will agree upon some terms to lay down their arms and to go for Spain this summer." ¾ *p.*

Adam Moore to his cousin, John Percivale.

1652, April 9.—His creditors refuse to accept Percivale's proposal to "proportion" a parcel of Lord Ormond's estate for their satisfaction, and insist upon English security. Prays Percivale to do what he may to retard proceedings against them both. 1 *p.*

Thomas Whyte.

1652, April 15.—Acknowledgement that he has sold the town and lands of Newland, co. Dublin, to Robert Skreene,* of London, oilman, for the sum of 550*l.*, with engagement to free the premises from all sequestrations or other encumbrances caused by his demeanour towards the Parliament "or any else in authority." *Signed and sealed. Witnesses,* Sir Thomas Armstrong, Arthur Loftus, Fra. Boyle and [Major] William Hamilton.

The Same.

1652, April 15.—Letter of attorney to John Percivalle, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., to receive the above sum from Robert Skryne. *Signed and sealed. Witnessed by Armstrong and Hamilton.* ¾ *p.*

The Same.

1652, April 15.—Letter of attorney to Philip Fernely of Dublin, Esq., to deliver possession of Newland to Robert Skryne. *Signed and sealed. Witnessed by Boyle, Armstrong, Hamilton and Loftus.*

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivall.

1652, April 20.—Hearing that it is Percivale's intention to wait upon the Deputy [Lambert], into Ireland, he again urges that an end may be put to his long suit, especially for the lady's sake, who, if she had not had the expectation that this would come to something, would doubtless, "ere this have found worthy persons that would have honoured her and gloried in so absolute an incorporation" into her family. Has received a message by Lord Kerry from Lady Percivall, but understood that Percivall disowned or disapproved it and so did not notice it to him.

* This name is written in many forms, but the owner of it spells it Skryne.

Prays that Col. De Laune or Lord Kerry may have an interview. Has not appeared himself in the matter, as he supposes it to be "the usual mode in cases of this kind to act by a friend, and indeed more proper, lest heat or passion should disturb the carrying on of that which disinterested persons will do with more temper and less concernment. Besides, 'tis not so modest in a pretender to stickle for that which, however, a wise man will look after, especially whilst his eyes are in his own head." 2 *pp.*

John Percivale to Col. Clayton.

1652, April 20.—Assures him that he would not have needed now to re-urge the renewing of the treaty if his own young advice had been listened to, but all his friends checked his giddy rashness and represented such inconveniences to follow that he could not but be guided by them, seeing that their advice proceded only from love to him. The delay has not occurred from anything on their side, but on Col. Clayton's, namely the non-obtaining of his estate from Parliament, upon which his power to maintain a family depends. As to his mother's message, he may have disowned it, as he did not well know what it was, but for this same reason he certainly did not disapprove it.

However, to show his real desire to bring the matter to an issue, he will agree to a meeting before he goes to Ireland. Would prefer no third person to be made use of, but if this must be, would rather fix upon Lord Kerry, as a friend to both sides, and will wait upon his Lordship next week if his occasions permit. *Draft.* 2 *pp.*

John Percivale to Tom W[hyte], at Paris.

1652, April 22.—I have sent Mr. Boyle's bill of exchange. Although Mr. Hamilton has disappointed you, the man in whose name your land is bought disappointed him by being out of town. Mr. Parsons has written to him that unless he lays down 116*l.* (for which he is bound to you) he [Parsons] shall take possession of Newland, which would alarm any man, especially considering the tie there seems to be upon your lands. If after the money is paid, there appear to be any more such ties, your reputation (which is of absolute necessity for every gentleman to keep uncorrupted as the air he breathes) will be utterly lost.

"Indeed those various reports which your sudden departure hence hath begot may prove very prejudicial to you, so prejudicial that perhaps what you intended a journey of pleasure may in the end prove a journey of grief and vexation. Your only remedy is a sudden return, that thereby you may give Fame the lie and stop her mouth, which is usually employed in alarming the world with falsities." A list of your debts is flying about town which I have not seen, and know not well how to believe, for I thought you a better husband. If you had any, you should have either paid them wholly before you went or at any rate have stopped their mouths by assurances, that your credit might not be blasted.

"I shall not trouble you with the news of your name's being in the list and same qualifications with my Lord Brabazon's, concerning the Cessation, because I cannot conceive any great danger in it, but should this prove other than a shadow, *actum est de nobis et omnibus nostris.*"

Postscript.—Galloway is delivered upon articles to Sir Charles Coote. The terms are said to be very advantageous for the Irish, but I cannot think this is so, for Castlehaven and Clanrickarde are gone away by sea. Your pass cannot be had. 1½ *pp.*

Tom Whyte to his cousin, John Percivall.

1652, April 24. [Dieppe.]—"To give you an assurance that no new air (no, not the French itself) is forcible enough to blow away the remembrance of my old and best friends, my first care after my arrival at Diepe was to make this account to you of our journey and voyage. We came to Rye on Saturday night and were roughly examined by the soldiers, and poor I, wanting a pass, was fain to pass under the notion of a servant sent over with Sir William to oversee him, which pretence would hardly have held water had not my good angel prevailed in my behalf. After six days' tedious remaining amongst beastly sailors' wives, we set sail for Diepe and came in at the same time a-day just we left you the week after, and met with a glorious procession, for the new Bishop of all Normandy, being a very proper handsome young man, had his reception here, heightened with the attendance of the Governor and all his guards, the shooting off of ordnance, and all the religious orders of the place singing before him, with many in very rich copes carrying crucifixes and he himself under a great canopy carried before. . . . I am this morning going for Rohan [Rouen] and from thence immediately for Paris, where I desire to hear from you. Direct yours to Madame Boyle, madame Angloise." 1 *p.* *Seal of arms.*

Col. Randall Clayton.

1652, April 26.—Paper endorsed by John Percivale "Instructions given to my Lord of Kerry to treat with me about a marriage with my sister Judith."

Col. Clayton gives particulars of his estate in Ireland (viz.: the land about the Short Castle at Mallow; ploughland of Derryvilane, house and farm near Cork, lease of house in Bandon, and mortgage "on a palace and fishing place,") and an estate in Cheshire, the rental of which, before the rebellion, was 390*l.* per annum, but is now reduced to 219*l.* He has 800*l.* owing to him but owes 200*l.* himself, and his composition will probably consume the rest, or as much of it as he can get.

He asks 1,500*l.* portion with his wife, but is willing to take 1,000*l.* if paid down at her marriage; and proposes various settlements and provisoes.

Confesses that his estate is not very considerable, but thinks, if it please God he may enjoy it in quiet, with what Mr. Percivale adds to it, it may be a comfortable and competent maintenance to them both. 4 *pp.*

John Percivale to Tom Whyte.

1652, April 26.—"Is your pen sequestered in France, or do you find the ink of that country all frozen? . . . I expect to hear you plead you were taken prisoner and taken for a spy. Well, if it be so, you will learn by these your travels all state tricks, and at your return prove a better *Mercurius Politicus*. If you do not return, I expect to hear (by the next papers from Rome) that you are made one of the Pope's Conclave, or in *consiliis secretis* with the Emperor." But to come to our own concerns, Hamilton has flown off from his bargain because of the pre-engagement upon the lands, so that I am wholly disappointed of money. I earnestly advise you to return at once, for you cannot imagine how your reputation suffers. I have got 50*l.* from Hamilton on my own bond (for on your score he would not let you have sixpence) with which I have discharged some of your debts, and for which I pray you send me a bond of your own to secure me. "Prithee, Tom, be kind to thyself and come away." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivall.

[1652,] April 29.—States that Lord Kerry desires to see him next morning at nine o'clock, and begs him to receive his offers favourably.

Would be very glad to entertain him "during Catyes sickness," to make more room in the family. 1 *p.*

John Percivale to Col. Clayton.

1652, April 29, Wednesday night.—Is very sorry that he cannot wait upon Lord Kerry next day, but, term being at hand, he has appointed to meet his attorney, which prevents it. Hopes however to have that happiness within a few days. 1 *p.*

John Percivale to his uncle, [Sir Paul Davys].

1652, April.—My cousin More has taken out a writ for the debt for which my father stood bound, and is determined to proceed in the matter. "Oh, Sir, methinks I see a deluge of misery overflowing me, a gap abreaking for all my creditors to come in upon me. . . . Mr. Edmonds is come to town; his errand may easily be guessed, and if he at this time falls upon me, what shall I do? . . . Alas you know, besides my inexperience in these affairs, most of my time has been spent at my books, which rendered me unable to look after such things. . . What will the world think, when it shall be known that so great a personal estate was left (which belonged

not to me nor any but the creditors) and no one debt satisfied? 'Tis true were all of it spent towards our necessary maintenance there were some colour for it, but any that have known our manner of living cannot guess that above half that was spent, besides the accounts, the several notes, and this year's disbursements (of which I am able to give a perfect account) justifies it; but if so be so vast a sum yearly was spent, will it not be thought that little regard was had to my future good and welfare, to live after that high rate when so great a certain debt lay upon me and the fear of a greater by suretyship? Indeed it will, and the end of it will be my perishing in a gaol. And if that cloud (which as yet hangs but over me) shall fall upon me, I account my estate (how great soever it be thought or talked to be) just nothing, and I can promise to myself greater contentment in foreign parts, there to endure the greatest hardships without a vizard, than in my own country, under the show of happiness and of a fortune to be completely miserable. I had rather be a hopeful nothing abroad than a distressed nothing at home."

I can pour forth my complaints to none more fitly than to you, who have shown the affection you bare to my father by its continuance to his children, and whom he made executor and overseer of his estate. You know too what has been transacted since his death, and I pray for your speedy advice (for things of this nature admit of no delay), and for your forgiveness if there is anything amiss in this letter. *Draft.* 2¼ *pp.*

Tom Whyte to John Percivall.

1652, May 1.—"This instant, being the May Day, the Parliament of Paris have sent to the King that if he will immediately banish Mazarine, he may come to Paris, where he shall have all honour and duty, but if not, they assure him that this is the last address they will make; since the going of which message, I met Duke Beaufort riding about the streets, commanding the people to shut up their shops and stand to their arms, because the King this morning is fallen upon a party of the Prince's lying at St. Cloe [Cloud] within two leagues of town. They are now in fight and the success will be of great consequence, for if the King be worsted, he must immediately retreat into Normandy. The Prince of Condy is now going out of town, and 'tis said we shall have forty thousand men in arms this evening. The town is very resolute against the King and Cardinal. I pray impart this to Col. Wogan. . . . We were resolved to have stayed at Rohan [Rouen] but we were there saluted with the term of English dogs. From thence we removed to Amanye [Amiens?], from whence we were forced by the danger of the soldiers to Paris, where we wait a conveniency of a convoy for our return. I dare not for the tumults look after the getting a Gazette, but by the next you shall have one." 1 *p.*

Tom Whyte to John Percivall.

1652, May 3.—If my letters had come as safely to your hands as yours have to mine, I should not lie under the guilt of a supposed neglect. "Your extraordinary care of me and my affairs is so great a confirmation of your friendship that I curse Fortune for injuring me to so good a friend. . . . I cannot but wonder much I should be so persecuted by Fame, considering my creditors have all bonds for assurance of what I owe, and I am sorry to find myself so inconsiderable in the world as I should be thought a runaway for the sums I owe, since certainly my fortune may be able to answer a greater sum; but you will right me very much in telling those scandalous persons from me, if they be young men, that they lie like sons of whores, which (God willing) I will quickly justify; if old men that they doat and want sleep. For Major Hamilton, I aver it to you by all my hopes of happiness here and hereafter, he knew of the engagement to Will Parsons, and told me he would take it off; . . . so that these scandals are the most senseless, foolish slanders that ever were laid to a man's charge, yet I am much pleased with your prosecuting the information so far, since I desire my friend should prove no more favourable than the wise surgeon who never spares lancing when he thinks it necessary. I have sent you a bond to secure you for your engagements for me. . . . For further engagements upon Newland, believe me upon the faith of a Christian, there is not any to the value of a farthing. . . . I intend, God willing, a very speedy return, which the bearer hereof can assure you of, who though under a disguise, is a person of very great honour, noble extraction and every ways accomplished. I have in my travels received civilities from him. You will add to your former obligations in letting the acknowledgment of them pass through your mouth." 1 *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivall.

[1652, May 6 ?]—Begs him to appoint a time to see Lord Kerry, who has been expecting him for more than a week past. 1¼ *pp. Seal with arms and crest.*

John Percivale to Col. Clayton.

1652, May 7.—Regrets that necessary affairs so long delayed his waiting upon Lord Kerry. Went to him on the previous evening, but unfortunately did not find him at home, and therefore requests Col. Clayton to appoint a meeting for the following morning, when he will endeavour to give him and his Lordship all reasonable satisfaction. *Copy, written on the back of Col. Clayton's letter.* ½ *p.*

Tom Whyte to John Percivall.

1652, May 12.—Renews his complaints of his friends' want of confidence in him. Intends to be back before the end of May,

and meanwhile would like Lord Chesterfield satisfied. The other creditors have no need to be so clamorous over a month's absence. "The King of France removes this day from St. Germans to the army, and with them to the relief of Graveling [Gravelines], which opens the passage" to England. 1 *p.*

John Percivale to Lord Kerry.

[1652, May, before the 14.]—Finds Col. Clayton's real estate to be not half what he expected, being but 217*l.* per annum, "a poor subsistence for a family in the best of times; what then must it be in the worst?" If he has to compound for it, his affair cannot be brought to the end which he desires, but in case he obtains it, as he hopes, by means of the Lord General, from Parliament or the Commissioners in Ireland, composition free, he [Percivale] desires satisfaction in certain particulars concerning the lands, &c. *Draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

Col. Randall Clayton to Lord Kerry.

[1652,] May 14.—Is sure that so far from over-valuing his estate he has always spoken the worst of his own condition. As to the event of its not coming off free from composition, he wishes Mr. Percivale to know that it was never his design to ruin his sister, and she herself can bear witness how cautious he has been "in offering nothing to her that might engage her affection other than in conjunction with her friends. As her mother seems to think otherwise, he has desired Mrs. Percivale herself to declare it, and clear him." Replies to the questions about his estate, and presses for a speedy and concluding answer. 2½ *pp.*

Thomas Bettesworth.

1652, May 31.—Two receipts, signed by Thos. Bettesworth, for sums of 10*l.* paid by John Percivale, Esq., severally to Margaret and Christian Bettesworth, daughters of Richard Bettesworth, deceased; in part payment of greater sums due by the late Sir Philip Percivalle to the said Richard Bettesworth. *Each* ½ *p.*

Wm. Dobbins to John Percivale.

1652, June 29.—Your mother is not yet come home and I believe now will go to Col. Pigott's with you. "This enclosed from Hodder is a second part of an ill business, but you must be content and resolve to run through a thousand unexpected crosses in this distracted age, ere you die; therefore be not dismayed but bear up with courage. The Commissioners are now at Cork, my Lord General voted General of Ireland as well as of England and Scotland, and Fleetwood to be his Lieut.-General, as it is rumoured. George Cooper's relation by marriage I think is near to him."

Col. Clayton sticks upon 400*l.* in money and the mortgage of Baltidonell, 700*l.*, and withal swears he never intended to ruin himself and her so much as to marry unless he get his estate cleared, and so desired me to write to you, yet he says he knows that you are not now in condition to part with so much, "and so with ifs and ands the business stands, but she is violent in it that you should promise something" to keep the matter on foot. The Colonel goes into Cheshire next week. "He seems to be very moderate and much obliged to you and swears he might have 1,000*l.* ready money with a wife, yet loves your sister above all the world. . . . Just when you were going out of town, Col. Ponsonbye sent me word his landlord, the baker, where Tho. White lay, had an intention to arrest you or your horses for 20*l.* you owe him for White. You may see by that bauble (*sic*) how dangerous it is to be a surety. Take heed hereafter. The disgrace of it had been very prejudicial to you at that time." We have prevented it, but you had better write to White. [Details concerning the manor of Burton, and a lease given by Percivale to Dobbins' three boys, William, John and Edmond.]

Postscript.—"The war goes on with the Dutch. Their ambassadors go away suddenly." 2 *pp.*

Tho. Whyte to John Percivall.

[1652, July 10. Twickenham.]—Mr. Boyle kept me so late at Smithfield yesterday that I could not come to tell you that we were in the city, and have, I hope, arranged a mortgage of 300*l.* [upon Newland], until I can part with it absolutely, which I would rather do, for Hamilton is such a shuffler that I desire to have no more to do with him. "I pray you send me my hat, which is over your chamber door, and do me the favour to let me have a pair of your new shoes, and Sam shall make you another pair for them, for really I am out at toes, and can get none that will fit." ¾ *p.* [*The date and address are given in Percivale's endorsement.*]

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivall.

[1652], July 27.—"'Tis my fault (and I believe it will be the last I shall be guilty of in this kind) that I love your sister better than myself. To gratify those inclinations and upon no other score I have been importunate beyond modesty to wrest her out of your family. And though my folly deserves the reward it has found, yet I presume to appear once more in the humble guise of a baffled suppliant, whose necessities constrain him to beg from that person who hath often given a denial." What I now propose is that of the 700*l.* mortgage, I will be contented with an interest in 600*l.*, leaving the rest to you; but shall expect 400*l.* on the day of marriage, accepting what security learned counsel may advise. "If the fair hand of my very dear friend had not undertaken to present this to you, I durst not have sent it upon so unhopeful an errand." 2 *pp.*

Endorsed: "27 July, 1652. Rec. 28, per sister."

JOHN PERCIVALE to his cousin, THOMAS PIGOTT.

1652, September 25. Kilkenny.—It was my misfortune to have to leave England without kissing your hands. The very thought of my visit to you is delightful to me now, "yet I cannot be so much my own friend as to be with you nor so much your enemy as to wish you here. Such is the miserableness of this place, I can compare it to nothing but the first chaos, *rudis indigestique moles*,* or as Justice Cooke called it, at the late meeting of the officers (where was much exercising), a white paper. Indeed poor Ireland has lost much blood and I cannot wonder it shall be pale-faced now, and it may be called paper in that it may be quickly set on fire with faction, but that 'tis white paper ready to have anything writ in it that the state shall think fit, that is denied by some. They would have the soldiers allow a fourth of their arrears for free quarter, which the others deny; they would have a present reducement of some regiments, which the soldiers think not fit. The great McCarty Reagh is apprehended, and to be tried at Cork for murder. Col. Wat. Bagnall, the Lord Viscount Clanmaliere, and a daughter of the Lord Mount-Garrett are prisoners here on the same score, and like to partake of the same fate intended to all murderers, which is hanging. The Tooles, Kevanaghs and Burnes of Wicklow are all come in since the General's landing, and none now in arms but some whom Sir Charles Coote now pursues, not in number above five or six hundred. There hath been shipped for Spain 7,000, and Grace is now at Waterford with nine hundred more. This enclosed should be given you at my meeting at Bristol but first you were not there, next my man put it in my trunk, instead of my cloak-bag; however I hope it may come time enough. . . . On Monday I go for Cork, but I intend to return within a month at furthest. If the General removes to Dublin (and nothing but the sickness can hinder), I shall return sooner. Do me right to your dear lady and your growing up ladies, who treated me so kindly in your absence." 1 *p.* *Copy, on the covering sheet of a letter from Pigott to himself.*

KATHERINE, LADY PERCIVALLE, to her son, JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1652, September.—Has received his letters, hears from Mr. Considens that he and his good company were gone to sea, and trusts that they are safe landed at their intended haven. Writes to tell him that his "dear father, Fenton Parsons," has suddenly been taken from them by a fever. Trusts that God will sanctify these afflictions to them, and will keep her son from the corruptions of the world, suffer him never to forget his latter end, and fill him with His grace and Holy Spirit. To His gracious protection she commits him. 1 *p.*

COMMISSIONERS OF ORRERY.

1652, November 20.—Lease for one year to John Percivale of his lands in Orrery, which have become waste "by reason of the

* Rudis indigestaque moles.—*Ovid.*

heaviness of the contribution and by reason of the dangerous living on them for fear of the Tories, because of the near adjacency of them to great bogs and mountains"; the said John Percivale to pay 10*s.* *per annum* for each ploughland in lieu of all contributions and assessments. James Fitz Nicholas Barry of Imogane; William Barry of Liscarrol; David Stapleton of Buttevant, and Nicholas Bromley of Dromdowny, gents., Commissioners appointed by the Commissioners of Revenue, county Cork, to let the waste lands in the Barony of Orrery for the best advantage of the State. *Signed by all the Commissioners except Stapleton.* 1½ *pp.*

Petitions of John Percivale to the Right Honourable John Cooke, Chief Justice of Munster.

1652, December 17. Cork.—Four petitions, praying his Honour to issue commissions severally to Col. Coalchley [Colclough], Governor of Mallow; Col. Ingoldsby, Governor of Limerick; and Mr. John Smith, to examine witnesses concerning cattle, sheep and horses plundered from Sir Philip Percivale during the rebellion. *Signed.*

Overleaf. Justice Cooke's orders accordingly.

Sir John Clotworthye to his kinsman, John Percivall, at Dublin.

1652-3, February 15. St. Martin's Lane.—Having the honour not long since to wait upon Lady Carlisle, and there being occasion to speak of Mr. Percivall's honoured father, her ladyship showed him a writing under Sir Philip's hand, acknowledging that he held the lands of Cashaw or Shelela in trust for her for a term of years, and consulted him concerning her obtaining possession of the lands. Has confidently assured her of Mr. Percivall's concurrence in anything she might suggest, and now sends him a writing drawn up by Lady Carlisle, knowing that he will willingly relinquish the trust to its rightful proprietors. 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "Per Mr. Worsley."

Katherine, Lady Percivalle, to John Percivalle, at Dublin.

1652[-3], February [15?]—Begging him to do what is just, honest and honourable towards Lady Carlisle, by which he will do her ladyship but right, and himself more. 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "Per Mr. Worsley."

Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, to John Percivall.

[1652-3], February 20.—Having already found him just, civil and obliging as regards his father's trust, she confidently makes a further demand upon him. *Holograph.* 1¼ *pp.*

Enclosing:—

The Same to the Same.

[1652-3], *February* 20.—*His father was a trustee for her of the lands called Shellolowe, bought with* 4,000*l. of her money*

from Calcott Chambre, for a term of twenty-two years, [see p. 97 above], *whereof about thirteen* [sic] *are past. To prevent loss of future profits, requests him to sign a deed declaring this trust, the legal interest to remain with him until she desires an assignment. Signed, "Lucy Carlile."* 1 *p.*

William Dobbins to his cousin, John Percivalle.

1652[-3], March 14.—You fill your letters with wrangling and ciphers and give us no news how the world goes with you and your designs in Munster.

Here is no news but that there was a debate in the House last Thursday concerning sending a letter to the Dutch. The House wholly inclined to send it, but has laid it aside for ten days to see "how the Dutch relish the last great beating we gave them (though we bought it at a dear rate). We hear De Witt is come or coming forth with a great fleet, and we are not behind hand, so I believe we shall have another great fight ere we treat heartily. The Dane is our declared enemy, and some talk as if the Dutch and some of his (*sic*) confederates would espouse the Scotch King's quarrel, but it is not certain. It is thought they will be wiser, for then all means of peace is frustrated. The Act for the Adventurers lies still asleep, and it is not known which way it will be settled when it goes on. I believe now something will be done in it before Sir H. W[aller ?] and others go from hence, which will be within a month. He goes to Dublin, and A. C[asey?] with him, of whose estate he told me there was not sixpence made."

Your mother had thoughts of presenting a petition to get something, and I am trying to get a recommendation from the Committee to the Commissioners there to take off part of your contribution, for maintenance for her and the children, but I fear you must go the general road. I am also pressing for a letter to the Commissioners of Accounts there to receive and state your father's accounts, and give you allowance, as other officers have by the Act, and then you might agree by a lump for your arrears, as I hear many others will, with the State; else I doubt you will never make anything of it. "As the case stands, I think it best you sat down with the general wind and look on a little, and not drive things singly too far. God be thanked, you are not in that necessity as most others of Ireland are, and they will solicit no doubt; besides the State must think of easing the people there and encouraging planters, or all will come to nothing. *Verbum sapienti*, a man may as well go too fast as too slow, and it is easier following than leading. Enter your claim, and make your entry and keep your title on foot . . . lest it be swallowed up in the huddle, and wait God's leisure. . . . I perceive the business of Jud[ith] and C[olonel] C[layton] goes on; . . . he is an honest gentleman and if you can possibly comply, I wish you would end it and let him fetch her over. For your mother (though she is not very willing to it), yet for reputation's sake will not consent to have her go after him, and indeed it is not

proper. . . . I verily believe Will Dam[pier's?] proposition for a wife, both for person, parentage, portion and alliance is to be preferred before any you can meet withal there; rich friends, all helpful and none burdensome; and if you ever stock your Irish land, and improve your estate without an English portion I am much mistaken." 2 *pp.*

Postscript.—Pray commend me to Jo:, and write how he demeans himself. His poor wife is very fearful of him.

KATHERINE, LADY PERCIVALLE, to her son, JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1652[-3], March 14.—I would have you weigh well what my cousin D. wrote to you, and must confess that I am of the same opinion. "You may object that 'this is more agreeable to my mother's resolutions than to mine.' For that I do protest I have not in the least any by respects or ends of my own, but wholly and really the good is intended to you and your welfare, nor shall I willingly cross any of your desires if they appear not your utter ruin and distruction, until which time I shall disown all authority of a mother, and shall leave you to the good guidance of Him who hitherto has not been wanting in His great providences unto you." I hope you will lay out no money on stock until the Tories and wolves of all sorts are rooted out and destroyed in Ireland. I have just received yours of Feb. 22, "in which I find that you have received so many of ours that you have made shift to fill up yours only with the receipt of ours, but as to the matter and substance of any of ours, you are not pleased to write of or answer in the least, which is taken very ill by all and so ill that you will have but a few lines from W. D. till you mend that great fault. . . . I shall not think of going into Ireland this year, and much less into Munster. . . . I find by a letter from Vall. S[avage] to your sister that the match of Col. C[layton] goeth on, which I much wonder I hear not of from you, but I may wonder at nothing, but will assure him that if he and she will so have it, he shall come here for her or go without her, if I may but have that due respect which doth belong to me, and I am to believe there is some due to her. So I have done." 2 *pp.*

SAM. PERCIVALL to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALL.

1652[-3], March 14.—"Most part of the week past hath been spent in debating a missive to the Dutch, this being judged a most fit season, (having so lately beaten them, and to purpose too,) to invite them to a reconciliation," but the letter is to be sent, not by an ambassador or agent, but by a bare, ordinary conveyance, perhaps by an English Dutch Colonel who is going over. There is no appearance of their new fleet, but both they and we are preparing largely. "Blake's wound hath proved more dangerous than was at first apprehended, having some ill symptoms, and producing a violent fever. Bates and Pridiau were sent down, but not yet returned; they

report him in a hopeful recovering condition, the worst being past and the fever mitigated. . . . Your last received letter seems to give new life to your sister's old inclinations, which (as I told you) were pretty well taken off and might have easily been totally diverted, but if it may be brought about yet nothing will content her more thoroughly, at present I mean; the further success I cannot entertain the same hopes of." 1 *p.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1653, April 23.—"From my study at Drayton. To my honoured master, Mr. Francis Jacob, minister of Drayton in the County of Middlesex."

"He that much paines doth on his ground bestow,
May justly hope that fruite from thence should grow.
You, being a learned Tiller, sow'd in me
The Seedes of perfect knowledge skilfully:
Should I therefore your hopes of fruite delude,
You might accuse me of ingratitude:
But since you say some budds doe promise faire,
For to bring forth the ripe fruite of your care:
Think not your labour lost; yett pray excuse
The dullnesse of my weake and feeble Muse:
Prop up the faults with pardon which you find;
Since her's th'indeavours of a willing mind:
Your most observant and obedient schollar,
Robert Southwell." 1 *p.*

JU[DITH] PER[CIVALLE] to her brother [JOHN PERCIVALLE].

1653, April 25.—I should not now trouble you with my blots, had not the bearer, Mr. St. Leger, importuned me for some lines to usher in his acquaintance with you. I have received letters from C. C. which tell me that he has accepted what you proposed to put a happy close to this business, and he desires me to let you know on what principles he now (as always) acts. "Tis true I have (through my folly) discovered his professions, which he does not deny, yet let me desire you to do me that right and give him that satisfaction as to tell him (which is a truth) that I never did make you believe there was any tie or engagement on me or him that did put either of us in a condition other than free. You know I told you often that his affection were too great to lead me to misery. . . . My dear brother, think not of him as one who would recede from what he has professed, or that he does anything by compulsion; but out of my passion I spoke his professions, which has no greater tie on him than he pleases. . . . Yet can you not find anything that may make you conceive of him as any other than affectionate, though I and you suspected it too much." We hope to see you before long. 1 *p.*

Col. John Jones to the Commissioners at Athy.

1653, May 14.—Recommending John Percivale, who has obtained an order from the Commissioners for settling proprietors in their waste lands, and is valued by them as one well worthy of respect. 1 *p.*

Fra. Poulett to John Percivalle.

[1653,] May 15. Ashton.—Longs to see his "dearest son" again in England, but if hindered of that happiness desires to hear from him as often as possible. Subscribes himself his "most affectionate father and true friend." 1 *p.*

Addressed: "For my honoured friend John Percivalle, Esq., in Ireland."

Thomas Pigott to his cousin, John Percivalle.

1653, May 17. Ashton.—Has much ado to soothe Lady Percivalle's fears lest he should dispose of himself in marriage where he is, but hopes better things of him, and prays him not to deceive a friend who, next to his mother, is as much concerned for his good as anyone in the world can be. Begs him to hasten his return. 1 *p.*

Lord Broghill.

1653, May 27.—Warrant to the Governors of Moyallo and the adjacent garrisons in Orrery, Dowhalloe and Fermoy to be aiding and assisting John Percivall "as well to convey him within the said baronies as to assist him to distrain for his rents." *Signed.* ½ *p.*

Sir Percy Smyth to his nephew, John Percivall.

1653, June 6. Ballenetra.—Your mares shall have the best quarters these parts afford. I have heard nothing as yet of your letter to Lieut. Col. Foulkes. "However your land is undervalued, take a fool's advice and set it for no longer than needs you must, for let times fall as they will, you will prejudice yourself and not the tenant if otherwise you proceed." 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1653, June 18. Ballenetra.—"Your last letter promised your return into these parts within three weeks, but I hope you mean not after the rate of your Dublin weeks, which are four for one, for so your letters usually were. I know you are full of business, and that you are not to neglect, but when the main work is over-past you shall be sure of a very hearty welcome. . . . Not a word from Foulkes yet. I got a bribe of the under tenant last week." 1 *p.*

John Percivale to Lord Kerry.

1653, June 25. Moyalloe.—By earnest solicitation I procured an order before leaving Dublin "to have my waste lands at a certainty, and struggling hard to have the like boon for some others, that order became general with very much difficulty, with this restriction, that it should extend to none but such as have been constantly faithful, and with this proviso, that there be no diminution of the public revenue. By virtue of which order I have compounded for my waste lands in bulk, and hope to make some advantage thereby after the first year, if the unruliness of the Tories hinders not, which I have the faith to believe they will not be able to do, fourteen captains and other officers being lately taken in Kerry and hanged; others of them have offered themselves prisoners till they be sent to Spain, and all very desirous to come in. And if they be received (as it is hoped they will) then, my Lord, I should not be the adviser of setting your land at a tenth penny (as you write) though I must confess, without your presence, I believe your Lordship will make little more, your adversaries in your country being as inveterate as ever, amongst which number I may rank the 'night of K.' [Knight of Kerry] who, as I am informed, proclaims your Lordship equally guilty with any of this nation, but I hope your Lordship will look on this but as the belching of malice which, like a vapour, will vanish in time." As to my raising of horse and foot, I got a party into Liscarroll to secure the country, but would not in the least expect the command, although it was in my own fort. When I return to Dublin I hope to give your Lordship intelligence of the writings which you mention. *Copy.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

John Percivale to Mr. Stapleton.

1653, June 30. Moyalloe.—"I cannot wonder enough at your tenants' boldness, first to trespass on my lands of Spittle, to abuse and beat my tenants and most injuriously to make a riotous rescue." I fear your not having those lands from me is in great measure the cause of it, but do you think there is no law in Ireland or no power which will not suffer rebels thus to insult over Englishmen? My estate has been too long at the devotion of bloodthirsty men, but God in his due time will cause them to make restitution, and neither your power nor your malice will prevail. I desire you to make satisfaction for the injuries done by your tenants to Constance McEgan, or greater trouble will necessarily happen to you and them. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

Katherine, Lady Percivalle to her son, John Percivalle.

1653, July 5.—Hopes that he means to return home speedily and to bring some money with him or they will be in a very ill condition, as Mr. Hodder has sent her nothing. Advises him to come home by way of Bristol, as she hears that the sickness is increasing in Dublin. 1 *p.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to CAPT. CARTERET.

1653, July 6. Moyalloe.—Stating that the Commissioners of the Commonwealth (knowing how few of that nation have been constantly faithful to their interests and being desirous to make a distinction between such persons and others) have granted him an order to enjoy most part of his estates at a certainty, and requesting him, if possible, to meet him next day at Ballyclogh "to consider of reimbursing to the people, if it may be, the extraordinary payments they have made." *Draft.* 1 *p.*

FRA. POULETT to LADY PERCIVALLE, St. Martin's Lane.

1653, July 9. Ashton.—"Since its the custom of those that have nothing to do to trouble others, the fault will be the less in me to follow it, yet thus much of kindness there is in it, that though of my family there most of them are here now, and newly arrived from London, it does not make me forget those that are left behind there, especially your Ladyship, whom I confess I should be gladder to see than any of the rest, and next my son John, who I hope is well with you by this time. . . . Our nuptials are now over here, but others a brewing twixt Mr. A. Ashburnham and one Mistress Scudamour (which will soon be ended) and Mistress M. St. Johns is not without severall pretenders, but my Lord holds out as yet, but not without some scare of a mistress. I can get nothing but this scraping pen that Tho. Pigott's heavy hand hath long ago spoiled, or else should give you as much trouble as now I have, but this is more than possibly you can read."

Endorsed by John Percivale: "Father Poulet to Mother." 1 *p.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his uncle, [SIR PAUL DAVYS].

1653, July 16. Cork.—Telling him that by virtue of the order received, he has compounded for the contribution of some of his lands, but fears mischief in his absence, and so wishes to obtain the Lord General's letter to Col. Phayre and one from Col. Jones to the Commissioners of Revenue. Sends the substance of his requests enclosed, and prays him to word them as he thinks fit, seal them, and give them to Dr. Pettie and Mr. Floyd, who will, he is sure, try "to procure a hand to each." *Draft.* 1½ *pp.*

Enclosing:—

1. *John Percivale to the Lord General Fleetwood.*

1653, *July* 16. *Cork.—Acknowledging his favour in procuring him permission to plant his waste lands, and praying him to give orders to Col. Phaire to protect his shattered interests from the malice of some Irish gentlemen—who have still influence over the people of the country and a great averseness to any English planters coming amongst them—while he is absent gathering together his dispersed family. Draft.* 1½ *pp.*

2. *John Percivale to his "dear brother," Mr. Floyd.*
Same date.—Begging him to present the letter which he sends to Col. Jones, and procure an order from him to prevent the destruction of the English planters, which is, he fears, designed by the country. Draft. 1 *p.*

3. *John Percivale to Col.* [*John*] *Jones.*
Same date.—Has brought the business designed by his Honour's kindness to a timely birth, and indeed has been beyond expectation successful, but as he has now to expose his estate for some time to shift without him, and fears the malice of the natives, he makes suit for a letter to the Commissioners there to prevent anything being done against him in his absence. Draft. 1 *p.*

J[UDITH] P[ERCIVALLE] to her brother, JOHN PERCIVALLE, at Dublin.

1653, July 19.—Col. Clayton writes to me that his stay here cannot be long, and he hopes I will be in as great a readiness as I can, therefore I beg you to confer with my friends what number of clothes I ought to have. If I had the money or linen cloth I have time now to make them, but when you come, I should have to put some out, which is so much lost. "I have now but one handkerchief for my neck, five pairs of cuffs, four smocks, three aprons, two suits of nightclothes, one gown, one petticoat; had I not been sick all this summer almost I could not have made shift with so few things. Dear brother, though you now frighten us with your stay there, yet make us not so unhappy as we shall be if you come not over. Let your stay be never so short here, yet come, for I shall not think my happiness complete if you be not here. If you do not come suddenly I pray let me receive orders to furnish me with cloth that I may be fitting myself with necessaries against you come. From top to toe must I be furnished." My mother declares that upon no terms will she go over to Ireland this summer, whatever she may do next. If you come she will have your chamber hung for you, "which is the only encouragement she can give you. . . . My brother George has wrote to you and remembers him (in his letter to me) to you, and will write to you shortly. Remember me I pray to C.C.; perhaps I may write next time to him and give him the satisfaction of my lines. Dr. Crage tells me (for I have had his visits by reason of sickness often) that he expects your relation and direction and then he will for Ireland speedily. . . . I pray have a care of yourself for fear of the sickness, for we hear it is very much there." 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "For John Percivalle, Esq., my dear brother at Dublin. To be left with any of Mr. Worsley's servants at Dublin Castle."

WILLIAM DOBBINS to his kinsman, JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1653, July 19.—I sent over your Kinsale writings long since. "If I were ten years younger and my retinue not so great, and

wife in health (as she seldom is) I would over too; but in vain I talk." My employment here is quite ended, but I shall stay till next spring to clear old business and serve friends, and then into the country. I am dealing for a tenement which Mr. Gallop holds from you, worth 22*l.* or 23*l.* per annum. It is a pretty house, near the sea and Jo. Bunbury's (who is living three miles from Burton), and "not far from Bristol, where there is trade constantly between Wales and Ireland; and it is a cheap place for fish and all provisions. . . . I have a base tedious suit with Blackberrowe, and go to commission this vacation with her. I doubt not but to prove Merchant dead, which is the only life she holds by. I have sent several ways into New England, and one special messenger drowned and another taken by the Dutch, but I am resolved I will follow her still, to discover the truth."

Postscript.—"We must now pay for postage of all letters, therefore I will not send any pamphlets. Commend me to V.S. Sam. is well, but in the country, hunting the bucks. . . . You were not mistaken; the little knight did not refuse preferment." 1 *p.* *Seal of arms.*

Lord General Charles Fleetwood to Col. Phayre.

1653, July 26. Pheenix.*—Requests him to show all just respects to Mr. Percivale—whose hopeful deportment he has observed ever since they came over to Ireland together—and to try to make good the grants of his lands which he has had from the Commissioners of the Commonwealth, and which he fears, in his absence, some Irish will attempt to make void. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

Col. John Jones to Col. Phayre.

1653, July 29. Dublin.—"Although I have an aptitude to quarrel at your large principles and practices suitable to them, yet I find in myself much love and regard to your person and relations, from whence proceeds my plainness with you. It is reported here that Mr. Royle is come back to Cork in triumph, and that he receives as much countenance and favour from you as ever. If that be true, God, whom he hath dishonoured by living in known sin of adultery, and undervaluing his word and ordinances, will in time sharply reprove you. The Lord grant that your poor wife and little babes may not smart and have cause to mourn bitterly for your compliance with and countenancing of those that trample upon the everlasting gospel of the Lord Jesus, and count the blood of the covenant an unholy thing, and indeed strike at the root and foundation not only of Christianity but of morality, by holding uncleanness to be no sin and many such other monstrous opinions and practices; and that you be not given over to such a reprobate sense, which is the earnest prayer of your faithful friend."

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* "Our house called the Phœnix near Kilmainham." (Charles I. to the Lords Justices, *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, *p.* 302.)

Postscript.—"Having the opportunity of conveying this letter by Mr. John Percivall his servant, I make bold to recommend unto you, and (if you please) to the rest of the Commissioners, the concernment of that gentleman, as one whom I much honour, and you will find worthy of respect from all that serve the Commonwealth." *Copy, the original of which was enclosed in Col. Jones' letter below.* 1 *p.*

Col. John Jones to John Percivale, at Cork or elsewhere.

1653, July 29. Dublin.—"I have mentioned your name in the enclosed, and have made choice to do it rather in a postscript than make it the subject matter, lest the gentlemen might apprehend that you want confidence in them, and therefore procured such letters, and to avoid some unhandsome character that might be fixed upon me by meddling in particular men's interests while I am in public power," so pray let it be sealed, and take no notice of the contents. *Signed. Seal of arms.* ½ *p.*

William Dobbins to his cousin, John Percivalle.

[1653, July ?]—I have received your narrative of June 13 which "hath given me much satisfaction though little content, things being no better with you, that so great an estate and so many brave seats and farms should yield no more subsistence to the owner, but you must be content for present, hoping that country is now every day in an improving condition. . . . . Our Parliament members of Ireland have been very active and are daily sitting in revising and finishing the Adventurers' Act, which I believe will be passed within this three weeks or month." The four Commissioners there will have the nomination of the officers, which disappoints many here, but rids the members of much trouble. Considering how much business my friend has there in looking after his estate, how small a salary will be allowed (150*l.* in money and 150*l.* in land, or perhaps less), and what continual attendance will be required, "and last of all though not least, considering my friend hath a general good esteem and higher value put upon him by most (nay all) of the most intelligent and ablest men in power here and there that know him," I advise him not to stir in the matter, believing that some better employment will offer itself in a short time.

I cannot well advise you about your estate at this distance, but I think Val. Savage is right in advising you rather to let the lands lie waste than to leave them in dangerous hands. As all claims to forfeited estates are to be made good within forty days after publication of the Act, I think it would be unwise for you to come away in this nick of time, especially considering your claims to Lord Ormond's estate. "Any writings you have occasion for I can send you (V.S. will be willing to step over for them and kiss his wife) or do anything for you except court a mistress; but I hope that business hath little place in your thoughts as yet." You write that you are coming to draw over your mother, but she

says she will not be drawn over with cart ropes, and I know she can live here this year without want or help. The only reason for your coming none seem to consider, which is to end Col. Clayton's business, for mother and daughter are absolutely resolved that she shall not go to him "unless he fetch her, as indeed it is not so handsome amongst the courtiers, though it be indifferent and more profitable amongst the wiser sort."

I have endeavoured to place A[rthur?] once or twice, but truly his person and speech would not invite any man to venture on him; yet he is capable enough and doceable. There will be much need of clerks in Ireland, and I think you might place him there, but if you wish him to settle here I will see what I can do. 2 *pp.*

John Percivale to Col. Phayre.

1653, August 3. Cork.—I send you letters received from head-quarters. I am sorry you cannot be present to-day at the hearing of my title to Carrigleamleary, as I am sure you would have been satisfied of the justice of my claim. 1 *p.*

Judith Percivalle to her brother, John Percivalle.

[1653, August.]—Complains that his slights have not a little added to her troubles, and that she has much cause to doubt his affection, since he has not answered one of her desires. If she dies or has any lasting trouble worse than death, he must take heed that he be not found the instrument. She has been and still is very ill and is taking physic, cordials and broths two or three times a day. The doctor tells her she will be well if she takes care not to be melancholy, but she can be no other until she hears from him.

Postscript.—Though ill, she must tell him of the great victory gained over the Dutch on the 2nd and 3rd of this month; the greatest ever known in England. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1653, September 1.—"I have sent a letter to you by the Lord of Ardes, and therein a most — Act for Marriage.* If I must ever enter into that condition I protest it shall never be (without the other) in that manner." My mother will not trust your trunk of writings to any but yourself, and I must say I think you are very much overseen to send for it in this tempestuous weather. 1 *p.*

Dr. J. Craig to John Percivalle.

1653, September 14.—Has got as far as Nessen, on his way to Ireland, but finding "stiff contrary winds, with fearful billows" is resolved to return home and to defer his journey until spring. Has wished all the past summer to go over, but Sir Robert King

* The Act of Aug. 24, 1653. *See* Scobell, ii., 236.

suggested that things were not mature there until the Act was 'expeded' to encourage new planters, by allowing them ease in their taxes. "It was in agitation before the rupture of the last Parliament, and since that period of time, nothing is brought to any close." Also he wished to travel with Col. Cooke, who has kept putting off his journey and in the end took his resolution quite suddenly "because the General his lady's children were on their way, and he was to go with them in the ship." So they have travelled thus far together, but are now both resolved not to go over. Left all Percivalle's friends well. Mistress Dorcas had been sick, but is now perfectly recovered. All long extremely for his return, together with his comrade and fellow traveller [Col. Clayton]. 3 *pp.*

Richard Beare to John Percivall.

1653, October 6. Moyallo.—" . . . All the country were, about a fortnight since, summoned to put in a second claim to what estates every man had in this county, with a charge that each man must bring his writings to prove his claim . . . It will be necessary for you to have them here before May next, when the transplantation will be, for I believe when the settling and disposing of the lands to the soldiers and others will be, that there will be a strict examination of every man's title . . ." 2 *pp.*

John Percivale.

1653, October 12.—Assignment to Randall Clayton of all Percivale's rights in the lands of Ballydonnell, Derryrawne, and Ballintlea, in the barony of Fermoy and county of Cork, held by virtue of a mortgage of 700*l.*, to be held by the said Randall Clayton for his sole use from the time of the consummation of his marriage with Judith Percivall, one of the daughters of Sir Philip Percivall, deceased. *Signed by John Percivale. Copy certified by Lord Kerry, Dorcas Percivall, Wm. Dobbins and W. Currer.* 1 *p.*

T. Edmundes to John Percivall.

1653, October 29. Worsborough.—Demanding his money. 1 *p.*

Richard Beare to John Percivall.

1653, November 5. Moyalloe.—About October 21, Kaskey came to Liscarrol with a party and drove away all Anthony Magner's cattle and mine. By chance a shot from the Castle killed one of his best horses, whereupon he set three or four houses afire, and also the rick of furse, but the tenants saved them. A week after, "a party of rogues came in the night and burned Imogane house to the ground because this would not pay them contribution. Your lands in Killmore are excluded the line, and the tenants forced to forsake the place. It is likewise said that Kanturke and Newmarket must be put out, and they threaten

Liscarrol. There is no resistance where the power commands; indeed the Tories are so innumerably increased everywhere, that they cannot be much blamed to endeavour the reducing of them, than which way there is no better, as they conceive, than the drawing of as narrow a line as they can. . . . This, Sir, is the sum of our accidents, some of which are bad, *tamen meliora spero.*" 1 *p.*

Val Savage to John Percivall.

1653, November 10. Chester.—I wrote to Mr. Dobbins to tell him of the Colonel's landing, and to desire that he might be furnished according to promise. It is very necessary for you to hasten over, both to raise that money and "to prosecute the business of the prize wines, now that Sir Rob. King and Col. Cromwell are of the Council of State and your friends. The copy of the commission and plot for the plantation, whereon Carrig was granted, is on the table before the Commissioners of the Commonwealth; . . . by all means lose no time in that business, in regard the world is so mortal, for your chapman is as likely to surfeit on cheese as honest Capt. Bannister, and I am sure if he should, you will never get such another." My wife presents her service to you, Sir Paul, Sir William, and all those good families. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1653, November 24. Chester.—I have seen Col. Clayton, who cannot sell his land and so will not be able to furnish himself in this country. Your sister writes to me that Mr. Dobbins will not advance the money by you desired, but if so, the Colonel will not be able so much as to carry himself over, though he lay aside his intentions of buying household stuff and stock. For your own credit, you must either come home and arrange it, or get your cousin Dobbins to pay the money. "No news here but hopes of peace with the Dutch; others think they play the knaves and intend no such thing. My Lord Whitlock is gone, nobly attended, for Sweden, and General Monk is gone to sixty gallant ships to go to sea. The Highlanders are knaves, and tis thought most of the rest will join, if they find opportunity. Your sister will not be satisfied with 30*l.* to buy her clothes, for she is indebted near 20*l.* already, which you are bound to pay," as you owe her so much of her allowance. 1½ *pp.*

John Percivale to Lieutenant Beare.

1653, November 27.—I am much troubled by the burning of Imogane, which I think might have been prevented by hiring a file of men to secure it, by putting it into the hands of such Irish as had interest there, or at any rate by blocking up the doors and windows with stone and lime so that it would have been more troublesome to destroy. I hope you will do your utmost to preserve the houses which yet stand and to ascertain (and get proof)

who did the mischief, that I may "draw in the several septs and kindred who are to make me satisfaction." I am told that Kanturke and Liscarrol are turned out of the lines, which seems incredible. I believe Col. Phaire will grant a party of foot to lie at Liscarrol, which will be more for the security of the country than most places where they now are. Tirry's son-in-law has come to town with a petition full of big words against me, setting forth my great and insupportable oppression and tyranny. Nothing has been done in Capt. Brumby's business yet, by reason of the great affairs now in agitation. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Val Savage to John Percivall.

1653, December 2. Chester.—I hope you will be coming over by the first ship to raise the money for your sister's portion and to fetch your writings, which your mother will not part with on any terms, till she sees you. "It will be likewise necessary for you to hasten over, for that your friend, Col. Cromwell, hath on the matter at present the managing of all businesses of the three nations put into his hands, the better to fit and prepare him for the future, and now, were you here, would you without doubt get your accounts ordered to be stated and satisfied in Irish lands, and the prize wines settled until the debt were paid."

If you have any occasion for glass and will send the measures, I can get the windows made here at 5*d.* a foot, and better work than you would have there, and I could send you a very good gardener, who would be satisfied with the little house of two rooms in the corner of the garden, and the benefit of the garden beyond what is needed for the house. I can also get trees as cheap as in London, and if I have the money, would go into Northamtonshire in the spring and choose you some young ewes, who would bring two lambs apiece. And if you want nails, I believe I could save you seven shillings in twenty if you take a quantity.

Capt. Tent will be obliged if you will let him know the day prescribed to put in for the Public Faith moneys, as else he may lose his 4,000*l.*

"Here is no news but that Dr. Bernard hath recovered from a presbyter a living worth 350*l.* per annum to himself and the gift of another, worth 100*l.*, both near to this place."

My service to Sir William, Sir P[aul], Lady Jones, and their families. 1¾ *pp.*

Peregrine Palmer to John Percivale.

1653, December 5. Sion College.—"You have silenced me by the surplusage and royalty of your kindness, and I must assent to a civil or natural, though not to a religious or Romish supererogation: you have over-merited my pen, and therefore as of griefs, so of joys, *graves loquuntur ingentes stupent*; that I write therefore is a miracle, that I live a prodigy, for I hang like Mahomet's tomb (*sic*) betwixt the terrestrial and celestial globe, or like Erasmus' picture between heaven and hell, betwixt the two extremes of joy and sadness, the first springs from your presence, the latter from

my absence, a misfortune I have recorded in registers of brass, and shall henceforth date my occurrences, neither from Jewish nor Greekish computations, neither from Roman, nor Turkish, nor Egyptian, nor Persian horology, or chronology, or diary, or rubric, or almanac, or talmud, or alkoran, or directory, not from the Olympiads, nor pyramids, nor the Trojan war, nor Judah's captivity, nor Noah's, or Deucaleon's deluge, nor Solomon's temple, nor the powder plot, nor 88, nor the year of our liberty, not from the first sessions of Parliaments, nor the fall of the Star-chamber and High Commission Court, nor the nativity of the high Court of Justice, but from this epoch, and remarkable doomsday, the privation of your company, a loss that hath more fretted my spirit, than that of America's can the Spanyards, and hath given a deeper wound to my contentment, than the revolted provinces did to Spinola. How justly might I transcribe and apply Job's elegy, charge my stars with cruelty or folly, which inclined or commanded my absence; if this be fate, I shall be no more priest to serve at his altar, *ed præstat componere fluctus*. I will put off the man, to preserve the christian, blend Democritus' mirth with Heraclitus' tears, wed the Stoic and theologist together, sigh and smile, the one that I have missed you, the other that I have not lost you. Diogenes' lanthorn shall be new scoured up, and Epictetus' candle once more lighted; no corner shall cloud your person, as no darkness can benight your worth. I am resolved (in answer to your city journey or rather deviation) to search more countries than Mercator's maps has yet discovered, or Sands his travels mentioned before I'll be sequestered from a personal fruition. There shall be no *terra incognita*, I'll ken all, no Utopia, no antipodes, no Oberon's court, no pigmies' kingdom, *nostrum latebit nasum*, I will visit every corner and angle of the creation, in this strict inquisition of mine nothing shall conceal you but a Gyges' ring; if you have purchased a lordship in the world of the moon, and should be gone thither to take possession, I should hardly procure Medœa's chariot or Dœdalus' wings to mount myself up after you; but Fortunatus' wishing cap or Lillye's astrological staff or ladder might be borrowed, and I doubt not but by these engines to screw myself up into your celestial manor house. *Sed satis lusi*. I now in good earnest thank you for your manuscript, which hath so enriched my library that it will not give the wall to Sions or Bodlyes; the Vatican may have leave to walk hand in hand with it, but it will not brook any superior; when I peruse your letter, how do I laugh at those hornbooks and primers in Paul's churchyard, and upbraid the stationer's penury and want, one line that you left me would buy their shops and their church. Sir, the method of my gratitude is to learn the worth of a courtesy, the retaliation to acknowledge it; if this be good ethics, as well as logic, I may boldly write myself your most grateful servant." 2 *pp*.

JUDITH PERCIVALLE to her cousin, WILLIAM DOBBINGS.

1653, December 7.—I pray you to let me have some part of the money which you and my brother proffered me to furnish

myself with necessaries, as Col. C[layton] tells me he cannot stay at all in England and urges me to be ready. Yesterday I got some holland for my brother, "and having bought (as I am told) good pennyworths," I am desirous to buy some for myself. If I wait until my brother comes home, I must put out my things, which is no good huswifry, while now I have the time and could make all my linen myself, "which must be smocks, aprons, cuffs, handkerchiefs (neck and pocket), and night clothes, and a white petticoat or two." Dear cousin, if I thought I should offend you, I would rather go without them, but I hope I shall not. I would not do so willingly in anything. 1½ *pp.*

On the blank page,

Receipt by Judith Percivalle for 10*l. from her Cousin Dobbins, December* 11*th*, 1653; *and a further receipt for* 20*l. on January* 22, 1653-4. 1 *p.*

Lieut. Richard Beare to John Percivall.

1653, December 11. Cork.—I wrote to you by Col. Callaghan that John Oge was "the chief instrument that occasioned the burning of Imogane house, by standing so much in opposition to the Tories their entrance, which I believe was for fear he should be questioned, had he admitted them in, and Sir, the government here will not adventure their men in such inconsiderable holds, . . . but I doubt not that the others (by the help of God) shall be in a better secured posture, and would especially had not the country gentlemen's arms been generally taken from them; not so much as a sword left; however I will endeavour some other means for their safety. I likewise sent to you how I had prevailed with Col. Phayer to keep Kaunturke within the line, and with Capt. Coakelly I wrought since that the tenants of Killmore and Orrery (some of which lands are now excluded) shall make use of their farms to plough, sow and graze on them from sun-rising to sunset, which I suppose is as beneficial as if they lived thereon. Sir, these proclamations of prohibiting the sale of beer and ale &c. has so extremely deaded the trading of corn and other commodities that I am in the greatest puzzle how I shall have your rents in, the poor tenants make such heavy complaints, but that must not serve their turn, for I have forborne as long as I could." Mr. Thomas wonders not to hear from you about Carrig. Lt. Col. Usher tells me it is like to go hard on your side, but I hope the contrary. Mr. McJames and I have had a great dispute about the 15*l.* payable out of Welchtown to the country, which sum he alleges to be due out of your rent. Pray tell me if this is so, and also whether you have put in your suit against O'Callaghane, who, I hear, is now at Dublin. Anthony Garvan and John Oge are making very secret inquisition after the kindred of those that burnt Imogane and tell me they hope to find a good number. I mean to move for an order to distrain for your last rents before the transplanting begins, as "for ought I see, you will have few or no tenants this next year by this last proclamation of transplanting, which clearly extends to all papists without exception." 2 *pp.*

A Particular of Trees sent to John Percivalle in Ireland.

1653, December 15.—	s.	d.
12 Apricockes trees - -	16	0
6 May cherry trees - -	6	0
4 Read woman Necterines -	16	0
2 Man peaches - - -	4	6
2 Nuttmege peaches - -	10	0
2 Newinton peaches - -	4	0
2 Malagatoones - - -	4	0
2 Portugall peaches - -	4	0
2 Cornation peaches - -	4	0
2 Violett peaches - -	4	0
6 Winsor peares - - -	8	0
3 Summer burgamotts - -	4	0
3 Winter burgamotts - -	4	0
6 Boonecrittones - -	8	0
4 Blake peare plumes - -	3	4
4 Mussell plumes - -	3	4
2 Queen mother plumes - -	1	8
2 Premordin plumes - -	1	8
2 White amber plumes - -	1	8
2 Damazene plumes - -	1	8
2 White date plumes - -	1	8
2 Red pescod plumes - -	1	8
2 Turkey plumes - -	1	8
2 Oysterly greene plumes -	1	8
The sume is -	£5 16	6 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Wm. Dobbins with the above heading, and also "Arnold Banburye, gardener. Bro. Sam's recommendation. Wm. Harman, a gardener at Shoreditch near the Falcon."

Annexed,

Receipt by Arnold Banbury of Tuttell Street for the above sum, together with 1*l. more spent in packing and carriage to Chester.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

Sam. Percivall to his cousin, John Percivall.

1653, Dec. 14 and 17. Salisbury House.—Your trees have been carefully packed off, and I hope will prosper in your hands. I must excuse my former silence by telling that all this summer I have been hurrying up and down the country, and, by the death of my uncle, have been involved in a perplexed labyrinth of business, but I have now settled down again here, and am trying to revive my pristine happiness. The Colonel has arrived and tells me you are expected shortly. "That business halts till you come, partly on his part, partly on the two feminines, principally on the matter of money. . . I have been so much a stranger here of late that (without forgery) I have not to entertain you with any news, that grand matter excepted, which sounds much louder than Bow bell, the dissolution of the novel

Parliament on Monday last, partly per consent, partly per force. The high flying designs of the greater number for subverting the ministry, tithes, law and what not enforced the General to take the power whereby they sat from them. A declaration is expected and intended for the past business and the future. Sir A. is still very vastly gracious, and *rectus in Curia*."

Postscript.—"Yesterday, (since I had writ this) the grand solemnization of the General's Protectorship was performed, with no less state and magnificence than any former Kings have used. From Whitehall to Westminster, a lane of soldiers being made, his Excellency, seated in a rich coach, the Lord Mayor in one boot, Major General Lambert and another in 'tother, advanced leisurely, attended with a multitude of coaches, the colonels, officers and lifeguard all on foot bareheaded (as were all from my Lord Mayor to the meanest). Coming to the Hall, in the Court of Chancery, Lord Commissioner Lisle gives him the Oath, and he ratified (I know not what to call it) an instrument of three or four skins of parchment, covenants, I suppose, for his government.

"Among other particulars of this stipulation, 'tis covenanted that a Parliament, to be chosen as heretofore, shall be assembled at or before September next, that the ministry, laws and properties of every man shall be maintained as heretofore until the Parliament sit, that all titles and honours shall be in his dispose; he shall have 200,000*l.* per annum out of the three nations for maintenancc of his court and the honour of the nations, besides all forests, chases, houses and crown lands not yet disposed of. A thousand other particulars are contained, but variously reported; they will shortly appear in print. This being ratified, the Lord Mayor, Lord President, Lord Commissioners and the late Speaker deliver to him their maces; he returns them again, to be held during pleasure, charging them and the Judges to be careful in their places, and see justice impartially distributed to all. And so being proclaimed Lord Protector and Conservator of the three nations, returned in the same pomp, all the street uncovered. They say Lambert hath the generalship, but that's not believed by many, and that a peace with the Dutch is already made, and shall be the prologue to his future happy government.

"Twenty one are to be of the Privy Council; he to have a negative voice there and in Parliament. This is all the certainty I can pick out of the confused discourses among men in a maze, as are most, and possibly I may err in many relations; when time hath better informed, expect more. December 17." 1½ *pp.*

Col. Ran. Clayton to William Dobbins.

[1653-4], January 12.—It is his earnest request to Mistress Judith that they may be no longer divided, but that their hands may be joined as well as their hearts. Prays Dobbins to talk with Lady Percivale and provide what money will be needful for present necessities, which he supposes will be about 80*l.* Will

give an undertaking for the settlement of the jointure as soon as Mistress Percivale goes over to Ireland. 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Percivale: "12 Jan., 1653. Coll. Clayton. 80*l.* will content him."

James [McJames] Barry to John Percivall.

1653[-4], January 20. Welchestowne.—Thanks his "honoured landlord" for his kind care and affable good inclinations, assures him of his devotion to his service, and begs his help to avoid his being transplanted, for which he knows no reason, having never been in arms in Ireland, or attempted the ruin of any Englishman, pretending no interest to any land in Ireland, having paid 1,000*l.* contribution to the English since the war, and having been "several times destroyed" by the Irish for leaning to the English party. Percivall's tenants are all in a distracted condition, in fear to be transplanted. 2¼ *pp.*

Col. Randall Clayton.

1653[-4], January 20.—Receipt by Col. Clayton for £100 received from Wm. Dobbins of London, gent., by appointment of John Percivall, Esq., in part payment of a portion to be given with his sister, Mistress Judith Percivall, to be repaid if the marriage is not solemnized within two months. *Signed.* 1 *p.*

Overleaf,

Further receipt by the same for £20, *part of his wife's portion. April* 24, 1654. ¼ *p.*

Lieut. Richard Beare to John Percivall.

1653[-4], January 23. Cork.—I should have written to you before, but was credibly informed that you were coming here. "My author was Col. Hennessy, whose words I find not to be always gospel. . . . I understand you have obtained an order that may make us restitution for our losses; 'tis but need, for the rogues left me not one cow to make me butter next summer. . . . Some of your tenants of the country were once resolved not to plough or sow a ridge of ground till I fed them with sure promises they should not be transplanted. I have assured them you have a toleration to keep all your own tenants, in which assurance they partly confide and so go on."

You write you are deeply engaged to pay Mrs. Bannister 100*l.* I will do all I can to procure it, and rather than you should suffer in the least tittle will engage all I have. The surveyors at Moyallo say they must survey your estate with the rest, so I have appointed Anth. Garvan and Callaghan to wait upon them. Terry's son-in-law declares he has an order for making void your decree of Ballindery and that Carwardine and Hallsy have both recanted their signing of it, but how true this is I know not.

Postscript.—"Col. Mortogh O'Bryen and Coll. Driscoll with all their party are come in, and to come in they bring the heads of

the rest. None stays out but Casky, who will not so much as admit of a treaty without an Act of Oblivion. He that's born to be hanged shall never be drowned." 2 *pp.*

William Dobbins to John Percivalle.

1653[-4], January 24. [London.]—I have paid what you asked me by using some money confided to my care by a noble friend, though I confess it went much against me to make use of such an expedient. When you come over, remember to bring Sir Fras. Butler's bond for the 50*l.* he borrowed of your father.

"Here is no news more than what I formerly wrote, only the Dutch business is at a stand, and the Dutch Commissioners have not as yet sent any account hither of the reception of the propositions by the States Provincial, they being not yet met. Here are various reports and thoughts of it, but certainly there is great labouring in the Low Countries by six or seven agents or ambassadors there from foreign princes and states to break our hoped for peace. . . . All things are as they were, and things for the Civil Government in a good forward settlement as to Courts and the like, and the Lord Protector's household and matters thereon depending. Here is an Act come forth declaring what is treason (and repealing all former Acts of that kind except coining money and Roman Catholics), which is speaking, contriving, writing, teaching, or preaching to compass or imagine the death of the Lord Protector, or against the present government. The Act is sent over this post to Dublin . . . and another Act for annulling and making void former oaths and engagements. Here are no new privy councillors yet added to the first. I do not doubt of your making friends and gaining a good interest here when you come.

"The Lord Harry [Cromwell] is your noble friend, and your tenant Gookin in good esteem. The great lot between the soldiers and adventurers for baronies in the ten counties was this day drawn at Grocers' Hall, and Sir Robert King and the rest of the Parliament men of Ireland are nominated a Committee to treat with the Adventurers and drive on the business of Ireland. The Lord H. is a good friend to that country. General Moncke goes commander in chief for Scotland and I believe Mathew Locke goes with him, assistant to his secretary. Thomas Locke is dead. I wonder Val hath not sent your trees." 1 *p.*

Judith Percivale's Jointure.

1653[-4], January 30.—Declaration that the deeds concerning Baltidonnell and other lands are desposited with Lord Kerry as a guarantee for the settlement by Col. Randall Clayton of the Short Castle in Moyallo, the aforesaid lands of Baltidonnell, and the remainder of a lease of St. Dominic's Abbey near Cork, upon his future wife, Judith Percivalle, by way of jointure; and also for the settlement of the lands of Derryvillane upon the heirs of their bodies. If the mortgage of Baltidonnell be redeemed, the money

is to be deposited with the Lord of Kerry, Sir Wm. Fenton, and Thos. Dant, Esq., on behalf of the said Randall, and Sir Paul Davyes, John Percivall, Esq., and Wm. Dobbins, gent., on behalf of the said Judith, to be laid out on other lands to be settled in the same manner. And if Col. Clayton's estate improves it shall be at the choice of the said Judith to accept the jointure before mentioned or the third of his whole estate. *Signed by Clayton and Dobbins and witnessed by Lord Kerry and Sam Percivall.* 2 *pp.*

On the same sheet,

Covenant by Col. Clayton to sign such deeds as shall be presented to him on behalf of his wife by her brother John Percivall according to the above agreement. April 24, 1654. *Signed.* 1 *p.*

Richard Beare to John Percivale.

1653[-4], February 3. Cloyne.—I will spend no more on Liscarrol than is absolutely needful to finish what is begun there, but what you mean by the danger of the times is a mystery to me, now that the Tories are all come in. Kasky has now done so and is said to be clear of the murder laid to his charge, in which case he will be transported with the rest. Col. Phayer has gone to Dublin, and I believe with intent to frustrate your interest in Carrig, if you have not been beforehand with him by getting out your order. 1½ *pp.*

John Percivale to Capt. Gething.

1653[-4], February 6. Dublin.—The report of the Judges and Attorney General has nearly brought the business of Carrig to a conclusion. "There remaineth only one scruple about which the Commissioners desire to be satisfied, which is, whether in the instrument for passing of defective titles there were a saving of all third persons' rights? The consideration of which is committed to the former referees, whose multiplicity of public affairs denies them liberty of meeting often in private, insomuch that to assemble them is the greatest difficulty I have now to contend with, it being evidently apparent that it was expressly contrary to the intention of the instructions that there should be the least saving of any person's rights, because then the descendants of the ancient proprietors would have a continual claim on foot, which, if admitted, could not but miserably perplex, if not utterly hinder the several plantations; wherefore it was thought essentially necessary (in the case of plantation lands only) that there should be no such saving, though, in the former Act of Parliament there was such a saving, but that Act was not relating to plantation lands. I doubt not but very suddenly to send you down a positive order for my possession. . . . My Lord General gives me assurance, as a thing reasonable and just, of an order for repayment of disbursements in case of redemption, which I am advised not to move for as yet, lest, if

they gratify me in that, they should be the more remiss in perfecting of the other. . . . By the last order touching transplantation, 'tis not intended that any should be sent into Connaught but the proprietors and soldiers; the rest stay, and I believe for the future will stay. Those that go (as well as the English) must pay but a fourth part in lieu of all contribution, but except there be peace with Holland, 'tis feared the benefit of that Act will not be so fully reaped, though 'tis verily believed the contribution will much decrease from the height which now it is at."

Col. Clayton was to make an end of his wooing the second of this month, and will shortly return to Ireland. *Draft.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

John Percivale to T. Edmonds.

1653[-4], February 7.—I only received yours of last October on January 18th, and assure you that had I been able to answer you expectations and my desires, I should have prevented your trouble in writing to me, "but alas, such hath been the ruin and desolation which everywhere in this nation hath raged that it is impossible any benefit should as yet be reaped of lands which have so long lain waste, and which still do lie waste, as mine do, by reason of the line which is drawn for suppressing of the Tories." Also the contribution in Munster has been so heavy that many of my tenants have chosen rather to forsake their lands than undergo the burden. Before very long I hope to give you satisfaction, and the rather for the civility and forbearance which you have shown me. I would gladly let you have part of my lands for your satisfaction, but if you prefer to forbear awhile longer, "I doubt not but by the blessing of God to put myself into such a condition when I dispose of myself in marriage as I may be able to answer your expectations."* *Draft by Percivale, corrected by Sir Paul Davyes.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Lieut. Richard Beare to John Percivale.

1653[-4], February 17. Moyallo.—I take the opportunity of Major General Jephson's going to Dublin to tell you the state of the country. The Commissioners of Orrery and Kilmore have been united, and all upon my Lord Broghill's score, who has some five ploughlands in Killmore, for which our whole division must suffer. "The voice of all your tenants and the rest of the country is that they will fly the country rather than have any conjunction with such turbulent contentious fellows, who ever have been their enemies and continually sought their ruin."

We are sending an agent to the Major General [Hayles] at Youghall to discuss the business with Lord Broghill, and hope he may take it off. "I protest as far as I see, the inhabitants are in

* There are several other letters upon this subject, in one of which, written in June, 1656, Edmundes complains that he has had to include the debt in "the particular of his late decimation." For his "case," see Calendar of the Committee for Compounding, p. 1003.

a more staggering condition about it than when all the Tories were out, who are all now come in, not one to be heard of. . . I thought when these Tories came in, our line would be taken off, but since 'tis more strictly kept than before, for then we had leave by day to graze without the line and plough what stubbles there were, and now there is an absolute prohibition for both. What the drift is I know not, but suppose it State's policy and therefore I cease to be too curious, but hope t'will not hold long, no longer I believe than till the rogues are all shipt and gone." I have got 50*l.* for you, with great difficulty, in the best moneys I could pick up among my friends. "I have not seen so much of so good moneys together this great while. We have not a penny but base new 'peruse'* that passes amongst us altogether in these parts. If anything you hear of crying down 'peruse,' pray send us timely notice. . . . I have not yet received of All Hallowtide rent and this quarter's rent above ten pounds. The poor tenants made such heavy complaints that I forebore till I receive the two quarters together and I know an old racket I shall have with them before I get it in." 2 *pp.*

Expenses of Arthur Percivall's burial.

1653[-4], February 22.—	£	s.	d.
The Minister's fees - - - - -		13	4
The Clerk's fees - - - - -		3	4
The Sexton's fees - - - - -		2	6
The ground - - - - - -	4	0	0
The cloth - - - - - -	1	10	0
The bell and knell - - - - -		5	0
The bearers - - - - - -		4	0
The register - - - - - -			4
The grave maker - - - - -		5	0
The pulpit blacks, &c. - - - -	1	0	0
Sum - -	8	3	6
For candles -		2	0

Underwritten,

Receipt by William Williams, parish clerk, "in full of this bill per agreement," 5l. 15s. February 22nd, 1653[-4]. ½ *p.*

Richard Gething to John Percivale.

1653[-4], February 24. Ighterm[urragh ?].—Concerning money matters and a place which he is anxious to obtain. Has got Exchequer bills of 100*l.* for Col. Clayton. 1½ *pp.*

William Dobbins to his cousin, John Percivalle.

1653[-4], March 7. London.—I hear you meet with much opposition in your business "and so you must expect as long as so many different judgments and interests are in power ; . . .

* *i.e.* the Mexican or Peruvian reals lately put in circulation in Ireland.

but now the Lord Protector is settled, to the good liking of most judicious, honest, quiet-spirited men, we trust and are confident of smoother and equaller proceedings and speedier and certainer periods and conclusions of differences. I doubt not but you heard long since of your brother Arthur's consuming condition and now at last of his death, by other hands. He died three weeks since. I will not trouble you nor myself with needless lines now . . . yet let me tell you one thing, for which I have some good ground and probability, that if you come over a free and unengaged man every way as to a mistress (or rather a wife) I doubt not but you will find providence hath so ordered all things for your good and good of your family and estate, which indeed will and do want countenance and support, that you will be provided here in a short time after your coming, and as things now stand, upon more advantageous terms than when you were engaged so deeply and so zealous in the west. . . . The sooner you come the better, but I conceive now if the Lord Harry makes but little stay there, you will come over with him, which I advise you, though you stay a little for him."

Postscript.—"The Dutch ambassadors have had audience, but it is still doubtful, peace or war. Howsoever our fleet is more forward and we readier for war than they, and yesterday and this day, thirty out of many companies drawn out to be shipped, which argues more likelihood of war than peace, notwithstanding the French ambassador and others."

Written in at the top. A wife with as much ready money as three of the best I ever heard spoke of hitherto in your parts, and as virtuous and discreet as your old mistress, and friends of interest and ability to help out a shattered Irish estate and procure arrears upon accounts. *Nil mihi rescribes*, &c., *attamen.* 1 *p.*

Lieutenant Richard Beare to John Percivall.

1653[-4], March 13. Cork.—Major Love tells me that Major General Jephson has arrived in Dublin. I have presented some petitions in your name and got orders upon them; one being to have your losses examined, which I will have done as soon as I can get together those to whom it is directed, viz.: Capt. Bramby, Major Groves, and Ensign Harmer. Capt. Courthope tells me that Carrig is to be cast into the soldiers' lots. I hope you will be able to prevent it. 1 *p.*

Val. Savage to John Percivall, at Sir William Usher's house, Dublin.

1653[-4], March 16. Chester.—"Yours of the 10th I received and am abundantly sorry you should so much grieve for the affliction God is pleased to lay on you and your family, and I beseech you desist, lest He should be displeased and afflict you worse." I advise you to hasten over with the Lord H. C. and desire you to let me go over, and that my brother or sister Houghton may have the key of the house, to get the rooms whitened

and cleaned, or I shall have to go elsewhere. Your brother Clayton writes that the Bettsworths threaten to compel you to give them satisfaction, to which I have answered that you are not in a condition to do it, and if they sue you, must defend yourself as well as you can, but that, although you are not liable to pay your father's debts, you mean to do so as soon as you are able. My service to Sir Paul Davyes, Sir Wm. Usher and all that belong to the family at the Bridge Foot. Col. Hodder is in London. "The last news from London is that Major General Middleton, with about two hundred and fifty, some say officers with arms, &c., are landed in Scotland. The same, merchants from the North of Ireland report, and say they saw it in a Holland Diurnal. The treaty with the Dutch we hear goes on slowly, but we have a brave fleet and those knaves come with new propositions. They were ever lovers of themselves more than any others. I hear not of any French or Danish Ambassadors landed, who, 'tis said, will be included in their peace.

"Dear Sir, I have no more to say but that all my money is near gone, but having all the world or but a groat, I am your devoted humble servant." 1½ *pp.*

John Percivale to [Richard Gething].

1654, April 3. Castlewarning.—The order that my lands [of Carrigleamlery] should not be put in the soldiers' lottery was made the day Lord Broghill left, and by good chance overtook him at Carlow. I am assured of his Lordship's favour in the matter, not only from his nobleness and the justice of the thing, but because it was committed to him by one of the grand Commissioners before he left.

I send you a further order which I think will make void the lease of Kent, the present tenant, or at any rate that he will only hold it till May, "which I am confident is the greatest favour his omnipotency of Cork can do him and the greatest of his malice towards me; and if Kent's time determine . . . I hope that may do your turn, and blow away that storm of feared prejudice which you conceived would fall upon you if you were disappointed of the place on which you had so long depended." I must beg you to assign 50*l.* more to my brother Clayton. I would not be so troublesome to you but that I despair of seeing London as yet. I was not unmindful of your concerns (and my uncle's) when Lord Broghill was here, "but the truth is nothing was nor could be done, the gentleman from whom so much was expected [Henry Cromwell] making a short stay, as though his errand hither were (as indeed it was) only to know the tempers of men and their conditions and return with a true account thereof to his father, who till his arrival was thought not to have a perfect relation of things and persons. A short time will produce much, and perhaps you may hear the young gentleman is declared President of Munster, and then it will be in his power, as now it is much in his professions, to do

good to the poor people of Ireland. If I have not put the management of the business with the Committee of Revenue in the right method I beseech you assist Lieut. Beare with your advice, which I know to be so sound that I shall ever recede from my own to embrace it. . . . Do me right to your good lady and pardon the prolixity of your affectionate friend." *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

Richard Gething to John Percivale.

1654, April 17. Igh[termurragh ?].—The last order, "lame and blind as it was," has been so far successful that the Commissioners of Revenue have directed an order for possession, with writ of assistance to the Governor of Moyallo, which Lieut. Beare has taken down. Hopes for defence against the malicious endeavours against himself, as otherwise Sarah (his wife) and he will have to once more rendezvous in their tent, for there will be no living upon the place. 2 *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to Mr. Dobbins.

1654, May 4. Dublin.—I find that you have sent my letter to Mathew Lock to Scotland, although I directed it (in his absence) to Sir Henry Tichborn or you. "However, I suppose you have by this time mine of the 24 of April to you or Sir Henry Tichborn, which was sent enclosed in my nephew Percivall's letters to you by Mr. William FitzGerald (son to our old friend Mr. Richard FitzGerald), who waits on my Lord Broghill and who I doubt not is ere this time at London. The occasion of that letter of mine which you sent into Scotland was this:—I having written to General Munck to mediate with the Lord Protector that I might owe to his Highness' favour the enjoyment of my office of Clerk of the Council of Ireland, granted me above twenty-two years ago for term of my life by letters patents under the Great Seal, and Sir Henry Tichborn having delivered my letters to General Munck, General Munck told him that the office of Secretary of State here was already granted to Mr. Fines [Nathaniel Fiennes] which it seems General Munck conceived to be my office, and Sir Henry (it seems not knowing that my office of Clerk of the Council is an office always distinct and separate from the office of Secretary of State) did not clear that mistaking. . . . In my letters of the 24th of April, directed to you or to Sir Henry I did signify to you . . . that the office of Secretary of State was held successively by Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Sir Dudley Norton, the Lord Mountnorris and Sir Philip Mainwaring, in the same times when the office of Clerk of the Council was held by Sir William Usher and after him by me; and therefore I pray you do me the favour to confer herein with the Lord Broghill, Sir Robert King and Alderman Hutchinson, on whom I now principally rely herein, seeing that by the formerly mentioned mistakings, I am deprived of that help which I know General Munck would readily have given me." And now I leave the business confidently to your friendship, judgment and discretion. 2½ *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his uncle, SIR PAUL DAVYS.

[1654, May 27. London.]—I reached Chester last Sunday, (whence I wrote to you) and got safely here on Tuesday. Wednesday I was at a meeting of the Committee of Adventurers and our Irish officers. Thursday, I showed our petition to Lord Broghill, V. G[ookin], D. H[utchinson] and Sir J. C[lotworthy] and hoped they would have a meeting about it on Friday, but Lord Broghill put it off till to-day. He objects that many things are already granted (he tells me, by the by, that Lord Lo[wther] is to be Lord Chief Justice again, with the salary he desired) and that it would be a great piece of folly to ask for what is already given. I replied that no man is bound to take notice of the private resolves of his Highness, and if our petition is presented before they are made public, I do not see that we are guilty of any error. "I could wish our petition were contracted or writ more close, to make a less show, for I do believe that the bulk of it may cause it to be only referred to the Council [of Ireland] that shall be, whose commission is drawn up and is the largest that ever yet was, but who the men are is kept most close, only I hear one Mr. Scawen (father to the gentleman that was in Ireland and sometime secretary to Lord Wor[cester?], is to be one. Lord Primate is out of town." *Draft endorsed by Percivale* "about May 24, 1654," *but it appears to have been written on a Saturday, and to be the letter of the* 27*th referred to by Sir Paul Davys below.* 1¼ *pp.*

SIR PAUL DAVYS to his nephew, JOHN PERCIVALE.

1654, May 29. Dublin.—Hopes he has reached home safely. Sends him letters from Col. Clayton and his wife, [Sir Percy] Smith, and Mr. Broderick. The bill of mortality last week included only two cases of the sickness, and those were in the hospital. Wishes to remind him that the office of Clerk of the Council of Munster was granted before the rebellion to George Carr. 2½ *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1654, June 7. Dublin.—I have received yours of May 27 and 29, but not that written at Chester.

"I showed the draft of the Act of Oblivion to L. L. [Lord Lowther], who thinks it is well enough worded as it is, but I think there is little granted by it considering the paring of it by provisoes. . . . Sir A[dam] L[oftus] his accompts from the beginning of the Rebellion are not rendered here but in England, and V. S[avage] tells me there are amongst your father's papers there certificates from Mr. Nicholas Loftus or his deputy, John Stoughton, as also certificates from the Excise Office here of all the moneys chargeable on your father in Sir A. L. his accompts, but Val thinks, and truly so do I, that you will not get your accompts passed and allowed there, unless you can get them referred to Alderman Hutchinson and Alderman Tighe and some

such others there of Ireland who understand matters of that nature. . . . The Court of Claims is now erected here, wherein Judge Cooke, Adjutant Alen and Doctor Carteret are the judges, together with one Reding, now in England; and as I hear, the Lord Lowther and Justice Donellan are to be assistants when the others find cause for it. My service to your mother, Sir Henry Tichborn, Will Dobbins, Lady Philips, &c." 2½ *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, June 7.—As regards the petition, Lord Lowther thinks it best to present it notwithstanding its length. If the answer is negative, *liberavimus animas nostras.* As to what you say, that the two first branches are already granted, I think the concessions are short of the requests. If it be referred to the new Council, we can only submit. 2 *pp.*

John Percivale to his uncle, Sir Paul Davys.

1654, June 13. London.—I received yours of May 29 by Mr. Creighton, and those of the 7th inst. have just now arrived. "The discovery of this plot hath wholly taken up the time of the Lord Protector and his Council. Every day prisoners are taken (to the number in all of two thousand) amongst which is J. Mayart, who hath lain on the boards these four nights and was examined by the Lord Protector, who took from him his pass from Thuringia, in order perhaps to know whether it be not counterfeit. Many Irish likewise are seized, amongst which McCarty Reagh, Fagan of Feltrim, Lord Barnewell and his son and many others." The business concerning my friend's office,* moves slowly. Mr. Roe, who is engaged in the matter, wishes me to draw up a short petition about it. I could not have imagined that Lord Broghill, who offered of his own accord to help in it, would have been so remiss as he is, but I believe his interest is not so great as was believed. It is said that he is not to be of the Council, whose names are not yet known, nor, as some think, even resolved upon. I am now told that Mr. Scawen will not go, for which I should be sorry, as I hear a very good character of him. Sir Robert King will probably go for Ireland without coming to London. Alderman Tighe and Dan Hut[chinson] leave on Thursday next and the latter calls at Mr. Weaver's on his way to Ireland. "The Act of Oblivion hath been once read and committed. 'Tis assented to in the general, but what will be done when the particulars comes into debate I know not. It must be twice more read before it be perfected. . . . On Wednesday last the Committee of the Adventurers gave an account to the Adventurers themselves of the negotiation which [with?] the Lord Protector, who were reasonably well satisfied with all things but that concerning the custom, and all resolved no plantation without they have that be granted to them which is

* The office of Clerk of the Council, the "friend" being Sir Paul himself.

granted to Scotland lately, which is that they may carry their goods and merchandize as from port to port in England, paying the same that those in England do and no more. They likewise stick to have encouragement for the ministry such as they desired, without which no plantation. My Lord Protector's answer to that proposal was that he would give full instructions to the Council about it, but that (as some amongst the Adventurers cried) might be full against them, and therefore they desired the Committee to move the Lord Protector once again about it.

"As concerning the petition, I think not *liberarimus animas nostras* if we take not all ways (which are lawful) for the obtaining the just request of it. . . . Mr. Ansley [Annesley] hath advised a short petition to be drawn, which may bring the great one into plea. . . . Except this method be taken we may fling away the petition as well as our time, and return *re infecta.*" Our business moves very slowly here, as you may see by Sir Henry Tich[borne's] stay, who is with me now and sends the enclosed letter to his wife. L. Har[ry] is still out of town, but expected daily, and then he will be consulted about it. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, June 21.—Your friend says he cannot imagine how Mr. Rowe comes to be engaged in his business, but he believes he will do him all the good offices he can therein. [*Private affairs.*] Touching the petition, L[ord] L[owther] approves of Mr. Annesley's advice if in that way the grand petition can be brought into plea. I have to pay two or three shillings and sometimes more every post for diurnals, and therefore beg you to tell Mr. Bennet, one of the keepers of the Council Chamber door (who I think sends them to me), that I am thankful to him for his civility, but pray him, if he cannot send them free of postage, to forbear putting himself to the trouble unless upon some extraordinary occasion. $5\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Annexed:—

Memorandum by Sir Paul Davys.—The office was granted to your friend above two and twenty years ago by letters patents under the Great Seal and he has discharged its duties to the satisfaction of all the Governors and Councils of Ireland since that time. After the rebellion, when the English and Protestants suffered under many hardships, he took the first opportunity to repair to London, when the Parliament and the then Committee of Lords and Commons at Derby House employed him with Sir William Parsons, Sir Gerard Lowther, Sir Robert King and others in several affairs relating to Ireland, as Mr. Perpoint and Sir R. King can testify; and having stayed in London over seven years, he returned to Ireland two years ago. He now hopes to owe to his Highness the Lord Protector's favour the enjoyment of the office to which he has so just and legal a right. 1 *p.*

Sir Wm. Usher to John Percivall.

1654, June 27. Dublin.—Desiring "dear Jack" to read a letter to his Aunt Phillips which he sends open, and to make use of his 'rethoriks' to obtain forbearance for a debt he [Usher] owes, as he is every day in fear of arrest, and so cannot part with the money. Also praying to know what course will be taken for electing parliament men for Ireland, and urging Percivale to use his whole strength to get him exempted, as it would prove the ruin of his fortunes in Ireland to be absent, and he has neither means nor ability to undergo the charge, the pay for which he believes would be but slender, and come in slowly. 2 *pp.*

John Percivale to his uncle, Sir Paul Davys.

1654, June 27. London.—I have received yours of the 21st, in which you ask me how Mr. Rowe comes to be engaged in my friend's business. When I first came to town (having had former acquaintance with him) William Dobbins and I went to see him, and having sounded him, we further consulted with him, and he freely engaged in the affair, "not without some reflection on M[athew] L[ocke], whose relation to my friend he well knew, and as the one is secretary to the General Monke there in Scotland, so the other is agent for him here at Whitehall. I must not omit to desire you to let my friend know that since Mr. Rowe was first made acquainted with this business, the employment hath been offered to him by the Protector and Major-General Desborough, but he hath wholly refused it, and truly with something the more averseness because he knew of my friend's undoubted right."

Pray tell my Lady Marquis [of Ormond] that I have written twice to Cousin Smith concerning the records, but have had no answer. I have given my friend's petition to Mr. Rowe to present to his Highness, but as yet have no account of it.

"As to the Act of Oblivion, I shall tell you the progress of it. Mr. Gookin (who hath exceedingly laboured in that business) presented a petition to his Highness. He referred it to the Lord Lambert and Major-General Desborough; they made a good report; his Highness upon that referred it to the Council to have an ordinance drawn up accordingly; the Council referred it to a Committee of the Council, to whom an ordinance (drawn up by Mr. Gookin) was offered; they approved of it and presented it to the Council; there it was once read and assented unto by them and a time appointed for its second reading. That time being come, the ordinance was called for, but first it was mislaid and then 'twas lost. Thus you see the life and death of this good work, and as the good endeavours of Mr. Gookin gave life to it, so the wicked suggestions of a Munster major (now here) hath procured its death, which was so much the more unfortunate in regard that the original was sent away by Vin[cent] Gookin with his trunks for Ireland; he himself intended to have been there before now, and staying this fortnight past wholly to bring this

to perfection; but despairing of it, he now resolved to be gone to-morrow, and came to me (who was ignorant of this sad story except [that] the Major obstructed it) bemoaning himself and the loss of the ordinance, which was likely wholly to perish for want of a copy; which unknown to him I had by me, and have accordingly delivered it to him just now, in hopes to receive it again. Truly, it was a great providence, first that I had it, and next that he should come to me about it, and he despairs not but to get it yet passed. Here is none so public spirited as to move for the like in the behalf of the rest of Ireland."

Lady Parsons left London to-day for Ireland.

Pray desire from Lord Ranelagh a docquet of what deeds and bonds I am to give his lady. As the copies of Lord Ormond's deeds are not pleadable in Ireland it is of no use to send them, and for the Lord Lowther's information, the deeds there may be copied by Val, and given in as sent from hence.

As to our petition, "all things are now ready for a presentation, only the hand by whom it is to be presented, [H. Cromwell] who is still in the country, though daily expected, and I must needs say 'tis a daily expectation, for every hour this fortnight past his mother hath expected him, and now I question whether we shall not lose more ground by not offering it now (though without him) than we shall gain by presenting it by his hand. If the affairs of Ireland, which as yet are, and I believe for a fortnight yet will be, under debate, should be ended, I fear *actum erit de petitione nostra*, so difficult a thing it is but to bring a thing into debate, and much more hard to bring it to a good conclusion. . . I will speak to Mr. Bennet, if he be the man that torments you, though I believe it was another man that was door-keeper to that Committee."

Postscript.—"J. Mayart is freed. . . . Col. Ingoldsby (not of Limerick but) of St. James'* is committed by the Council (to whom the business was referred by the Protector) for giving a man a box on the ear in the gallery next the Council. The thing was occasioned by the man's opposing of Ingoldsby being knight of the shire, and saying that if he were, the saints would suffer, meaning the Anabaptists (for the man was one). Ingoldsby meeting him, he said he would justify what he had said, and had a box for his pains." *Copy.* 3 *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, June 28. Dublin.—Has received no letters by the last packet, but only two unprofitable diurnals which cost him eighteen pence, that being "more by seventeen pence halfpenny than they were worth." Sends a rough draught of a petition and a copy of the patent, attested by Mr. Wallis. 1½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1654, June 28. Dublin.—Forgot in his letter to remind him that there was an Act passed (he believes by the last Parliament)

* *i.e.*, Richard, not Henry Ingoldsby.

"that no man should have any office that should seek for it," and that therefore, although there is a difference between asking for a fresh office and sueing for one's own, he had better take advice before presenting the petition on behalf of his friend. ½ *p.*

John Percivale to Sir Paul Davys.

1654, July 4. London.—Nothing has been done, either in my friend's business or concerning the general petition; things moving slowly here, and particular concernments being postponed to public ones, which is perhaps "that Parliament may have the honour of doing much for the people, whereby the malcontents, if there be any, (as it will be impossible but some in so many will be) may be kept from thinking of worse things. The preamble is now made the only petition, and the abstract you gave annexed to it, both ushering in the great one; but our mediator is not yet come to town though daily expected, if there be faith in Broghill. I very much suspect that [clause] concerning the decrease of rents and changing of the tenures, because the first makes against the profit of the State, the latter seems needless to be desired, since the inconveniences made by that unjust change are taken away by the taking away the Court of Wards. I hear Harrison is chosen in eight several places for to be burgess, but I cannot learn which he hath chosen. I am told too that Major Wildman (a very great leveller) is or likely to be chosen for Wenmister [Westminster]. Tis hoped you will make choice of honest men there to serve in Parliament. I assure you it imports very much. Col. Hichard's [? Richards] behaviour at Clonmell to those whose judgment leads them to sing psalms makes a very loud noise here, and seems not to be relished. When your Parliament men are chosen, I beseech you send us their names.

Lord Fleetwood hath writ to his Highness that he thinks Ireland not yet in a fit posture to elect their own members. 'Tis said we shall certainly know within three days who shall be our Governors for Ireland, whose names are not yet divulged, but it is believed that Hammon[d] and Steele are certainly two; that Mr. Corbett is not Chancellor is thought as certain as any thing. I would send you over the late ordinance concerning Ireland, but that before it would reach your hands, I believe it would be as unprofitable as our diurnal, in regard I conceive it will suddenly be printed there, because of its general concernment.

"That ordinance I look [upon] as the effect of the joint proposals of the adventurers and soldiers. The other proposals, which each presented apart, are not yet so fully answered that they can be drawn into an ordinance."

The Act of Oblivion for Munster is passed. I doubt whether, as it now stands, it reaches our friend Sir P. S[myth], and consulted Mr. Gookin, who assures me he is comprehended in it. My scruple is "whether, being within a former Act of Parliament which enjoins banishment, he now falls to be within this ordinance which pronounces pardon." You know that his

industry is his greatest wealth, and I fear he may lay out what little he has too soon, and so beg you to befriend him with your advice.

You may remember that by authority from the Commissioners, many records of my office were delivered up for which I have no discharge. As our new governors may not accept that answer, I beg you to speak to Val, that I may obtain some order for my indemnity from them. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, July 6. Dublin.—Your friend is exceedingly beholden to Mr. Rowe for co-operating with you in so friendly a manner for one who is a stranger to him. You may remember that on April 10th, your friend wrote a letter to M. L[ocke] to undeceive General Munck concerning his office, but before the letter reached London M. L. had gone for Scotland. "What think you if Sir H. Tichborne or Mr. Dobbins (for in one of their hands the letter is) should yet send that letter to M. L., who perhaps might (General Munck's mistake being cleared) procure a letter from General Munck, if not to my Lord Protector yet at least to Mr. Rowe to be shown to my Lord Protector, in the behalf of your friend."

I have shown L[ord] L[owther] what you say concerning the general petition. If the person so long expected does not come soon, your best way will be to get as many as you can to join with you, and so present the petition without him. "Who knows but God may incline the Lord Protector's heart to things so full of justice and clemency as those are." There is the more need to hasten it, as preparation is being made here for the speedy calling in of all the rents (whereof that petition desires remission for the time past and some time in future) which would make the burden upon the poor Protestants, especially in Ulster, insupportable.

As regards the arrears due to A. B. [Percivale himself?] the warrants (though signed by the Council) did not pass through my hands, but through those of the Muster-master's deputy, Brian Jones. My advice to A. B. is to observe what others do in like case, and not move in his own as yet. "God direct him for the best in this and all things else."

My brother Usher and I are thinking of going into the North to see what we can do on our broken estates there. All our friends here are well, and in the last week's bill of mortality, there was not one death from the sickness. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1654, July 12. Dublin.—I have to-day received yours of July 4th. [*Repeats much of what he has already said concerning his own business and the general petition.*] As to reducing the tenures to what they were, it "is certainly so much the more facile to be granted, in regard (as you write) it is already done

by laying down the Court of Wards, which (*inter nos* be it spoken) I conceive is not yet formally done here, although the Court of Wards be virtually down in present. And for that of reducing the rents in the five counties of Ulster to what they were before the rents were doubled, you may remember that . . . the rents will even then exceed the rents by the Act of 17 Car. and all the subsequent acts to be reserved on the adventurers and soldiers for lands in that province. What choice will be made here of members for the Parliament I cannot yet foresee, but the writs, I hear, are come, and I wish that my brother Usher or myself be not elected, neither of us being in case to undergo such a journey. The Act for the 10,000*l.* a month is come, but truly I for my part do think we were better be at the paying of the fourth part than as that Act will leave us ; yet I submit to better judgments that think otherwise.

"My brother Usher says that the records you gave over are safely lodged in the public treasury of records of that kind, whereof Mr. Browne hath the key," but Val. Savage will speak with Mr. Browne about the matter.

As to your claim, we have not yet put it in, because the Commissioners of Claims have ruled "that if the claims given in to them be not prosecuted with effect and cleared within so many days (the number I know not), then the claims to be thrown out, and taken as null," and your original deeds are not here. As however it is absolutely necessary that it should be put in speedily (especially as to forfeited lands in the ten counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, King's County, Queen's County, East Meath, West Meath, Down, Antrim and Armagh) you must send them over as soon as possible, there being a clause in the Act for reducing the contribution to 10,000*l.* "that all claims to forfeited lands in those ten counties be cleared and adjudged before the 24th of October next, otherwise the act declares them null."

Pray tell Sir Henry Tichborne that Pluncket's lands at Dunsoghly are being measured and are, I hear, designed for Col. Hewson.

Val. Savage has sent Sir P. S[myth] the copy of the Act of Oblivion, that he may see how far it concerns him, and I will hint to him what you say. Lord Lowther asks me to send you enclosed a letter to Lord Broghill, not knowing how to direct to him, as his last is dated from Whitehall. 4 *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, July 18. Dublin.—I fear our petition will come under consideration so late that it will be referred to the consideration of the Deputy and Council at their coming hither, in which case, the draft which I send, if added to the reference, "may give a stop in present to some of those harms which otherwise may fall like a tempest on the poor protestants here, whose case is so much the more sad in that such a stupidness hath seized on many of them as they are not sensible of the storm before it overtakes them."

I hope you will prevail upon Mr. Edmonds to wait a little longer. You must be careful about your interview with him, lest you should be arrested in a strange place, far away from your friends. Our good friend Dr. Craig has arrived safely.

"It is part of your friend's labour here to preserve brother Usher and myself and you also from being chosen members of Parliament, as well knowing our unfitness and disability every way for such an employment.

"Col. [John] Jones, one of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth, is this day taking shipping for England. What his business is, is unknown to us that move in the lower regions, nor dare I pry into those *arcana rei publicæ*."

Postscript.—It is feared by some that the act for 10,000*l. per mensem* is to be reversed, as falling short of the needs of the army, and a higher charge imposed; but I do not believe it will be possible to raise even so much (considering the low price of corn) unless corn be accepted in kind towards the payment, and that at higher rates than it is at present. The public charges would be much reduced if the Commissioners of Revenue, treasurers, secretaries and divers other salaried men in every province (who swallow up great sums of money yearly) were taken away, now that "the charge of the contribution is reduced to a certainty," and commissions issued to Protestant gentlemen in every county for assessing and raising the money. The managing of the forfeited lands could also be done by these gentlemen, without putting the State to so great charge. 6 *pp.*

Sir Maurice Williams to John Percival.

[1654,] July 18.—Urging a settlement of his business before Sir George Wentworth goes for Ireland, as he has had long patience and does not wish to be driven to a suit at law. ¾ *p.*

Overleaf:

John Percivale to Sir Maurice Williams.

1654, *July* 18.—*Wishes with all his soul that he were in a condition to answer Sir Maurice's expectations, but, since he is utterly unable to do so, hopes that Sir George Wentworth's interest in Ireland may help him in the matter of his bond, especially if he will consult with Sir John Hoy* [*Hoey*] *about it. Copy.* ½ *p.*

John Percivale to his uncle, Sir Paul Davys.

1654, July 18. [London.]—"I am told that the Protector intends to defer the settlement of Ireland till the sitting of the Parliament, but of this there is no more certainty than of anything else, counsels every day altering from what formerly was resolved on. . . . The gentleman who had a mind to Clogher is unwilling to deal for all and the rather because we are out of possession of the whole. I shall send the original deeds by Sir J. Clot[worthy] or Mr. Ansley [Annesley] who talks of leaving this place the next week.

"The Lord Henry is not yet come to town, though Saturday last was the positive day appointed. I am told the reason is because his lodgings are not yet fully prepared with that magnificence that is intended, and Lord Br[oghill] utterly rejects presenting the petition without him.

"I know none here that hath such warrants of full pay as you call those I sent you. My uncle Tich[borne] tells me his are so stated, but not in that style. . . . I fear I must desist; however if you know any here in the like case, I beseech you let me know their names."

If you intend a journey northward I hope you will not stay long, the settlement of all things being at hand and men's expectations raised to a height. I confess, I wish you would desist from the journey, "which methinks without much prejudice you may do, the merry month of May being past, which I take to be the essential times for landlords to appear at.

"I have sent you my mortgages in Tipperary (which are but two) by my cousin Charles Hamilton, who left this place on Monday last. . . . Sir Henry Tichborne was now with me and is gone to see if he can find admittance to his Highness. He hath done nothing more in his business than what was done a month ago, the report being lodged in Sir A. A. Cooper's hand, who is gone out of town; but Sir Henry hath this comfort, that the report was to his liking. . . . I have advised Sir Henry Tichborne to write to Col. Hewson to acquaint [him] with the right which he hath in the lands of Donsoghly. Your letter to Mr. Lock is delivered to Mr. Bennet, who will send [it] away this night. . . .

"Sir George Wentworth designs to go over suddenly, and I believe Sir J. Hoy [Hoey] may have a fair opportunity to discourse with him about the business you wrote of. 'Tis believed Sir John will be a Parliament man, which if he be, I am confident the continuance of it may help him to obtain justice from the Lord [Strafford] the more easily. I think I gave you notice that there are writs intended to you and L[ord] L[owther] to declare upon oath what you know concerning the sale of Chambers' lands to the Lord. . . . I have not yet discoursed with my Aunt Phil[lips] to know how she relisheth what is done by my Uncle Usher, but by the next I shall acquaint you or my uncle with it." *Copy.* 1⅓ *pp.*

John Percivale to Capt. Geat[hing].

1654, July 24. [London.]—I much rejoiced to receive your lines by Lady Barret, but am sorry that your order for timber did not come in time.

"I apprehend great mischief likely to accompany this transplantation, not only to Carrig in particular, but also to all the rest of my estate in general, which necessitates me to have thoughts of returning into those parts sooner than otherwise I should. When our new Council goes over (which it is said will be suddenly) I believe they will give some stop to the transplantation; it being one of their instructions to moderate it as they

shall think fit. For those phantasms of men (who are few degrees this side lunatics) who think there is no difference between a mortgage and a bond, their own inconsiderableness will I hope in a short time make them inconsiderable; the Governors we are likely to have being men that both know and love the law better than they do, and I question not but they will make a distinction between a bond and a mortgage. Besides I am made believe that I shall have the reversions of all my mortgages as part of my arrears. . . . One thing more I have to impart unto you before I conclude, which I cannot but trouble you with, because it concerns a near friend of yours. You know by the Act of Settlement, such as served in this and this capacity are liable to banishment. I doubt not but you have likewise seen the late Act of Oblivion concerning Munster, which I ordered Val. Savage to send you; and perhaps those who are comprehended within the guilt of the former, may conceive they likewise come within the mercy of the latter (so ready are all men to give belief to that which they desire) and they may be the rather induced to think so because of the generality of the orders in that Ordinance. But my advice is that they do not bring themselves into an apparent danger by too sudden a belief, nor lay out their money as yet on a numerous stock (the tempting way of thriving there) which will be a certain eye sore to some, if not an undoubted prejudice to themselves. My reason is, because [by] an Act of Parliament they stand sentenced, but by an Ordinance only they are pardoned. You will say he that makes the latter can make a confirmation of it equivalent to the former. Suppose he can (which is not yet done, neither can be done but in Parliament), the Protector, by the Settlement, hath not power to repeal any Act of Parliament whatever, and that punishment of banishment being inflicted by no less an authority, cannot be wholly remitted, though perhaps it may be suspended, by any other. . . . Besides, if you observe the preamble, that relates to such as submitted (not such as was made to submit, or taken prisoners), though it is true the order is something fuller and relates to all; yet if a dispute or doubt arise on the order, 'tis not improbable but that the preamble is [as ?] best able to discover the instructions of the law-makers, may be vouched to end the controversey."

Postscript.—Impart what you please of this to Sir P[ercy] S[myth]. *Draft.* 1½ *pp.*

John Percivale to his uncle, Sir Paul Davys.

1654, July 25. London.—"Yours of the 18th I received the 24th, and can now give you an account of the delivery of our petition to Lord Henry on Thursday last, by the hands of Lord Bro[ghill], Mr. Ans[ley], and Sir Jo. Clot[worthy] and myself. It was received with a great deal of assurance to it that could be expected from him, since which time, as likewise this day, I have been with his Lordship, who then and this day told me he had not yet offered it to his father for some reasons which were not fit

for him to reveal as yet, but he assured me that he would watch a fit time when he might most further it by seasonable offering it. You have his Lordship's word for it and what can you have more. All my fear is that the petition (which is but the little one) and the heads, will be lost.

"Mr. An[nesley] who resolved to be going to Ireland before this, will be persuaded to stay a week to further it. . . . Your letter to M. L[ocke] I believe is with him before now and upon receipt of one from him and General Moncke, something will be done to satisfaction. Though it may be laboured to reverse the Ordinance of 10,000*l*. *per mensem* I believe it will not be in the power of all on that side to do it." *Draft.* ¾ *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, July 26. Dublin.—Louth has been added to the other ten counties as regards forfeited lands. Claims not adjudged by October 23, will certainly be declared null and void. The agent for the Adventurers here, one Avery (brother to Alderman Avery of London) is said to intend shortly to return to England. If the Adventurers would give me a fit yearly allowance, I would solicit their affairs myself. I hear Sir John Clotworthy has some credit with them, so I pray you advise with him and Will Dobbins. "If the *quantum* be four or five hundred pounds *per annum* it would do well and would be but little amongst so many contributors. . . . Lady Philips or Doll have written nothing to my brother Usher or me as yet in answer to the letters touching the arrested money. I believe my brother Usher's journey and mine into the North will not be until about a fortnight or three weeks hence." 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1654, July 27. Dublin.—I cannot but lament that the Lord Henry's absence has so long retarded, if not foiled the business upon which so much depends.

If Sir Henry Tichborne will look at his warrants I believe he will find them in the form I told you of. I cannot on the sudden think of any one else who has the same kind, save Sir Adam Loftus. I gave your message to the lady [Ormond] concerning Mr. Edmund Smith, and will show Lord L[owther] what you say about Chambers' lands. I suppose you mean Shilela. I remember little about it, the matter having been ordered by the Deputy [Wentworth] himself, and not at the Board, but I think the purchase was made in your father's name. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1654, July 31. Dublin.—I showed Lord Lowther what you say about the general petition, which a little revives hope in us. May God put it into the Protector's heart to grant it. For my answer to the rest of your letter I refer you to what I have written to Will. Dobbins.

Postscript.—August 2. "The post not going away on the 31st of July I can now tell you that this Wednesday, the 2nd of August, the elections proceeded at St. Patrick's Church, wherein were elected for the county of Dublin, *nemine contradicente*, Col. Hewson, and for the counties of Kildare and Wicklow Major Morgan and Will. Meredith, but with opposition, some (particularly Col. Lawrence and others) standing for the Chief Justice St. John, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in England, Major Salloway, Lieut. General Ludlow and Adjutant Alen. Some few votes (about thirty), the Chief Justice and Salloway had, but the other two found all negatives. Alderman Hutchinson and Alderman Tighe voted for St. John, but it would not do. Morgan and Meredith had fifty-eight votes. Now this afternoon they are going to elect for the City. What the issue of that will be, you shall know by the next." 2½ *pp.*

Richard Gething to Val. Savage.

1654, August 1. Carrigl[eamlery].—Has removed to Carrick but cannot remove from the heavy inconveniences of his present condition, which is so much the worse "by how much this most uncouth place is incapable of any Christian's residence without an immediate disbursement." Is already engaged in piecing up the little house in the town, roofing the Castle and setting up the mill, each of which will stand him in at least 20*l.*

"Col. Phayre gives out that he will have this land into the soldiers' lottery, and Killmallock swears he hath found an instrument under Sir Philip Percivall's hand (which he calls a defeazance) importing that the lands of Carrig were to be free from the mortgage."

Postscript.—Col. Clayton has made a composition with Dick Beare and himself on Mrs. Percivall's behalf to pay the widow 20*l.* for her interest this year. 2⅓ *pp.*

John Percivale to his uncle, Sir Paul Davys.

1654, August 1. London.—"Col. Jones is come to this city, but not confined, as 'twas said by many he would be. I believe the Ordinance for 10,000*l.* *per mensem* will not be repealed, maugre mischief itself. Our petition I told you in my last was presented, and I told you likewise the Lord Harry thought it not seasonable to proffer it to his father, for reason best known to himself. Now it appears that the great reason was because all that time there were intentions of inviting the Lord Harry to accept of the command of the forces in Ireland under Lord Fleetwood, which still continues on foot,* and it is believed his Lordship will condescend to accept of it. Yesterday I was with his Lordship, whose modesty as yet would not let him own that relation to Ireland, but he told me that when he saw a fit time,

* Resolved in Council of State, on August 22, that Lord Henry Cromwell be "Lord Lieutenant of the State's forces in Ireland," and that his Highness be advised to commissionate him. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, under date.

he would not forget us. I was told that the Primate [Archbishop Usher] was in town (though not till the night before he went into the country), whereupon I went to his Lordship with the one memorandum I received from my friend. His Lordship desired the question in writing, which I gave him, and have sent his resolution under his hand, as it was desired, whereby it appears that there is nothing in the word of God that forbids it.

"The Council are not yet concluded on, but it is voiced that Lord Fleetwood, Lord Hal,* Col. Hannon [Hammond], Col. Tomlinson, Mr. Recorder Steele, one of the Godwins and Mr. Corbett are they, but no certainty. . . 'Tis said that Middleton is routed, horse and foot, five hundred of his men killed on the place and all his horse taken and a hundred prisoners. No letters as yet from Ma. L[ocke]. . . I had almost forget to tell you that Steele is Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench there. . . . Forty of our greatest ships are sheathed and victualled for eight months. What the design is, no man knows. 'Tis said the Dutch hath as many, so that it looks like a joint design."

Pray send me a paper on the state of Carrig, as I wish to have Mr. Steele's opinion on it. My mother declines to stir from here this year, "which will be half a break neck to me, for it is not a thousand pounds will set me a floating from this place. A sad story." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

General Monck to the Lord Protector.

1654, August 2. Sterling.—"May it please your Highness, Understanding that Sir Paul Davys now humbly sues to your Highness that if there be occasion for the employment he had of Clerk of the Council in Ireland, he may be resumed by your Highness' favour thereinto, and being requested by some of his friends (upon this occasion) to represent to your Highness what I know concerning him, I humbly crave leave to acquaint your Highness that I could never hear but that he carried himself like an honest man; that he was much observed to be very able and serviceable for the affairs of public concernment there and especially for that employment wherein he had been long versed, and if I may take the boldness to give my opinion of this gentleman to your Highness, it is that he is a just and conscientious man. I humbly crave your Highness' pardon for this presumption." *Copy certified by Mathew Locke, secretary.* ¾ *p.*

James Molyneux to [John Percivale?].

1654, August 4. Dublin.—His sister Alice has left some papers concerning her estate with a Mr. Jacobs, an attorney, who lives near their Aunt Phillips and is well acquainted with her. Prays him to contrive an interview with Jacobs, and learn what he has done in "honest Ally's" business. ½ *p.*

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* Harry Cromwell.

John Percivale to Sir Paul Davys.

1654, August 8. London.—I can tell you nothing more of our petition, as Lord Broghill is out of town, and Sir John Clotworthy taken up with the Adventurers' affairs, though "when I go to him he is very civil, and promises mountains. As to my friend's petition, I cannot give any better account than of the other, only this you may assure him, that now there is no cause of jealousy of him who corrected the petition [*Wm. Rowe. See Cal. S.P. Dom. under date July* 28] for he is otherwise provided for here, being joined with Mr. Rusworth as registers to the Admiralty for their lives by patent . . . Your Parliament [men] there are not thoroughly liked by some of that place, who say they are malignants in their hearts. The gentleman that wrote it is an Ana[baptist] and the letters of his name and title Q. M^{r} G. V." [Quarter-Master-General Vernon].

My aunt Phillips says she has written to you or my Uncle Usher about her business. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, August 9. Dublin.—I thank you for sending the note signed by the Lord Protector, although it was desired more for curiosity than for use. "What to do more than my brother Usher and I have already done to incline your mother to come over, we know not, but we suppose if you light on a good match there, she and you may then come together."

Pray tell Mr. Bennet that sending the weekly prints in a string, as I advised, saves me no postage, therefore I desire him to agree with the postmaster for ten, fifteen or twenty shillings a year. This is the advice of the postmaster here, in regard that the charge upon letters is laid on the other side. 2 *pp.*

John Percivale to Sir Paul Davys.

1654, August 15. [London.]—"I send you here enclosed a letter from M. L[ocke], who in his letter to me says that General Monke hath writ as much in my friend's behalf as ever he did in any private business. I hope it comes seasonably. And Mr. Row says if access were as easy as formerly to the Protector, he doubted not but to do some good, but access is so difficult that men (especially of business) have something or other to say about themselves or employment, and if they can do that itself 'tis well; to move two things is beyond expectation.

"I told you in my last that I would press Br[oghill] to a delivery of my friend's petition, which he did to L[ord] H[enry] and he tells (*sic*) that he is confident this will come of it, that he whom I mentioned in my last [Rowe] will be put by it by that means, for L[ord] H[enry] likes him not; but his relation to Thurloe I believe may, if he please, carry him through that and a greater storm. . . . Our general petition sleeps, and I fear *Endymionis somnum.* Br[oghill] (for ought I see) is afraid to wake it," but he tells me he will move some of the Council in the matter before they go for Ireland. He is not going himself, but Will.

Fitzgerald is to fetch his lady. I see no chance of my friend's having the management of the Adventurers' affairs, as I do not think he who is there [Avery] means to quit. ¾ *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, August 16. Dublin.—As you do not seem to have got my letter of the 26th of July, enclosing one to Lord Broghill concerning the Earl of Cork, I send a duplicate of the latter, which I pray you peruse and then deliver. I do not think Lord Broghill can intend to come over suddenly, as he, Col. Jephson and Vincent Gookin are elected Parliament men in Munster. Lord Ranelagh will be out of town until the end of next week, so I cannot now speak to him about the writings, but he told me lately (wondering at it) that you had not delivered them to his lady.

My cousin Doll Parsons has sent direction for payment of the arrested money to my brother Usher.

Cousin Hamilton has brought your writings, and we are preparing to put in your claims to the rebels' lands in the eleven counties. Dr. Craig's Munster business proceeds slowly.

If what you write *sub sigillo* of Col. Clerck be intended, I think Lord Broghill may be able to move him to decline it, in respect of your friend's interest.

Postscript.—"Send us by Jo. Forrest two or three printed copies of the Act of Oblivion for Munster, and of the Act of Oblivion for Scotland. All men you see have Acts of Oblivion, yea such of the rebels as go into Connaught, but the poor remnant of Protestants in Ireland; no Act of Oblivion for them.

"By the proclamations V. S[avage] now sends you, you see all Protestants must put in their claims even to their own lands, and that all the county of Kildare must be in effect laid waste by 1st May, 1655; of which two proclamations much may be said, but of that more by the next." 2 *pp.*

John Percivale to Sir Paul Davys.

1654, August 22. [London.]— . . . "There are things of such high concernment under debate, that my friend must not expect to hear anything of his interest in particular, nor of the General Petition, which latter will either be referred to the Parliament or a new one must be presented to them when they sit. . . . I will speak with Mr. Bennett the next time I see him to agree for or forbear sending the diurnalls. Here will be great complaints made in Parliament against the Post Master General for exactions and unreasonable rates; you feeling of it may be just proof of it.

"Though Call[aghan] be released by the General from the Marshal General, yet I conceive he is not released of my debt, but the suit may go on still in the Court of Judicature . . . We hear that Col. Ingol[dsby] is chosen for Limbricke and his father in law [Sir H. Waller] for Kerry, which your letter mentions not. We likewise heard that my Uncle Jones was chosen for King's County." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654, August 23. Dublin.—I have just received yours of the 15th enclosing a letter from M. L[ocke], which I wish you had opened, and so seen what General Munck wrote touching me. [*See p. 554 above.*] It seems it is as much as M. L. could get from him. It would not be amiss to impart it to Lord Broghill, and try to get it delivered when he is present, "if it may consist with accessibleness to the Lord Protector," but I think it would be better to wait until some more of Ireland are there, as Sir Robert King, my brother Hill, Mr. Hutchinson and my brother Jones. As to a recompense for the thing, it is but a very put off and can come to nothing. I hope some of those going over may be able to wake up the General Petition, as they have promised. There are three things concerning Ireland which must be immediately thought of by our friends there :—

1. "That the time limited to Protestant claims to rebels' lands in the eleven counties be enlarged to a further time beyond the 23rd October next.

2. "That there be a stop put to the bringing in the Protestants' claims to their own lands; the intention of the Acts . . . being to distinguish the possessions of the Protestants from the rebels, and not to try the rights and titles of the Protestants to their own lands, which they quietly enjoyed before and at the time of the beginning of the rebellion.

3. "That the Protestants be not called on for their rents to the Crown or Commonwealth, or the arrears of them, until a rule be given on the General Petition."

Pray let me know whether my letter to Lord Broghill touching the Earl of Cork has come to your hands. I think my brother Usher and I must forbear our journey to the North, and so we shall be here to help Val. Savage in any difficulties that may arise in the Court of Claims. 3 *pp.*

Sir John Hoey to John Percivale.

1654, August 23. Dublin.—Begs his assistance in the prosecution of his suit against the Earl of Strafford, which Sir Theophilus Jones and Major Morgan have also promised to further the best they may. His petition to the House is lame for want of the title, which defect he prays Percivale to supply.

Underwritten : Note from Sir Paul Davys, recommending his brother Hoey's case. 1 *p.*

Beverley Usher to his nephew, John Percivale.

1654, September 10. Ballinatra.—Requests him to join with his brother Jones in moving Col. Sankey to set the lands of Temple Michael to him, the time of the present tenant determining in May next. 1 *p.*

KATHERINE, LADY PERCIVALLE, to her son, JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1654, September 12.—"I received yours of the 9th of this inst. and the enclosed note will show you what I have received, as would my acquittance which I sent unto Mr. Cook have done. My brother Jo. is your very humble servant, but is so busy that he fears he will have no time to write to you; and I assure you some be very high in the House, but what it will prove, God only knoweth as yet. You may haply hear more from my cousin D[obbins] and we have had something of a rout, but are rallied again and that the most part, but no more of that. I pray send me Darby, for I much want him." 1 *p.*

Addressed: "For John Percivalle, Esq., at Long Ashton, near Bristol."

Endorsed by John Percivale: "12 Sept. 54. Mother, with a note of what moneys she hath received from Cook since I went for Ireland."

WILLIAM DOBBINS to JOHN PERCIVALLE.

[1654, about September 14.]—Has received his letter of the 13th inst. and is glad to hear that the estate [of Burton] proves better than was hoped. As "the Colonel [Pigott] is judicious in most things and hath been good at all games," it will be well to follow his advice in selling to the tenants, if a considerable number of them are able and willing to deal, yet to piece and parcel out the estate seems unwise, for so the reputation of the manor is lost, and what remains is as much trouble and charge to look after as if it were not divided. Moreover, to receive money "by piece meal" signifies little, as it will be spent as it comes in. What is wanted is ready money to stop Edmunds' mouth and others, and it would be better to take 3,000*l.* to be paid at once, than 3,500*l.* at several times.

If the Colonel has such a good opinion of it, he might be let to have it for 3,300*l.*, and being in the country, might gain by it. However, it will not be amiss to receive the tenants' propositions and see what they will do. 2 *pp.* [*Date, as above, given in the endorsement.*]

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1654,] September 19.—I send you a note from your mother of the moneys she has received in your absence. "She sent you the like note this day sennight, but it seems all letters were stopped and intercepted by order, and shipping likewise. Here is no news since my last, the Parliament being adjourned for two or three days. They now sit again, and all members that absent themselves and not subscribe are to give in their reasons, and so new elections shall be in their stead. They proceed now very quietly and smoothly. His Highness sent for the Lord Mayor and some of the Aldermen and Common Council, and after a

long speech, advised them to beware and look to three sorts of men; 1, the violent Cavalier; 2, the rigid Presbyterian; 3, the dangerous Anabaptist, &c.

"There is bussing about some motion in Ireland of the Anabaptist party, but this enclosed from Savage satisfies me it is no such thing. Howsoever, your friend (that Hodder said loved you not) and others of his gang are sent for over with a guard. C[ol]. Jep[hson] told me so yesterday in private, and withal, upon some discourse between us, that you were and should be looked upon to be brought into the House instead of some others that are not come over. If this blade comes away and others of his judgment displaced, Carrig will be the surer." [*Particulars about tenants and estate.*] "The little knight is very busy and a leading man. His sister is this day sent for in his coach and had been sent for sooner but the Dutch ambassadors who lived in Covent Garden in the house which he hath taken remove not till this week. He and Col. Norton are to keep house and live together this winter. The young lady, as I hear, is resolved to keep the coach in the country a week or ten days to ride about and take leave of her friends ere she comes; and besides, the coachman hath an excellent faculty in catching of partridges (a sport she delights in) and she will recreate herself that way, and make some partridge pies to bring up with her. There is a recreation our London ladies know not the happy innocency of. I conceive she may be here by the latter end of the next week. God send you a happy meeting together." My love and service to the Colonel and his lady. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed by the first Lord Egmont: "Oliver's time, 19 Sept., I believe, 1654."

John Percivale to Capt. Gething.

1654, September 20. Long Ashton.—Regrets to find that not one of the letters he has written to him since leaving Ireland has come to his hand, but hopes to be over again "very suddenly."—Does not believe what Kilmallock says concerning a defeazance, as there is no trace of it amongst his father's papers. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Endorsed: "To Capt. Geathing per Lady Barret."

George Carr to his cousin, John Percivale.

1654, September 20. Dublin.—Has waited upon Lady Ormond with the paper, who took it very kindly. Conceives "that upon the last hearing of her cause, seisin and dying seised of her mother, the Lady Desmond, will be admitted. The point the Court of Claims now chiefly insists on is whether, there being a licence of Alienation granted by his late Majesty to my Lord of Ormond and his lady, wherein some uses are expressed, and a fine following it, whether such expression of uses in the said licence amounts to a declaration of uses as well for my Lady's lands of inheritance as my Lord's, or whether she may not declare her dissent thereunto." 1 *p.*

Francis Poulett to John Percivale.

[1654, September.] Henton, Sunday.—"Dearest son, The missing you here on Monday hath put me so out of humour to enjoy nothing since, and the more that I could not instantly follow you, being left in an engagement by my Lord that I cannot yet quit my hands of, and fear shall not this week. I charge you therefore on my blessing that you stir not till necessity enforce." I hope to see you very suddenly. Yours received this day. My brothers are not at home. 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Percivale: "Mid. Sep., '54. Fath: Poulett."

Sir Robert King.

1654, November 1.—Certifies that Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight, had the command of a foot company in Ireland before the rebellion, and was taken into Parliament pay with the rest of the Leinster forces. He was also a Lieut.-Colonel, in which command he continued until the Cessation made by Lord Ormond, in which he had no hand, he being then in England, employed thither by the Lord Justices of Ireland (as Sir Robert verily believes), and in 1646 he was a Commissioner from Parliament to treat with Lord Ormond about the rendition of Dublin. ¾ *p.*

Probably enclosed:

Warrant from the Lord Justices Parsons and Borlase for payment to Sir Thomas Wharton as captain of foot. February 11, 1641[–2], *Dublin Castle. Signed.*

Col. Randall Clayton to his brother-in-law, John Percivale.

[1654,] November 8. Mallow.—I will not give you a tedious relation of your affairs here, as Colonel Jephson's geometrician, who crosses the seas often about young Roche's estate, is just going over, but will only say that "there is a commission come into this county, as to the rest of Ireland, directed to several persons (whereof you are one) for three months' assessment. The way of levying it will be by pound rents. 20*l.* stock is to pay the charge of 20*s.* rent, which will fall heavy upon landlords. I fear your certainty will be damned by this commission, there being this provision in it; that where the State have set any land at a certainty which will not pay the proportion of that land's contribution, in that case the tenant to be discharged from the State's rent, and able to pay his proportion of the contribution to the utmost. . . . Your neighbours are so malicious against your contract, and the soldiery so little forward to vouchsafe you any courtesy in affording you garrisons in convenient places, which are most partially placed, not according to the Commonwealth's interest but as relations or friends can procure them, that I know nothing will set things right but your presence. The Tories, though troublesome, are neither numerous or considerable. There are four strong English families settled in convenient places. . . . Liscarrol is fittest to be your head

quarter; Bregage, Walshestowne, Temple Connell, Bally McCow, frontiers to the mother garrison. But of all projects I know nothing like to prove so advantageous to you as your woods in Dowhallo and plantation in Canturk, which with your countenance would suddenly become a thriving colony."

Your sister will be best able herself to inform you of her condition. My aunt Fitzgerald and cousin Nanny are now with us, as also my two sisters and brother Broderick, waiting her good hour. 4 *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his brother-in-law, COL. CLAYTON.

1654, November 12. London.—"I have had several discourses with Mr. Stapleton concerning your desires about your farm, and we are of opinion that it may be granted, but whether it be feasible during the sitting of the Parliament or not is disputable as yet. There is great labouring to bring all grants in the four counties to a review, and making of them to raise their rates where they have an Act of Parliament for it, and it is believed it will be carried. 'Tis likewise laboured to have all the four counties or any part of them boxed, that is, he that will give most in arrears or other debts shall have it, and 'tis believed that will likewise be carried too. I hope the Protector and Parliament will walk hand in hand better than it was lately feared they would. The House are now upon debating of the report of the Committee concerning the Government, so that no private business is likely to be heard."

Tell my sister I wish myself often with her, I hope soon after Christmas to be in Ireland. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

COL. RANDALL CLAYTON to JOHN PERCIVALE.

1654, November 16. [Mallow.]—"Your little niece salutes you, and hopes you will own her, especially because she is made believe she is more like you than her father. Now this hour is past, your sister longs for none other more than to see you, and to that purpose has required me to represent the condition of your affairs here indispensable with your absence. . . . The Tories are still abroad, and there is so little favour showed to your estate that I fear you will suffer much prejudice this winter by them. Till Bear's return I do not know whether they will vouchsafe you a garrison at Canturke, though it be the most considerable place in all this part of the country, being in the midst of the woods. Your tenants at Ballyntobber have had a rub with the Tories, and were somewhat worsted, though the others could not much brag. . . . 'Tis my opinion that Canturke is the fittest place for your residence in this country, where your presence will immediately draw a considerable market and throng of people to the place, which will secure you and withal occasion the settlement and planting of that part of your estate. . . . If Dr. Craigge can clear his interest in Dowhallo, I suppose you may on easy terms compound with him, and make yourself Prince Palatine of Trime Clancarty, where you have an unknown

treasure of wood and mines, besides tanning and many other beneficial projects." Your neighbour at Newmarket thrives with his plantation, but your appearing will make that vanish and draw most of his tenants to you. If my sister Bannister marries and thereby be made capable of managing the farm, I have assured her of all respect from you. "Capt. Dillon, that commands the Lord of Broghill's troop, is a pretender, but unknown as yet to her. He is a thrifty man and well moneyed, but I beseech you keep this to yourself. . . . For the managing of the other part of your estate, I mean that in Orrery, you must endeavour to bring over with you or pitch here on three or four able tenants, that on good terms will build on your land, and engage three or four small families under each of the head tenants, for I fear you must not expect to see single families live alone in that country these three or four years. Though you give good penniworths to these principal tenants it will not be lost, because it will occasion the planting of the rest of your estate under their shelter. Muschamp has a design to join your farm of Rathelane to Boutevant. I suppose he will be a fitter tenant than Pockington."

Then if you settle Dampier at Bregage, and English tenants at Walshestowne, Ballymacow, Ballynabowle, Liscarrol, Ballynnagorrah and Annah, I believe your estates there would be inhabited by Irish tenants, much to your advantage. I fear your estate in county Tipperary will signify little to you at present. The fellow you have there is a harebrained, inconsiderate man.

"And now to give you some account of what I observe in this small world. As it was no small dissatisfaction to many here to hear that it was in debate to continue the office of the Protector in his family, so on the other side they do now generally cry him up for a self-denying person in that he has consented it shall be elective, which is the current news with us. 'Tis not very difficult with one eye to see the ground of their joy. I confess in relation to the former family it may be more probable that they may thrust in through the heats of factions and discontents of parties in future elections, but undoubtedly if we respect the peace of the nations in relation to the power they are now settled under, 'tis more probable it may be preserved by continuing it in that one family, and ordering affairs accordingly, than to hazard the government all ways by factions and tumultuary elections. *Fiat voluntas tua in terris, &c.*" 4 *pp.*

Endorsed (*by the first Earl of Egmont*): "16 Nov. 1654. Coll. Clayton to my grandfather."

Thomas Sandford to John Percivale.

[1654, December ?]—My delay has proceeded from desire to advance your service, but I "could not prevail with my Lord to write to his Highness nor any of the Council. The enclosed to my Lord Henry I conceive to be effectual in your case, and do hope it will prove so."

Pray let me know who are the most probable instruments in the work. 1 *p.*

Endorsed as "come with letters of 13 *and* 20*th Dec.* 1654."

CHARLES ALCOCKE to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALL, in St. Martin's Lane.

1654-5, January 6. Bristoll.—His cousin, Wm. Fitzgerald, put to sea from King's Road a week ago in the *Angel*, bound for Cork, after she had been stopped twenty-four hours by the searcher, Mr. Gill, who opened Col. Clayton's trunks, and seized a silver tankard and six spoons, which he refuses te give up, declaring them prohibited goods and forfeit to the State. Has desired him to forbear return of the seizure to the Exchequer, and tried to persuade him that the business, if prosecuted, will produce a special order, but has not yet prevailed. Prays direction in the matter, which if sent at once will probably arrive before he has to put to sea, but if not, he will leave the business in the hands of his friend, Mr. Giles Gough, of Broad Mead, Bristol, unless Percivall can better dispose of it. 1¼ *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his brother, COL. CLAYTON.

1654[-5], January 8. London.—Col. Jephson says he would sooner have you for a tenant than any man, but there is a dispute about the meares and bounds which he must settle before he makes a lease of it. Your letter of Nov. 16 brought the glad tidings of my being made an uncle, at which, after yourself, none can rejoice so much as I. As to Capt. Dillon, I am quite a stranger to him, but he is of a good family, has a good reputation, and his command makes him something the more considerable. His disposition is the chief thing, and of that you can best judge. "Without it be very good I would not have him to meddle with so good a woman, whose happiness I wish with as much cordiality as e'er a friend she has in the world. . . .

"I am sorry I find not common justice amongst those who pretend so much saintship. I find many of them in this ship of the Commonwealth like the watermen in their boats, where their faces looks one way when they go another." I intend to come over shortly, bringing Will. Dampier with me, but do not know certainly where I shall make my residence, though I believe my affections, contrary to my interest, will draw me to settle as near you as I can. I am informed that one Quarter Master Gash has got possession of some lands of mine, of which I have a mortgage from Redmond Barry of Lisgriffin, called Tullagh Boolihillay and Ardskeage. I pray you tell him so, that he may provide himself elsewhere, and not make improvements by which he would be the loser.

"Our Parliament draw near their end: after the 20th of this month they sit on mercy, but I hope before that time there will be so good a correspondence between the Head and the members that all things will be settled (God grant it). There is a discovery of a new plot against the government. One Bagnall (son to the Lady Terringham) is seized, confessed a commission from Charles Stewart [for] a regiment, and that accordingly he had enlisted it; attempting to make an escape, he is wounded and retaken. Two of the Vernons of Staffordshire (who had trunks of arms sent

them) are sent for; one hath made his escape, the other is a prisoner. Many others are likewise seized, and some, I believe, will hang for it. The Genoa ambassador came into this city in great state on Thursday last, and he is said to be the first that ever that State sent. If the Protector and Parliament agree, something will be done for the good of Ireland; if not, *actum est de nobis*."

Postscript.—"No good can be done with the Protector about the farms until the Parliament breaks up, whereby he will then have a full power to dispose of land." *Draft.* 2 *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654-5, January 10. Dublin.—I wrote to you on the 13th and 20th of December by the post. As regards the prize wines, Lord Lowther thinks your best way would be to apply to the Commissioners for Articles, and so do I.

It seems by the prints that there to be an Act for taking away the Court of Wards there and here. You must not forget to interpose for your interest, which is in my name, nor the other, in the name of my brother Usher.

I send you an extract from the Act for settling the Courts of Justice here, taken from a copy sent by W. Cadogan to Phil. Fernly, who was transported with joy and sent it to me, but upon perusal I find it neither does his business nor mine, nor indeed any body's else. It seems to me very strange "that there should be an Act requisite for erecting the Courts of Justice here, a thing already erected by the ancient laws of the land still in force, and only Judges wanting who might have authority to sit and judge in those Courts, which nomination of Judges may be done without an Act of Parliament; and secondly that those of Ireland who are now there, should be so short-sighted as not to see clearly the nothingness of that clause (as it is worded) as to rendering any advantage to the former officers here, for although the stay of some of the English and Protestants here in the time of cessation begun the 15th of September, 1643, was a service of great advantage to England, without which the Parliament could not have had this place nor the other mighty advantages following thereupon, without a vast expense of English blood and treasure, yet those now in power here are pleased (how justly God knows) to interpret their stay here in that time of cessation to amount to the forfeiture of men's offices, and that although men's estates are saved by the Articles of Dublin. . . .

"About two days ago, Ned Keating's son came to me with a message from his father importuning me to advance ten pounds in your behalf to his father to answer his necessities, which I confess I could not do. What the consequence of that may prove I know not, but I must tell you that I was two or three days ago in the Court where the Chief Justice Peopes (Pepys) sits, and with him the Lord Chief Baron and Justice Carmarthen, and there, in a case between a protestant and protestant for a debt due by bond, dated a few days before the rebellion, although

it was urged vehemently for the defendant that between protestant and protestant no use from the beginning of the rebellion was usually awarded for debts contracted before the rebellion, yet the Chief Justice declared openly in Court that his judgment is that use should be given for all that time, and that he will by no means yield to the enstalment of any debts. This I tell you that my friend there may consider how penal that example may prove to him in sundry particulars, if he light not on some such match there as may enable him speedily to disengage himself of the debts lying upon him, for here such a match (for aught I see) is not to be expected, and now that interest is thus publicly declared to be given, creditors will be very hasty to commence their suits."

On the 8th a petition was exhibited at the Council Board here on behalf of the English Protestants "for moderating the way of raising the contribution," and the Earl of Meath, Mr. Annesley, and Mr. Bise, the Recorder, were appointed to attend concerning it. Mr. Annesley went to Cork House to desire that Sir Gerard Lowther, Justice Donellan, Sir Paul Davys and Sir John Hoey might be added to them, but this was not granted.

No notice is taken here by the authorities of the reducing the contribution to 8,000*l. per mensem*, but new directions are issuing out for the 10,000*l.*, and will do until the order for the other arrives.

Your friend here lately had a hint given him that he might do well to think of one or two other considerable employments, which could be executed by deputies and might be given him in recompense of his own, but he answered that there was no ministerial office here equal to his own, and that if there were he would never take up any other man's office over his head without that man's own consent. But it seeming that the Commissioners for Articles are to continue to sit, why should not application be made to them for your friend, seeing that it is only by breach of Articles that his right can be avoided. 5 *pp.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1654[-5], January 17. Dublin.—I long to hear whether you received mine of January 10th, for I doubt it may have been opened, as it is conceived here that some if not all the letters of the 26th of December and 9th of January that came over hither had been, on this side. I send you the seal of yours, which is not your usual one. If any letter comes from General Monck, let it be sent to you, and not to the person who altered the draft of the petition and rendered it fruitless, and who, Val. Savage tells me, has written to your friend's antagonist, informing him of all the business.

The inequality of the assessments for the contribution is much complained of. In the barony of Clane, co. Kildare, the charge is 12*d.* a pound for three months; in the barony of Ikeathy and Oghtereny it is 15*d.* "Mr. Recorder of Dublin tells me that he is now charged at Dublin at 6*s.* 6*d.* for three months for 40*s.* a year

rent, so as out of 40*s.* a year at that rate he must pay 26*s.*, and many other instances of pressure that way may be given; and truly it is to me and to many others wiser than I a kind of riddle that now the contribution is reduced to 10,000*l.* a month, men should pay more than when it was (as is conceived) at 30,000*l.* a month, and it is thought by some that the reason of it is that the Deputy and Council (in the order issued for raising the last three months' coutribution) commanded that 20*s.* yearly rent should be charged equal with 20*l.* stock, which doubtless they intended as a rule of equality, but their Lordships now finding it unequal, they have (as I hear) ordered that the next three months, 20*s.* yearly rent shall be charged equal with eight pounds stock, which also is still too high a proportion on the rents, and thence it is that divers of the protestants, on the 8th of this month, joined in a petition to the Lord Deputy and Council for moderating that rate, a copy of which petition you had inclosed in mine to you of the 10th of January. We have not yet received their Lordships' pleasure therein, and we do not yet discern that there is any purpose to yield to our request, for although (by occasion of that general petition) there was a stop given to the printing of the order for the assessments, yet Mr. Bladen now tells us that he hath special directions from Mr. Roberts to go on with printing it without any alterations therein from what it was before our petitioning, and thence doubtless will unavoidably follow a far higher burden on the landlords than I believe the Lord Deputy and Council do intend."

Postscript.—January 25. I have kept my letter until now, and received yours of the 16th yesterday. I beg you to let me know the issue of the delivery of my brother Hoey's case to the Earl of Strafford, and also what you had done with young Edmunds. E.K[eating] sent again to your friend to borrow 5*l.*, which he lent him, lest he should be angry, as his necessities are very extremely urgent.

As it may perhaps be needful for you (in desiring a recompense for the office in the Court of Wards) to have a note under my hand declaring the trust, I send one here enclosed. $4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Enclosing:

1654[-5], *January* 25.—*Certificate by Sir Paul Darys that whereas the office of Register of the Court of Wards and Liveries in Ireland was granted by letters patents under the Great Seal of Ireland to Sir Philip Percivall and himself, his name was used in trust for the said Sir Philip, his heirs, executors and administrators. Signed and sealed.* $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.*

Charles Alcocke to his cousin, John Percivall, London.

1654-5, January 18. Pill.—After repeatedly addressing Mr. Gill, he found that the seizure of Col. Clayton's plate had been already returned into the Exchequer, the plate condemned and a writ of appraisement sent down. However, by the help of

his ancient good friend, Mr. Showell, collector of this port, Mr. Gill was persuaded to restore the plate, on being assured that it was Col. Clayton's own property and designed for his private use. Was just leaving Bristol when Mr. Gill brought the plate (viz. a tankard and six spoons marked RI. C.) refusing all gratuity for doing so, and has therefore brought it along with him, and must get it from Waterford to Col. Clayton the best way he can. The same Mr. Gill has now stopped them for twenty-four hours at Pill, but has got nothing for his labour. William Fitzgerald arrived at Cork on New Year's Day. 1½ *pp.*

Charles Alcocke to his cousin, John Percivall, London.

1654[-5], February 6. Waterford.—Regrets that in the "haste and huddling" of his departure from Bristol, he omitted to send off his letter concerning the recovery of Col. Clayton's plate, but hopes the good conclusion of the business will excuse his error. Must shortly go to Dublin, and so begs that Val. Savage may make up his brother Mules' [Mulys'] account. 1 *p.* *Seal with monogram.*

Sir Thomas Wharton.

1655, April 25.—Certificate by Lord Broghill that Sir Thomas Wharton was captain of a troop in his regiment from July 26, 1644, until February 15, 1646[-7], and that during his being a member of the Parliament army in Ireland he was very serviceable in many respects to that interest. *Signed. Seal cut out.* ½ *p.*

1655, April 25.—Certificate by Sir Adam and Sir Arthur Loftus, formerly commissioned officers in the army in Ireland, that Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight of the Bath, had command of a foot company in Ireland before the Rebellion, which was taken into pay with the rest of the Leinster forces; that he served as Lieut.-Colonel to the regiment commanded by Lord Ormond, then Lieut.-General of the army in Ireland; that he continued in both the above capacities until the Cessation of Sept. 15, 1643, and that in all that time he faithfully served the Parliament, as likewise ever since for ought they know or can hear. *Signed and sealed.*

On the same sheet:

A like certificate written and signed by William Cadogan [grandfather of the first Earl Cadogan].

1655, April 25.—Letter of Attorney by Sir Thomas Wharton appointing Henry Jones, D.D., Robert Preston, Esq., and Mr. William Summers to state his accounts to the Commissioners of Accounts at Dublin and to receive a debenture for his arrears.

Witnessed by Lord Broghill, John Percivale and two others. Signed and sealed. 1 *p.*

Sir Paul Davys to John Percivale.

1655, April 25. Dublin.—Col. Marcus Trevor is importunate for a writing which he says his father, Sir Edward Trevor, left in Will. Dobbins' hands before the rebellion, and which Dobbins tells him is amongst Sir Philip Percivall's papers. Prays him to ask Dobbins where it is to be sought for, and whether, if found, it is to be delivered to Col. Trevor. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Justice John Cooke to the Sheriff of county Cork.

1655, May 29. Court of Assizes sitting at Cork.—Warrant for levying 12*s.* 6*d.* from Col. John Hodder, to be paid to John Galway and Lieut. Richard Beare, being costs allowed by the Court to them as defendants in an action brought by Col. Hodder against them for preventing him from "ripping, sawing and carrying away" bark from the woodlands of Kanturk for maintenance of a tan yard (he declaring himself to have liberty so to do by virtue of a lease bearing date May 20, 1623) which suit has been dismissed "for the present" upon hearing.

Signed. 1 *sheet.* *Large seal with harp and scales, and inscribed "the seal of Munster and Leinster."*

Katherine, Lady Percivalle, to her son, John Percivalle, at Dublin.

1655, July 24.—Is sorry that he and her brother [Usher] are so severely dealt with, but hopes Mr. Edmund will be "wrought upon to some reason at last." If not, they must with patience submit to what is decreed, and hope that He who orders all things will do all for the best to those that trust in Him. Thinks it would be well for him to offer Edmund the land his dear father left for payment of that debt. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

Sir Thomas Wharton to John Percivale, Dublin.

1655, July 27. London.—Can do nothing in London for his arrears, and would like the debentures to be got out at Dublin during Percivale's stay; it being a great comfort to have a friend there upon whom he may so confidently depend. Has written to Will. Summers to advise with him. 1 *p.*

John Percivale to Robert Southwell.

1655, October 27. Dublin.—Apologises for not earlier returning an answer to his letter, but has been delayed by an unexpected journey to the Lord [Henry] Cromwell when he was abroad. Encloses an exact statement of his estate, and gives further details. Hopes for an answer which may conduce to the advantage of all parties, if it please God to bring him and Mr. Southwell's daughter together. *Draft.* 2 *pp.*

Enclosing:

1. *Certificate of Sir Philip Percivale's debts, being between three and four thousand pounds, signed by Sir Wm. Usher, Sir Paul Davys, Sir Theophilus Jones and John Percivale, dated October* 26, 1655. 1 *p.*
2. *An account of the lands of inheritance held by John Percivale with particulars of mortgages, &c. Two papers. Signed ut supra,* 11 *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to MRS. HELENA SOUTHWELL, at Kinsale.

1655, December 10. Dublin.—"The former knowledge which I have had of your fair and virtuous daughter, together with the exceeding great character which is given her by all that have the happiness to be acquainted with her, have bred in me so great a desire of a more near relation to her and your family that, since your husband's coming into these parts, he hath entertained several discourses concerning a marriage between her and me, wherein we have made so good a progress that by the blessing of the Lord) a foundation of much happiness to all parties is laid, if your consent, together with her own, concur therein. The particulars I leave to Mr. Southwell's relation. Madam, in a business of this consequence, wherein so considerable a part of yourself (I mean your only daughter) is concerned, I thought it comely for me to give you this intimation, that as this treaty may not pass without your knowledge, so by this letter I may beg your consent and approbation thereunto, the obtaining of which is the earnest desire of him who prays for your health and happiness, and covets nothing more than being put into that condition whereby I may subscribe myself your obedient son." 1 *p.*

WILLIAM DOBBYNS to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1655, December 17.—We hear from others of your western design this Christmas, "and although the way is long and the time of year dark and uncomfortable to others to travel in, yet to you (we hope and doubt not but) it will prove pleasant, being attracted by such a beautiful star and loadstone, that, if report be true, there is not the like in your horizon. [Business details.] George is very well. He sent to me this week for money for his Commons, he being not entered into Commons as yet. . . . The little lady begins now to be sensible she must propose for Ireland next summer, and to that purpose Col. Longe and she are treating for him to take her house . . . but Sir Paul writes 'we doubt' and 'we fear,' and makes her more unsettled than ever. Sir M. E[ustace's] opinion upon the will, who is now there with you, would end all disputes. . . . Here is no news but there hath been several debates between the Lord Protector and Council and divines upon the Jews' propositions to be admitted to live and free trade in this Commonwealth. It is not yet resolved, but upon conditions it is thought they shall come."

"Your neighbour All[exander Pigott] at Doundery wrote a very earnest letter to his brother T[homas] at Ashton lately that there was a rich uncle of his niece Comerford's, who had never a child and was worth 10,000*l.*, and that he had sent many times over to enquire after his kindred in Ireland, and that it might be of a huge concernment to them all and his niece especially, and so directed whereabouts he might be heard of."

I have writ the narrative of the business to amuse you in the intervals of your courting, and to furnish you with a writer's story. All[exander] "deserves to be jeered to death, and had it not been that I pleased myself with the conceit of abusing him I had been half mad for being so abused myself?" You should have seen the earnestness of his letter to his brother, and T's letter to your mother and me, urging us to go and visit the old gentleman, and sending a letter for him, telling of his niece's worth and estate and saying how nobly done it was of him to enquire after and take care of his kindred. I shall write something to T., but not all, therefore carry it handsomely to All[exander] and continue him in his hopes and say how prudently done it was of him to stir in the business. Tell him that old Comerford talks of going over to Ireland, and that I have recommended his house as a fit place to stay at and wish him to write and ask the old gentleman to come and live with him.

Our love and service to Col. Clayton and his wife. If this boy's name be Randall or Lau[rence], the next might be Percivale. 3 *pp.*

The Enclosure:

A Narrative of a Deceiving of Expectations.

[1655, December 17.]—"A gentleman in Ireland, being heightened in expectation of a great fortune which by his intelligence and management might come to a niece of his (and secondarily a little to himself and other friends) wrote a letter to a brother of his in England, certifying him that there was an old gent in London who was a very rich man, worth 10,000*l.* at least, who was uncle or near kinsman to his niece, that wanted an heir, and had enquired and sent over to find out some of his kindred to make his heir; and therefore desired his brother to use all ways and means to find him out, and to write to him to inform him of the worth of the niece, her handsomeness, her estate, her friends by her mother's side, and how fit she was to be preferred in his thoughts, and if he would come over himself. he should be as much made of as he could wish. . . .

"Upon receipt of this letter, his brother being much taken with the hopes and willing to act his part, he writes up to a lady in London and to Dulman[*i.e.* Dobbyns], a friend of his, relating all passages and the substance of his brother's letter, and did earnestly desire, by all the bonds of friendship, that they would both go to find out the old rich gent and use their best art to satisfy him of the worth of his kinswoman. . . . The only fear was the old man would die before he would be found out, if haste were not made by the lady and Dulman; and the first informer directed

to find him about Wapping. Upon receipt of this letter by the lady and Dulman, they advise how carry the business with most prudence and reputation, and the lady herself had a mind to go, conceiving she might countenance the business, and if the old gent would put any money in her hand for the heiress, and to invite him to her house first; but it proved a rainy morning, and so then Dulman must go and carry a letter from the lady. . . . She only promised herself a satin gown and petticoat out of all the fortune for her negotiation, but Dulman, his thoughts were higher. He being left to order the whole business, he propounded to himself that in these broken times and upon such unexpected fortunes, it was reasonable he should have the twentieth part for his pains and securing the estate and quibbling the old fellow, so Dulman was very near sure of 500*l.* for his pains. And upon these expectations (in the morning by six o'clock, an hour he seldom riseth at) having not slept all night with the thoughts of the first fingering of the 10,000*l.* and the old fellow, up he gets and away goes in a deadly rainy morning in a coach to the Tower, which cost him 3*s.* 6*d.*

"And there casting about to get some one of credit which lived about Wapping, that might go with him to countenance him . . . he procured a fat huge Captain of a ship to go with him, upon whom the quart of sack presently was devoured, and Dulman promised him a noble dinner. From thence he would not stir without a coach, which being hired, and the ways beyond the houses at Wapping being very deep, and the Captain heavy, four hundredweight at least, the coach broke in the middle of the dirt, and Dulman was carried out, but the Captain being ponderous, the fellow having him upon his back fell down with him, and he was in such a pickle with the black mud that he looked like a blackamoor, nothing white or clean but his eyes.

"So the Captain got into the next little cottage, which it seems proved to be the seamen's baudy house, where Dulman left him at present, resolving to go on and to get in due time to dine with the old gent. And going up and down to enquire for the old gent by his name, at length he heard of one of such a name, which was a card-maker or map-maker (that is one that draws maps of the sea coasts for seamen), at which news Dulman, being very hungry and wet, began to fear of the success of his journey. But coming to this old gent's house, knocking at the door, there came an ill-favoured dirty slut to the door with a black neckcloth and her hair out behind of her kerchief. [He] asked if Mr. Comerford were within. Who, quoth she, do you mean my cousin Nicholas? He is above in the garret at work. Dulman wished her to call him, and so he came down in a working Irish cap without a band, an apron before him and slip shoed. So D. told him he came to buy a map of him, and C. brought him into a low room and went up to fetch some maps to show him. And upon debate of the price what a map was worth, 25*s.* was the lowest price, and he swore he could make but one in three weeks

and then he must work hard too, and that he and his son had much ado to maintain themselves and their family as the times were.

"At all which D. was very much vexed and disappointed, and being weary and cold, made short and asked him of his country and kindred, which he told me (*sic*) to be Ireland, and that he had many kindred of good estates there, but he had often enquired after them of late and could not hear of any of them but two or three of the poorest of them, and that he intended to go over the next summer to see if they were all killed or had forfeited their estates; he well hoped to recover it, for he had [not ?] been in Ireland this twenty-five years, and had been true to the Parliament. Why, quoth D., I came from some of your kin, and they heard you were worth 10,000*l.* and had no child, and that you had enquired for them that you might make one of them your heir; at which his son's wife comes running into the room and looks like a she-bear robbed of her whelps and begins,—I think the devil spits Irish kindred, we have had enough of them already, one or other lies still upon us that I can hardly get clothes for my children. They will keep us poor enough, they never enquire after us but for their own ends. And so at last wished the devil had them all. We are never a week almost but one beggarly fellow or other that wanted a meal's meat came thither to tell her father news of his kindred. At which D. began to be angry and said sure her father was no kinsman to those from whom I (*sic*) came, to suffer her to abuse his friends and kindred so. No, quoth the old fellow, from whom did you come. Quoth D., from the best of the sept, from Garret of Inshiholan. At which he was in a great rage, and swore, by my salvation, Garret and I are but three and three, for my father was Nicholas the King's gaoler at Kilkenny. In the midst of this confusion comes in five or six little children out of another room, the kitching as they call it, with one shoe or one stocking apiece, pitiful to look upon, and they hung upon the mother and cried for their dinner, which increased the former noise; at which D. began to please himself with the conceit of the whole business (the rain still continuing), and told the old gent he would stay a little and take a pipe of tobacco. So then they all agreed to go into the kitching, and there was brought a lowly brown loaf, salt upon a trencher, and a great wooden dish with two cold marrow-bones and three Wapping carrots about them, which weigh two pounds apiece at least, all boiled the day before, being Sunday. To all which D. had no great stomach, but entered into discourse with the young man as he was at dinner; he having said a long grace and looking as if he [had] some extraordinary qualities, and so speaking very demurely, said his father was very unhappy that he had no kindred ever came to him but such as a good Christian could have no communication with or comfort of, and so instanced one was with him and he went into Spain and is there a priest; another came to him and was still drunk and ran away and stole some things. . . . But this is the fellow that looks to be heir of all his kindred, for he saith all they in Ireland

were lewd and wicked livers, and he wondered they were not all destroyed together, only of later years there are some holy people and saints of God gone over thither for whose sake it may please the Lord to preserve the land.

"So D. had enough of him and began to depart, and when he was going the young man desired to know where he lived that he might come to him to be informed where his kindred's land did lie and what it was and whose it was, for that he had acquaintance with several good men now in power, sea captains, for whom he made cards, that would help and assist him, at which D. had his bellyful of his project, and made haste to go to his friend the fat Captain, who was left in an ill condition, but D. found him in a worse; for there being a robbery done a little before in the dark night, as people passed over the fields, this little house wherein he went for shelter out of the rain and to be cleaned was suspected to be a baudy house and a harbour for thieves, and so the constable came to search there, and finding the Captain in such a pickle and being a stranger to him, seized upon him for a suspicious person, and would carry him before a justice of peace, but at length upon D.'s arguments and his, they gave satisfaction and away they got clear, each to their own homes. D. got not home till eleven at night, wet and cold, and spent 14*s.* in that day's work, *viis et modis*." 5 *pp.*

Sam Percivall to his cousin, John Percivall.

1655, December 18.—Your letter came to me just at the winter solstice, when the sun entered the first degree of Capricorn, and I find that you are entering, as well as the sun, into that condition which subjects all mortals to many and great fatalities. Your friends here are generally well satisfied with the adventure you are going about, but you must forgive me if I speak plainly about one thing, which is "no other than what I had from your own mouth one day when you and I met the father on the Exchange. You may remember it, and all know it here as well as you from what spring these waters flow and are likely to be propagated to your posterity. It being a tender point I will not say more than this, if you have well weighed the consequences, and do resolve to submit to them, I find not one here but willing to believe her extraordinary good qualities. . . .

"I cannot positively assure you your mother's intentions bend Ireland-ward. She being a woman, there may happen alterations and tergiversations, but thus she told me, If my son will deal clearly with me in my estate, and I find him grow towards a settlement by marrying, &c., I resolve to be packing at spring. . . Your brother is well, wants nothing nor shall if Mr. D[obbins] or poor I may know it. His tutor highly commends him."

"A great discourse hath been here of admitting the Jews upon propositions made by several of that nation. Ministers, lawyers and some of most sorts have been convoked on this occasion and yet it is not determined. The parsons pray and

preach against it as boldly as they dare, and most mutter, but softly. When I know more, you shall. You have been petitioning I hear of late, yet I am told the old will return and your petition be fruitless, but your zeal remarkable. My brother Ned hath been these four months in Flanders, engaged for himself, master, and others deeply. God send the embargo do not ruin him." 2 *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL, at Kinsale.

1655, December 27. Moyalloe.—Intends to wait upon him at Kinsale on New Year's day, and hopes it may be a happy beginning of the New Year. Is now with his sister, whom he had not seen since she was married. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

WILLIAM DOBYNS to JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1655[-6], January 29.—I know time is precious with you, who have your head, hand and heart full, so I will be brief.

"The little lady hath bespoke the coach lined with velvet (of her own) and is ready to drive on for your parts when she is accommodated with suitable company and money to take her leave here and carry provision of all sorts for furnishing a house and fashionable apparellations for herself and daughters; and to these ends conceives it your part to come over to set the coach on wheels, or else she stirs not. I will send George's quarterage next week and see him within a month. He is well, and the news of your grand design was no news to him, the brother in law* telling him of it with great joy. . . . I spoke with Giles Harding the baker, and drank largely at the *Swan* in Fish street with him and some other partners in the adventure, and at last offered him 500*l.* fine and 6*d.* per acre rent for his first lot of four thousand two hundred acres in Connaught," but can get no answer from him at present. 2 *pp.*

SAM PERCIVALL to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALL, at Dublin.

1655[-6], February 5.—Is quite convinced that he has made a judicious, sober choice, in which opinion he is confirmed by the description of Lady Cork, whom he has ever judged the ablest of her sex. Lady Percivall positively declares that unless her son himself comes to fetch her, "no going for Ireland." It is not safe to write of public affairs. 2 *pp.*

WILLIAM DOBBYNS to JOHN PERCIVALLE.

[1655-6, February.]—I received yours with much joy in your happiness, and for the lady's beauty and amiable deportment, will be satisfied with your opinion. Of her mental endowments and sweet disposition I am assured by those who have more experience in conjugal felicity than you yet have, and for your

* Robert Southwell, jun.

having an able, honest father in law I can rely on my own judgment, having long known him and his good esteem in the world. Such a friend your father never found in his life-time, though prosperous in other things.

You write that interest money falls heavy on you, it being decreed to be paid ever since the peace was declared. Truly I think that a convenience to you, for where you owe one thousand pounds, you have seven owing you. As to your fear of being turned into Connaught to take other land for your money, I believe it is now so fully peopled with the best of the Irish that they will be as profitable tenants as others (though not so safe or comfortable to live amongst) and very little or no waste land in the province, though there will be in other provinces far from garrisons these seven years at least. My advice is, get thirty or forty oxen and set up some ploughs, cut down Kanturke and the other best wood of your mortgage lands and carry it off to your free land and there let it lie till you and your neighbours are in case to build. Do not meddle with building these seven years; wise men consider half their lifetimes before they begin it; neither be enticed by the common bait of good bargains of land, "but go on silently and slowly, clear that rugged way your father (by these ill times) hath left you in, secure your own estate first and vindicate your father's reputation, and creep out of debt by degrees. Draw no great charges upon yourself, nor retinue of useless, helpless people. Your father began so at the Bridge-foot, and at Kinsale you are in the securest harbour in Ireland. Lie snug there, and talk of a new house, a journey to Dublin for your wife and a new coach, for three or four winters to come. Be sure to keep your word in all things and be slow in making promises. By all means keep your King's Bench office (though no profit) as it will help you to keep the rest of your estate, and observe "that he that is not able to do wrong (I do not say he should do it) shall suffer wrong." Let Castlewarning building stand still awhile, and erect nothing but little houses for tenants. I know you will say, lands is cheap now, and soldiers' and adventurers' lands will rise; but if so, yours will rise too, and so you will be able to give more without prejudice. Your father gave 10*l.* for as much as Lord Cork gave 1*l.* for, yet look upon your father's improvement.

I am sorry you mean to sell your English lands, but if your resolve holds, tell me your price, and I will do the best I can for you. 4 *pp.*

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1656, March 28.—I have forborne to trouble you with needless epistles, knowing you were so happily employed, but "by this time you have learned the confidence to call and write her your wife or valentine or some such name, and now the first three months of your marriage begins to wear on (during which time the old proverb in our country is 'The fiddler sits on the house top and afterwards slides down by degrees') so that you may

have leisure to write and read letters. . . . I hope now you will have no need nor thoughts of lessening your estate in England, but rather add to it, and that your wife and her friends are so naturally inclined to England, notwithstanding they were born there [*i.e.* in Ireland], that they will not be backward to it as your mother was, for which your father and you and she have had sufficient cause to be sorry. . . . I went to Oxford to see George, hearing the Vice-Chancellor* was very ill of a pestilential fever, and had buried two sons of it, and others sick of it in his house and the town and college, thinking indeed to remove him, and had advised your brother Southwell to remove, but it hath not spread much further in houses than it was at first, and so no such fear of it. I found George at his study hard, and he is well and begins to look up like a man. . . . Now at our Lady Day he begins upon his constant exhibition of 25*l. per annum*, and so much truly you must allow him in reason to make him live comfortably and cheer up his spirits. I protest to you your brother Southwell is as well a fashioned, handsome young gentleman—and of a mild good disposition, and very modest and civil—as I have seen. . . . Your mother is at a stand about her coming over this year, considering you will not keep house at Dublin (and repents her gaudy coach), but if Sir P. D[avys] comes, he will carry her with him. I told her it were best that she let Dorcas go, if she would not, and that she being in her prime and fit for marriage, there is a likely place for her preferment, and that she would be good company for your valentine. Truly you must send Dorcas 20*l.* to put herself in clothes, which she much wants." 2 *pp. Seal of arms.*

Sam Percivall to his cousin, John Percivall, Kinsale.

1656, April 1.—"Your late silence I am unwilling to mention, lest I interupt your hymenials. It is your season now, wherein all must join to heap civilities on you, and expect no returns yet awhile . . . I rejoice at your present content infinitely and make it part of my devotions to supplicate not a continuance only but a growth and daily increase, though you live together till full fourscore, and by that time you will be a contented couple indeed. . . . But now to the point. My lady, being a woman, holds her resolution, but admits two ifs into the bargain, one 'if my son sends money,' 'tother 'if my son comes for me.' For the first, I suppose you intend as you write; for the second, you may be glad of the divertisement. The sweetest dishes afford oftenest surfeits; 'be sparing' was counsel the English soldiers never could follow among the pleasing vineyards of France, and suffered for it."

The duty of a son to a parent, and the assistance needed by so many helpless tender persons, leaves you hardly an excuse. As the climate of Ireland does not agree with me, I send you my copy drawn by your quondam neighbour's new husband, for which

* Dr. John Owen, Dean of Christ Church.

your mother persuaded me to sit this day. I tell you beforehand that you may know hereafter that it pretends to be my likeness "and possibly it may resemble, if you allow place for pockholes and wrinkles here deficient, but not in the original. Mr. W. D[obbins] is at Dombleton, but expected hourly; Lincolns Inn is satisfied, to my knowledge; the widow Blackborowe's business accorded. . . . If you multiply no faster in God's blessings than in returns to letters, your brother George will be a happy man, though now he says six of his letters never yet begot one on yours. Had not my sister a child (of the lesser volume) dying of a fever after the measles, I should be crowded to the margent for room for her expressions of joy, wishes and remembrances. As much as grief would suffer, I am to impart, from her heart they proceed, and so take them without naming."

Postscript.—"The [Arch]Bishop of Armagh [Usher] is lately dead and was by Sir T. T[yrrell*] intended to be buried (as he desired) where he died, at Reigate; but my Lord Protector interposing, he must receive more public interment and sleep at Westminster as 'tis said, being embalmed to that purpose." 2 *pp.*

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1656, June 3.—Since your mother received the 200*l.* from Mr. Gething which you sent her, she is every day preparing for her journey, yet every day says she will not go unless you come to fetch her. The coach is on wheels and the horses will be had this week. Sir Tim. T[yrrell] is looking out, and so am I, for "she will set up the coach, go or stay." She says she has jewels and other valuables, not fit to be trusted (besides herself and children) with a servant only, but how you will decide this I know not. Let us know how your wife does, and also poor Cousin Judith and Law[rence], and all at Mallow.

Postscript.—I advise you to pack all your accounts up in trunks, and send them to Kinsale and get V. S[avage] down this long vacation and there study upon them, for never any business can be hoped for this year "that is not within a spett and stride of the little woman. You may well now excuse me and let me end, for I have wrote as much to my Lord Folliott about young Winckfield's wardship and education amongst the wolves in Wicklow as I have done to you. I would have him sent over hither to live with George at Christchurch." 1½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1656, June 3. St. Martin's Lane.—I have received the copy of Mr. Jessop's threatening letter. He is grown very confident, to dare to bring into public view his own foul actions in deceiving your father as to the value and quantity of acres in the Manor of Burton. For nineteen years he has kept silent, though he had many opportunities to call upon your father for

* The Archbishop's son-in-law.

the 200*l*., if it had been due to him; but indeed on the contrary your father would many years ago have arrested him for breach of covenants, but that he would not add misery to misery. I will send copies of some of your papers by your mother, who means to set out directly, "but I believe the gentleman is so wise to himself that when he sees your magazine is so well stored with paper and parchment ammunition, he will hang out a white flag." 1 *p.*

SAM PERCIVALL to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALL.

1656, June 14. Salisbury House.—I have here received your first married letter, fraught with glad tidings of your new acquired happiness. I heartily wish you a continuance and increase of your joys, "and this *ad Nestoris annos*." The season requiring it, I am now become a countryman, and the first thing I did here was to look out a pair of horses for your mother, although she still refuses to stir without you, and told me so in plain English yesterday; but "(she being of the irresolute sex) your man John's arrival may put her to new councils. . . . The Hans in Keldar, God bless; when you are a daddee I expect to hear and rejoice with you." I still keep my old station, as being a warm quiet one, the times considered, but presently I may put out to sea, and not improbably follow your example. Ned holds on his course and does very well. Brother Dobbins talks of retiring. You do not mention your sister, so we hope she is well recovered. My humble service to that couple. 2½ *pp.* *Seal with the Percivall arms.*

WILLIAM DOBBYNS to JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1656, June 24.—I received the copy of my patent, for which I thank you and my old acquaintance Ralph Wallis and V. S[avage]; but I cannot tell how they will settle the escheators' places again, "now the tenures are all in soccage, unless it be intended to keep the tenures on foot passed upon defective titles (which will only reach the poor ruined old English) and I will rather go to be escheator in Jamaica than get my living by adding burdens upon them." I will keep your writings of Burton until John comes and send them when he returns, either with or without your mother; I believe without, if she continues in her present mind. She showed me her letter to you, "which I could not persuade her to let alone, but it is no great matter; be not troubled at it, . . . her two mares and her coach rattles out the thoughts of your three trials. God send you good success in them." 1½ *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his brother-in-law, ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1656, June 30. Dublin.—Thanks him for his letter, and hopes that the relation now between them will be the occasion for renewing their former acquaintance "in a strict and indissoluble love and friendship." Is preparing to look homewards, and

hopes that both his father[-in-law] and himself will be with them by Saturday night, although their resolves are not like those of the Medes and Persians. 1 *p.*

Addressed: "For my affectionate brother, Mr. Robert Southwell at Kinsale."

Endorsed in a later hand: "Sir John Percivale to Sir Robert Southwell."

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1656, September 23.—[Private affairs.] You are to blame not to write to T. Pigott; he takes it very unkindly. "If you can get money enough to supply our Martin's Lane expenses we will be quiet and merry enough. And for public news, peruse the printed books. Only let me advise you to keep your interest with your governors, and strengthen it what you can; and lose them not by too much neglect or estranging yourself from them. And do not conceive we are arrived at such a settlement as yet that a man's own fortune or relations (if they exceeded yours) will be a protection to keep him free from dangers; and men are looked upon as they stand in affection to the government and governors. *Verbum sapienti.*

"Many of the Parliament men which were elected and returned are kept out of the House (a hundred or thereabouts). No particular charge as yet against them. But by the Instrument of Government the Council is to allow or disallow of who shall sit in Parliament, and they have ordered it that such and such men shall have no tickets from the Clerk of the Crown (*sic*) to sit, such fiery spirits as Haslerigg, Couper, Withronge, Burckley and others, that would make disturbances in the House if they were in; and many men are glad of it, for now we have hopes they will agree and keep peace that are admitted in. The Protector's speech is not yet printed."

Be not too hasty in building or draining. "Put not the cart before the horse." First stock and plant your land, and let the jointure houses wait till debts are paid and the world settled. I fear we see not yet an end of our troubles. 2 *pp.*

Sir Gerard Lowther to John Percivall.

1656, October 29.—"Upon perusal of the heads and titles of the statutes passed the last [Irish] Parliament of public concernment, I find that some of them are omitted and left out of your paper, and especially some statutes of repeal of former laws of force in Ireland; as the statute repealing the Act against ploughing by the tail and pulling the wool off living sheep; and also the statute repealing the Act to prevent the unprofitable custom of burning of corn in the straw. And I well remember several other Acts of repeal that passed the last Parliament. And therefore I pray you to review the statutes more carefully and more seriously, for the work is weighty and of great consequence, and not to be passed over slightly. And certify me under your hand

in writing what other laws you find upon the review, for 'tis now referred unto me and Sir Robert Meredith and Mr. Attorney General to certify what laws now of force in Ireland are fit to be repealed or altered, and this must be done forthwith. I pray you make your review carefully, and let me have your certificate speedily." 1 *p.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his brother, GEORGE PERCIVALE.

1656, October 29. Dublin.— . . . "I do very much rejoice you are got so far towards the law as to be within smell of Lincoln's Inn, and do as much applaud your strong resolutions of buckling yourself unto it *totis viribus*. . . . I wish with all my soul my abilities were able to answer your desires in affording you some directions. . . . This only my affection commands from me, that you will be most choice of what company you first consort yourself withal, that verse being as true as old, *Noscitur ex comite qui non cognoscitur ex se*, and rather associate yourself with those above you in studies as well as quality rather than with those who are below you in either; from the former generally something may be learnt, and from the latter seldom anything. But according to the old proverb, I carry coals to Newcastle and light a candle to the sun when I mention these things to you, whose better judgment is able to furnish you with more choice observations."

Postscript.—By my man's negligence, this letter was forgot. I now send you letters from my father and my wife, who loves you exceedingly. I hope that by the next month she may make you an uncle. Dublin, November 5th. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

COL. RANDALL CLAYTON to his brother, JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1656, December 4. Mallow.—We have had a bustle with the Receiver of Dowhalloe about the contribution imposed on Cnocknegehee, he having returned those lands to the soldiery for forty-six shillings; they have distrained upon Malaughlan McAuliffe, who assures me that no one foot there was charged. I have written to Pomeroy that if he will withdraw the soldiers, I will undertake he shall be satisfied the contribution unless fresh directions are received. "The commissioners' names that signed the last applotment were Burnell, Ch. Chinnery, strange, strong men, and Pomeroy; Lieut. Beare was at the first meeting, but it seems they could not then agree to it. The morning following was appointed, and in the interim those blades met privately and drew up their books" at Burnell's house.

My aunt Fitz Gerald and cousin Nanny present their service to you and your sister [Dorcas?]. 2 *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his brother, [GEORGE PERCIVALE].

1656, December 16. Kelcullen Bridge.—Writes on his way from Dublin to Munster. Hears that his wife is well, but daily

expecting the birth of her child. His father and mother [in law] and all Dublin friends are well also. On reaching Kinsale, will send him word whether he is an uncle or no. 1 *p.*

SAM PERCIVALL to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALL, Dublin.

1656[-7], January 13. Salisbury House.—[Business details.] Hears that he has afresh resolved to sell Burton, and wishes to know the selling price, as "it may so fall out the son may help to sell what the father helped to buy."

Was in hopes to have seen him in London in his uncle's quality, but he is wiser not to do it, as these are ticklish times and that a ticklish employment.*

WILLIAM DOBBYNS to JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1656[-7], January 20.—[Business details.] "Here is no news but the discovery of a dangerous plot to destroy the Lord Protector, and now it will suddenly be put to in the Parliament concerning naming a successor, and some other alteration it is thought; whether he to be King or no is not known publicly. Sir T. Jones told me there is another member to be chosen in Sir H. Wa[ller's] place in the county of Kildare, and he would have you in, either now or in the next Parliament. . . . He put you and Co[usin] So[uthwell] Commissioners in the Act of Treason for Ireland." 1 *p.*

THOMAS PIGOTT to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALLE.

1656[-7], January 28. Ashton.—Offering congratulations to him and his wife in the birth of their son, and sending the good wishes of all his tribe, "from the lady in the down bed to the maid in the pease-straw." 1½ *pp.*

LADY PHILLIPS.

1657, April 1.—Indented agreement, by which Alles, Lady Phillips, grandmother and guardian of Lawrence Parsons (son and heir of the late William Parsons of Parsonstowne, Esq.), and the said Lawrence lease the lands and town of Court Browne to Henry Rogers, gent., for the term of three years. 1 *sheet. Signed and sealed.*

COL. THOMAS HERBERT to JOHN PERCIVALL and the other Commissioners.

1657, April 3. Dublin.—His Highness' Council for the affairs of Ireland—having considered of what consequence it is to the welfare of this nation to settle an able and godly ministry through all parts of it, and the humble desires of the late

*Note [by the first Lord Egmont]: "This alludes to Sir John Percivale having declined to be one of the members of Cromwell's Union Parliament, to which Ireland sent members."

agents from the several counties—have resolved (through God's help) to use the utmost of their endeavours for the accomplishment thereof, and have sent into every county the commission herewith sent you, to the end that the revenue arising out of the tythes and glebes formerly appropriated to the maintenance of the ministers of the gospel may be improved, especially in such parishes as were waste and are now planted. ½ *p.*

Endorsed: "Col. Herbert, with a commission."

Enclosing,

Order of the Lord Protector's Council of Ireland.

1657, *April* 3. *Council Chamber in Dublin.—Appointing John Percivall, Esay Thomas, Henry Osburne and Henry Bathurst, Esquires, commissioners for letting and setting the parochial tythes and glebes in county Cork. Signed, Tho. Herbert, Clerk of the Council.* ½ *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to his brother, John Percivalle.

1657, May 27. Moyalloe.—Notwithstanding Percivale's kind help, is in such an indigent condition that the only chance of stocking Drumdowne enough to settle there is by selling his little hold in Cheshire, which may yield 300*l.* His own presence will be needful, but his wife is very averse to his leaving her. Prays her brother to use his authority and persuade her to behave like a heroine. 2 *pp.*

W. FitzGerald to John Percivale.

1657, May 27. Scotland Yard, London.—"I much doubt my long silence has laid me under your censure, but . . . the chief cause of my long forbearance was the desire I had to ballast so light a thing as a sheet of paper from me with the event of the grand deliberation which has kept the whole Christian world in suspense until Monday ten o'clock, when the Parliament met his Highness in the Painted Chamber and made good their first offer to him with name of King under the style of Protector, which he accepted. The hostility between the French and Dutch is grown very high; the Dutch having blocked up some of the French ports with their shipping, and 'tis to be doubted their cannon are levelled at us, though they shoot against the French."

Mr. Arthur Annesley (whom you know so well that I need not give him any character), hearing of the lease given me by Lord Kildare, wished me to sell it to him, and when I refused his terms, sought me out at my lodging and showed me an old acquittance of his father to mine for 300*l.* paid Lord Mountnorris, with a memorandum making my father liable for certain sums, which now he claims, threatening to arrest me, unless I will let him have the farm. 2¾ *pp.*

Owen Brett and Others.

1657, July 3.—Acquittance for 30*l.* due from John Percivale of Bourton, co. Somerset, to Owen Brett, Lancelot Lake, William Domvile and Richard Wynne, Esquires, upon their mortgage of Bourton; being half a year's interest for the sum of one thousand pounds. *Signed:* Owen Brett, William Domvile. ½ *p.*

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1657, July 28.—I think your neighbour at Mallowe has some hopes of getting the prize wines, for I see him at Whitehall every day, and Rylie, at the Tower, told me he was to search into the matter; you had therefore better at once petition the Lord Harry and the Council to keep your interest alive.

I am now called to a new employment, of more credit than profit, as one of the Commissioners for new buildings about London. Sir P[aul] will tell you of it when he comes over, which will be shortly. My remembrances to your wife and young Philip. 1 *p. Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

1657, September 1.—My new employment takes up all my time and the profit is not much, however it is better than nothing, and helps to keep me here and my children in a better way of education than in the country.

I wish with all my heart that you and your mother were nearer together in person and opinion. "I am afraid you and I are infected with the Spanish curse, which is the spirit of building, for I hear you are up to the ears in it, and so am I, and cannot go backwards for shame, nor forward for want of money." I am most joyful to hear that Philip thrives. I have received a great many commissions from friends in Ireland, "but your wife's silence argues a huge deal of modesty and contentedness with the fashions in them parts." George is well, and a fine ingenuous youth. I have fears for Ro[bert] Southwell, but Dr. Currer will do as much for him as any man, I believe. I see him sometimes, but we have had smallpox almost all this summer among the children, so I dared not invite him. He is a civil, hopeful young gentleman. 1½ *pp.*

Thomas Pigott to his cousin, John Percivalle.

1657, September 16. Ashton.—Gives details of the Burton estate. Advises Percivale to sell at once what he has in hand, as lands "are so overcharged with taxes everywhere, and there is so general a conspiracy among tenants to take them at undervalues or not at all, that they turn to little profit at the year's end." Mr. Waddam Windham will not give a penny more than 2,000*l.* for Burton, saying that "the constant keeping and repairing of the sea banks, which lies on four lords" (of whom Percivale is one), with chief rents and taxes, eat up a third

of the whole. Also, they in Ireland "have, not a little, beaten down the price of land here, and are like to do, more and more every day." 2½ *pp.*

Addressed: "To my dear kinsman, John Percivale, Esq., at Mr. Robert Southwell's house at Kinsale."

Col. Randall Clayton to his brother-in-law, John Percivalee.

[1657,] September 21. Mallow.—I send a draft of the petition which I desire my friends to solicit for me if the throng of public business do not render the Protector inaccessible, but I would not have more time or charge spent on it than, upon discourse with your Court friends, you find it may be worth. "I am assured if the Bishop's lands be not designed for some public use, there is nothing more clearly in the Protector's dispose . . . [but] if it be supposed that what I petition for is too much, you may give a deleatur of the Bishop's land and only petition for my own leases, which I confess are not worth your trouble, much less the Protector's. . . .

"When I took leave of the Protector at Whitehall, he wished me to write to him upon all occasions and to make use of no other but my own pen to solicit any request to him. This is the ground of my confidence that he will do something for me in it, if it be possible to get the petition received. I pray advise with Mr. Stapilton and Vincent Gookin, and if you shall find it necessary, engage my Lord of Broghill in it."

Lord Kilmallock boasts that he has a paper which will defeat your deeds, but is advised to conceal his strength until he can speak with you, rather than "by the divulging it to give the State an advantage to rob you both." You will see by Capt. Courthope's relation "that our State have not done what they might to prevent the great mischief we suffer by the Tories. This winter is like to be very unquiet, and by consequence the profit of all estates uncertain." I have given up all thoughts of the remove to Drumdowne. 4 *pp.*

Thomas Pigott to William Dobbins, at his house in St. Martin's Lane.

1657, September 22. Ashton.—May perhaps make an offer himself for Burton, but is so indifferent in the matter that he will most readily help his cousin to sell it to any other who will give a penny more for it. It is not his fault that Cooke has been bailiff so long, but his cousin "is so lost in the contemplation and management of his fair lady and interest in Ireland that he has quite forgot his friends and interests" in England. 1¾ *pp.*

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

[1657, September.]—My lady and her family being now landed, you will hear all the passages of their departure from themselves.

My cousin Robin Southwell has been at the Bath, but since his return to Oxford is not much mended; "upon the least distemper of taking cold or other accident, he is inclinable to a cold, rheumatic, sharp humour, which I fear will bring him into a consumption, though strength of nature and a good diet and temperateness and youth doth keep it off for present. I spoke with Dr. Bates and Chapman, his apothecary, and they told me now his head is shaven and a diet drink prescribed and an issue made they can do no more, only time might work it out. I wrote to him to Oxford this day to advise him to continue there, it being a healthier place than this and a better air. Truly he is a sweet hopeful dispositioned young man as ever I met withal, and I am confident would have proved an able man if he could have followed his study according to his inclination; but the doctor saith his body will not bear it. I hear my cousin, your wife, is inclinable to have an aching head. . . . There is nothing better for her than to have a quiet, mild, goodnatured, loving husband."

My landlord George is well and studies hard; but you must let him have 5*l.* a year more. I keep him as strictly with regard to his accounts as any child is kept to account for threepence, and find his disbursements for books eats up half his exhibition. I shall begin at Michaelmas to give him 7*l.* 10*s.* *per* quarter. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed by the first Lord Egmont: "Mr. Dobbins to my grandfather when his mother went for Ireland. I believe about September, 1657."

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1657, October 6.—I wish with all my heart you would keep Burton a little longer, and am very unwilling to be instrumental in selling it, but will in all things obey your commands.

George is well, but wants your encouraging letter about taking his degree. A line from yourself would cheer his spirits. I shall see him shortly, as I go or come from Dombleton. I am very busy, as Mr. Rowe is out of town "and packs some business on me in his absence. The Lady Barrington is dead, which doth a little comfort Ned Smith amongst his troubles with his son, who is in the Counter and will come out upon the 5*l.* vote. Your servant Philip Percivalle,* though most unlikely, hath outstript his brothers, and married a widow of about forty years old and never a child, worth 1,500*l.*, this last week." Our hearty affection and service to Lady Percivalle. I pray for young Philip. 1½ *pp.*

Anna, Lady Baltinglasse, to John Percivalle.

1657, October 6. At Mr. Stubbs' house in Bow Street, Covent Garden.—Encouraged by his mother's assurances, she ventures to

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* Youngest son of Edmund Percivall of Ringwood.

ask him to see her jointure engrossed and sealed by "my Lord" (who has promised to do it) before the lease is sealed to Mr. Abdy; upon which she will perfect the agreement so far as concerns her part. ¾ *p.*

Addressed: "For John Percivalle, Esq., at the Bridge Foot in Dublin."

Col. Randall Clayton to his brother, John Percivalle.

1657, October 14. Mallow.—I have written to my kinsman in Cheshire, and pray you to send the letter under cover to Alderman Walley, intimating to him that I mean to sell my land in Cheshire, and that, if he pleases, he may have the refuse of it. For my business here, if you think it necessary, I will crave the Protector's letter to his son. I am more than half confident that Lord Broghill would deliver any address of mine to the Protector if there were opportunity.

If you could do this country any service we should look upon you as a great benefactor, but I fear that, "unless some considerable interested person break the ice and overcome the first competition with the great ones above, Mr. Burniston's solicitations will prove little effectual, there being less credit given to a mercenary agent who speaks by rote than to that person who feels what he complains of."

Postscript.—I have three livings in Cheshire: Sheepcroft, Appleton and Halton. 3 *pp.*

John Percivale to Lady Baltinglas.

1657, October 21.—Assures her of his willingness to serve her. Finding by the papers she sends that she has named him as one of her trustees for the manor of Baltinglas and other lands, he begs to suggest to her that no provision seems to have been made concerning encumbrances, and also that he has reason to believe that the lands are set for long terms at low rates, whereby, should she survive her husband, she would be prevented from reaping the benefit she might justly expect. *Draft.* 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1657, October 28. Dublin.—Has vainly tried to find Lord Baltinglas's lodgings, and is now told by Mr. Abdee that he went to sea on Sunday last. Mr. Abdee says that the whole lordship of Baltinglas is passed to himself in mortgage for 3,000*l.*, with seven years for redemption. Advises her to be careful not to do anything which may strengthen his title and destroy her own interest. *Draft.* ¾ *p.*

John Percivale to Col. Thomas Pigott.

1657, October 28. Dublin.—Your kindness is my only excuse for the trouble I give you. My unwillingness to part with the land which I have in hand is only because I am told that something in hand (not the whole merely in reversion), is a great

inducement to a purchaser. I never made Mr. Wadham Widenham a less price than 3,500*l.*, though I would abate a hundred, or even two, to get a good chapman. My father gave 2,200*l.* for it when 25*l.* per annum went to pay a widow's annuity, and the whole was estated out; and I believe the manor is near 1,000*l.* better than it was then. *Draft.* 1½ *pp.*

William Thyrrye to John Percivale.

1657, October 29. Cork.—I have written to your father in law about "an inquiry the Earl Barrymore had here for the attainting of the issue male of old John Barry of Liscarrol, for fear that proceeding should prejudice your interest." I have done what I could for you and send you a copy of the office found, so that if it any way trenches upon you, you may bar the filing in the Exchequer.

Postscript.—"You being in great favour with my Lord Henry Cromwell, I shall humbly desire you to procure for me an order of toleration under his hands to execute all employments in this county. I have a tacit order already." 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "Will. Tirry, with a copy of an inquisition taken of the rebellion of the Barries of Liscarrol."

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivale.

1657, October 30. Cork.—[Private affairs.] Has been very civilly treated by the E[arl] of C[ork], who makes large professions of respect to him. Hears from him that Lord Harry has bought the galleries of Cork House, for which he is to pay this term 150*l.*, and this sum the Earl promises him for his present occasions. Dr. Gorge was the person who treated in the matter. 2 *pp.*

Sir Gerald Lowther.

1657, November.—Indenture whereby Sir Gerald Lowther, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland, agrees to accept 250*l. per annum* from John Percivall (until the debt be wiped off) in satisfaction of two bonds of 1,000*l.* apiece entered into with him by the late Sir Philip Percivall and the Earl of Ormond in Jan. 1640-1, for payment of two sums of 500*l.* due to him from the said Earl, who conveyed certain lands in counties Catherlagh and Tipperary to Sir Philip and his heirs for saving them harmless from the said debt; most of which lands John Percivall at present enjoys. *Copy.* 3½ *pp.*

William FitzGerald to John Percivale.

1657, November 7. Youghall.—As all the physicians I consult tell me that either "I am impostumated in my liver or in a strong consumption, both dangerous and most time successful enemies of life," I have resolved, on coming to London, to put myself into the hands of able physicians; and, to support the

great expense thereof, "my Lord [Broghill ?] has promised to get me a place amongst the clerks of the Council at London if any be vacant, which I pitch upon rather than any under Thurloe because the duty is easier by much . . . and the salary is 100*l.* *per* year, which would be sufficient for a single man; and from thence I suppose the step may be easier, when I shall have recovered health enough [for] the irregular hours of a Secretary of State." In case however that my Lord should fail, I pray you to stay the 50*l.* in Mr. Annesley's hands. As to my estate, if I cannot make a good bargain with Capt. Courthop, I shall leave it for you to dispose of. Lord Kildare's bond is with Val. Savage, and also a bond of my uncle William's to Arthur Hill of 100*l.* They are in Val. Savage's study, in a great box. 1¾ *pp.*

Addressed: "For my honoured cousin, John Percivale, Esq., at his house on the Merchants' Key, Dublin."

Beverley Usher to his nephew, John Percivale.

1657, November 7. Ballinatra.—Lady Cork begs that if his occasions will permit, he will take Ballinatra on his way home, as she desires to converse one half hour with him. 1 *p.*

Lieut.-Col. Agmondisham Muschamp to John Percivale, at Dublin.

1657, November 8. Buttivant.—Mr. Fowles writes for me to send him the money he needs for my business, but does not say how much. If you will advance it, I will thankfully repay you on your return. "My Lord Barrymore warned me to be of a jury the last week at Cork. For fear of being fined I rode all night, but when I came there and found it was to find who had been in rebellion and who not, I made bold with God Almighty and feigned myself sick, and missed the employment. Those that 'ought' the soldiery lands in our barony are found rebels, and so are all the Barrys that had or have relation to Liscarrol. My Lord Barrymore's title to Liscarrol was read in Court." I hear that he says I have offered him 600*l.* per annum for a lease of Liscarrol, but I never thought of such a thing, and have "made a vow not in the least to have to do with him." *Copy in letter book.* ¾ *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivalle.

1657, November 13. Moyalloe.—The unlucky business of my commission has been a greater vexation to me than it is worth. Your father Southwell and my brother Broderick were to meet me at Michelstown on Tuesday sennight last, but neither of them came. The Thursday following Broderick came, "but the old knight, being troubled with the gout hand and foot, had not the patience to hear, read or sign, so we went away as wise as we came," only Broderick signed, and it has now gone to Kinsale for your father to do so, but "I fear the want of the old knight's

hand will spoil our business." I have received a private intimation "that the Protector intends to erect the Presidency in this province, and I was wished to put in for my father's place; *quere*, how the other man's title may be avoided?" 3 *pp.*

Addressed: "For John Percivalle, Esq., at the Lady Percivalle's house on Merchants' Key, Dublin." *Seal of arms.*

William Domvile to his cousin, John Percivall.

1657, November 13. Lincoln's Inn.—Has a statute of 800*l.*—acknowledged before the Mayor and Constable of the Staple for Dublin by James, late Earl of Roscommon, in 1642—the execution of which must be sued out in Ireland. Lord Ranelagh, Thos. Kennedy and Ralph Walley have the matter in hand, but proceed so carelessly that he begs Percivale to wake them up and to let him know what is being done. Is emboldened to trouble him by Will Dobbins' assurances of his friendship, and, like a dying man, catches at anything that may save him. 2½ *pp.* *Seal of arms.*

Beverley Usher to his nephew, John Percivale.

1657, November 14. Ballinatra.—Has sounded Lady Cork on his behalf and believes she desires him to be an arbitrator for Col. Courtney in a business depending between him and Sir William Fenton. 1 *p.*

George Percivall to his brother, John Percivall.

1657, November 16. Ch. Ch., Oxford.—Thanks him gratefully for his increased allowance, which, though he hoped for, he little expected (considering his brother's own condition). Confesses that his former stipend, together with his College allowance, was enough to live on, and though some have more, many have less, wherefore he had made up his mind to be as contented with a denial as he is now pleased by the grant. His degree will next week be conferred upon him in the House, although not until Lent in the University. His studies all tend to the end he proposes himself; his tutor reads nothing with him but 'anotamy,' and his reason for wishing to take his degree is that he may "fall the harder to this pleasant study."

William Dobbyns to his cousin, John Percivalle.

1657, November 16.—"It hath pleased God so to visit my family that for these four months we have not been free, and at this instant my little boy Edmond is so far spent with the fever (or as it is called, a new disease) that Dr. Bates hath prescribed the last remedy, letting blood and pigeons to his feet."

[Business details about Burton.] "I have got W. D[omvile] and Mr. Brett together and drunk your health, and propounded the continuing of the 1,000*l.* three or four years longer (*see p.* 598 *below*] for I am still unwilling you should give up Burton

and sell yourself out of England. . . . I writ to Sir T[heo]. J[ones], your mother's confessor, to mind her of the 50*l.* which truly I let her have upon your account, and not her own, you having promised her 300*l.* to bring her over." 1 *p.*

THOMAS PIGOTT to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALLE, Dublin.

1657, November 16. Ashton.—"Yours of the 28th of October I received, which confirms the old proverb to me that the farthest way about is the nearest way home, for the former you mention to have writ to me never came to my hands, which I am the sorrier for because it had a letter in it to your father Poulett, who acts his proverb too, that his son is his son till he have a wife." My brother Alexander wrote to me of your unkindness towards me, and now your letter tells me of the cause, which is as far from the truth as you, I hope, are from believing it, for I know you neither were at Burton nor made a penny there on your way to Ireland, and I could neither write nor think so great an untruth. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Postscript.—Let me know in your next how many bernes [bairns] you have.

SAM PERCIVALL to his cousin, JOHN PERCIVALL.

1657, November 17. Salisbury House.—Although we are of late grown somewhat strangers to each other, I still believe that all the water which runs between us cannot quite obliterate my love for you and yours for me. As you do not give me any opportunity of serving you in business, "you must be troubled with impertinencies. Not long since I underwent my share of the epidemic sickness of this country, but I bless God am again well and in *statu quo*, not only of health, but relations, business, condition of life; contenting myself with a retired celibate, though my brother Philip makes me do penance for it and dance barefoot. My brother Dobyns is engaged in a troublesome commissionership for the new buildings, a great cry there is but little wool—little in respect of what was expected by the State. They say it will not raise 200,000*l.*, and so consequently little to the ministers employed about it and not half worth their pains and time, if the next session be not better to them than 6*d.* in the pound. He wishes he had never meddled. My brother Ned is now in the last quarter of the time you helped to bind him to his old master, and it is a question not yet determined whether he sets up or goes on as before.

"This account of your friends and my relations being premised, in the next place I must congratulate the happy foundations you have laid for continuance of your own family, I mean your becoming a masculine father, and the hopes you give of another to supply a miscarriage if any should happen to a single one. May your heart be satisfied fully with blessings of this kind. The character your brother [George] hath from all I meet that know him

is no worse than of civility, studiousness and ingenuity. When you cast off all natural affection (and not before) you may cease to cherish and encourage such a brother.

"Dear cousin, I am so many ways engaged to that noble company of friends you deprived us of last summer that I know not how to express the high resentment I have of their civilities, only this I can say, their extraordinary favours to me are treasured up in a grateful retentive memory. I could never yet bring myself to the upper end of that lane since they left it, and I think 'tis grown unlucky ever since. My lady Cranborne last week fell from the top of the stairs, and almost broke her neck there.

"My humble and hearty service to them all, particularly my lady, your sisters all, Sir Theophilus and his lady, Sir Paul Davies, and all that have any memory of me, and in especial manner to your own very lady; and I beseech you, still let it be among your *credenda* that I am, dear Cousin, yours most affectionately to serve you."

Postscript.—"It is now a dead time for news, suiting with the season of the year. Writs, they say, are near upon issuing for members of the other House, which is to consist of the members of the Council first, then of those of the old nobility which are untainted, as Northumberland, Warwick, Salisbury, Manchester, &c.; lastly some new ones shall be 'enoblized,' but all shall not fill up the number they say of above forty or fifty at most. I dare not swear the truth of this. Mardike is much in our mouths; supplies of all sorts, even to ramming clay, are plentifully sent from hence, and unless the Spaniard doth (like Cadmus in the poet) raise an army out of the earth, we are confident to keep that footing, and it may be, next spring, with fresh auxiliaries, to set up for ourselves and drive a considerable trade in Flemish commodities." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

William FitzGerald to John Percivale, Dublin.

1657, November 21. Youghall.—"Your approbation of my thoughts of getting an employment in England has much confirmed me in them, knowing what has passed the test of your judgment needs no other trial." My mother means to stay in Connaught until spring. I wish to know from Mr. Anneslow "whether he expects any further deed from me for the assurance of my release from the Earl of Kildare after you have made over the old lease to him. . . Sir Maurice Eustace having engaged to me by letters for ready payment, when I am resolved in this, I shall write to him to pay the money. I cannot imagine why my Lord Cork should desire to speak with you, unless it be to put you upon something for your brother Clayton, for whom he has lately expressed a great kindness . . . or unless it be concerning my Lord Barrymore's pretence to your lands of Liscarrol. I can guess no other cause than one of these two. My Lord [Broghill] stays the coming of my Lord Harry's commission," and will then be gone, a frigate now waiting for him in the harbour. 1 *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to his brother-in-law, John Percivalle.

1657, November 21.—Is advised to repair to England about his business, but cannot get his wife's licence to go. What he proposes is to leave the children with his sister Dillon, while his wife goes in Mrs. Jephson's coach to Dublin, and he would come back from London by way of Cheshire and so join her. Begs Percivale to try to gain her consent, without which, by the blessing of God, he will not stir from her. The matter must be decided at once, as Lord Broghill sails with the first wind. 1 *p.*

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1657, November 24.—Within the last hour it has pleased God to take their boy Edmund, who has died of a fever called the new disease. His wife is in extreme grief, for he was a sweet child of eight years old, and though they have buried many before, "never any went so near" to them as this. The enclosed to Mrs. Gookin is sent from one at Whitehall. ½ *p.*

Col. Randall Clayton to John Percivalle.

1657, November 26.—Having heard that Lord Broghill was going at once to England, my wife and I hurried off to Youghall, fearing lest I should miss him and so forfeit my hopes in England, and incur merited censure by not giving a timely return to his Lordship's civil letters. He has lent me 100*l.* and renews his promises of procuring me a farm. All my friends advise my going over with him, but your sister will not hear of it, so we shall set out for Dublin after next week if the weather favours, "and from thence I will post after the Lord to London." Your sister tells me that both the Earl and Countess of Cork have asked her several times when you would be at home, but "I cannot guess what their business with you is unless it be to inform you of some stories told the Lord Broghill by some that wishes you not well." [Business matters.] 2¼ *pp. Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

1657, December 5. Cork.—This morning I am sending from Mallow to engage a place for my wife in the coach which is to take Mrs. Rugge to Tallow, and I hope you will see her in Dublin at the end of next week. As soon as I have put her in the coach I shall take the children to my sister Dillon at Youghall, and then wait on Lord Broghill for England as soon as the gout will give him leave. Your sister never said a word to me of the Earl of Cork's mention of you until we were on our way homeward, when it was too late to do anything, "but, by the blessing of God, when I next go thither I will have it out of him." 2 *pp.*

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1657, December 9.—[Relates a business conversation he has had with Capt. Blackwell, concerning Percivale's lands in Ireland.] I am glad with all my heart and soul that you and your mother are likely to come to a good conclusion and one suitable to the

honour of your dear father. So long as she continues a widow it is well to comply with her a little for quietness' sake. Sir T[heophilus] J[ones] wrote to me of the meeting which you had with him, Sir W. U[sher], and Sir P. D[avys] on her behalf, and that you were likely to agree. "I fear land will be cheaper hereafter in Ireland than 'tis now, and the times not so settled but we may still fear new combustions, but if his Highness be King the next Session (as there is very much likelihood he will be and some forerunning signs of it) we hope it will be the hopefullest way of settlement." I do not think any one offers you nearly so much for Burton as it is worth, and wish you would consider awhile before you sell it for a song. "I conceive you do well to venture your sheep over yourself. Try all ways (as your father did) which honesty and industry doth allow of. You are young and ingenious enough (God be praised) and if you fall not into the world with too much earnestness and covetousness, but rely on Providence and go on calmly without vexation, and enjoy yourself and sweet wife and children comfortably, you are in as likely a way of doing yourself and all your friends good as any man in that nation. . . . You may be sure to have those parcels sent to Val Savage which you write for, as soon as my wife is a little better this week to stir abroad, but truly the death of my dear boy Munn [Edmund] goes near her, and she being sickly and melancholy it doth very much deject her. George is well and busy about his degree."

Sir Paul Davys thinks that some Parliament places may be void by death of the members in Ireland, and that there will not be so much striving for them, because of the cost of coming over and living here, as there was formerly; wherefore he suggests that there might be opportunity to put me in, who, living here, might thus be serviceable to my friends and country. If you think fit, you may mention it to Sir T. J[ones] and Sir P. D[avys].

"I understand Col. Newberry is dead, and my Lord Folliott, if a little backed by a letter from the Lord Deputy, would appear for me [in] county Donegal, but way must be made before to engage some member that comes over to move for a writ when the Parliament meets for a new election. If Sir T. J[ones] comes, I believe he will do it. There is some things may be argued for me, being in the Parliament in Ireland before the war, and being an officer of Ireland, and all along and now in his Highness' and Commonwealth's service . . . I have little to do and would catch at anything that might be a probable introduction to keep me alive in the world and serve my country and friends . . . I long to hear what you have done with Nan. Casie's wardship and Lord Ormond's engagements. I hope they will help you a little." I will go to Ed. Smyth at Annables for Christmas, in order to make him look for Jessop's bond. My wife and I send affection and service to your wife and prayers for her safe delivery, and for Philip Oge.

Postscript. "Cousin Robert Southwell looks in a frosty morning as cherry-cheeked and blithe as can be, and is well recovered, considering how he was." 3 *pp.*

William FitzGerald to John Percivale.

1657, December 11. Youghall.—I have been all day writing for my Lord [Broghill] and tomorrow am to go to receive possession of his new estate in Immokilly. I have never heard anything spoken amiss of you in this family, but I ventured to ask my Lord if he had been told anything to your prejudice, as you had intimation of some such thing, and "were so much concerned for his Lordship's opinions of you that you were very desirous to know what 'twas had been spoken against you, to the end you might give his Lordship all fitting satisfaction. His Lordship's answer was that he had not entertained any prejudice at all for you, but that if he had, you should not have heard of it by a third person sooner than from himself." I send you letters from my Lord to Col: Markham and my Lord Deputy, for procuring me the farm of some lands in Connaught, and beg you to deliver them to Col. Markham yourself. 1¼ *pp.*

Philip Percivall to his cousin, John Percivall, in Kinsale or elsewhere.

1657, December 17. Ringwood in Hampshire.—Apologises for not having written before, informs him of his marriage to the widow of Mr. Michael Phetiplace, and requests him to see Col. John Jephson and Mr. Michael Searle concerning moneys due by them to his wife's late husband on bonds now held by herself.

Postscript.—His mother, who now lives with his Aunt White at Dounckton, sends remembrances to all. 1 *p.*

Jonas Percivall to his kinsman, John Percivall.

1657, December 18. Kinsale.—Requests his assistance in recovering a debt upon the Waterhouse estates. Young Charles Waterhouse is Governor of Guernsey, and old Lady Ethred and old Charles Waterhouse are, as he hears, dead, but the estate, left to the son as heir or the daughters as administrixes, is, he supposes, liable to answer debts. 1 *p.*

Sam Percivall to his cousin, John Percivall.

1657, December 22. Salisbury House.—"Your pathetic epistle of the 6th inst. hath confirmed me in the opinion I have still some room in your thoughts, and the good advice it brings in the medicine you prescribe to my past, (and what may be future) distempers of body, a good wife, I do subscribe to the belief of its excellency that way; but really, Cousin, it is natural to loathe physic; in me it is I'm sure, for *qui medice, misere*, though I rejoice much your experience of that catholic remedy brings not the metaphor to the proverb's verification. Yet one argument of your letter (used to another purpose), *manet alta mente repostum*—viz.: the seas are boisterous, storms threaten, &c. I silently stoop to my present condition and wish I be not

too far already engaged in the bustle of the world. My brother, you will perceive by his enclosed, hath not been of my judgment herein. He bustles and justles all his friends, yourself may now feel him." If you can obtain compliance to a just debt, you will do him a courtesy. W. D[obbins] and I have pitched upon a very good instrument to set your engineer a-work, one Capt. Sparrow. "He being fully instructed with particulars and ale money, goes to discover, finds him and pumps him, and in short makes him disclose much of the stuff and roguery you hinted."

[Here follow details of the doings of some one, probably Mr. Jessop, in relation to a bond.]

"In short he's the man you suspect him to be and I believe a cunning rogue, for he appointed him to meet at the fountain by us this evening, and tell Mr. Dobbins as much, but failed. He stares and wonders how any living creature from Dublin could find him out here; but one man alive there could direct it. He never saw you, he swears, but dreamt of you very lately, and detests the abuse like to be put on you. To say no more, if you intend to use him, some little money and a commission from the Chancery at Dublin to examine him, to be speedily sent hither, I verily believe may unlock these secrets. He's a kind of seaman; a month hence he talks of going to sea, you must therefore be nimble, and so must I too, lest I lose the post." 2 *pp.*

Robert Southwell to his son-in-law, John Percivall.

1657, December 25. Kinsale.—I humbly thank you for yours, with those from my son Robin, of whole progress in health I am glad to hear, and humbly praise the Lord for it. What charges you are at for my concernments I shall thankfully repay you, "but do reckon my obligations unto you for your extraordinary trouble in them very much more, for which I beseech the Lord reward you." It seems I am in the brides for John Galweye's and Roche's estates. "I never yet meddled with any interest in this world but met with much vexation and trouble in it, and indeed I like it never a whit the worse," for we are too apt to be wedded in the affections to the world if God did not send a wholesome mixture of trouble.

I do not think there is any entail on John Galweye's estate; and for the Roches, "the office taken after the death of Edmond and Andrew shows that it is disposed to divers of the Roches, six or seven of them, that were next of kin to Edmond, in case his son Andrew died without issue; but the two ploughlands and a half which I have purchased is from the sisters of Edmond, who come in as co-heirs to Edmond their brother and Andrew their nephew. . . . Now this parcel I have was the jointure of Joane Roche, Edmond's widow, who died in 49 or 50, and then Katherine Meagh, alias Roche, from whom I derive three parts, entered for herself and the rest of her sisters into those lands," which were afterwards sold to me, but whether it be legally done or not, I know not. As to the fourth part, I

employed John Meagh, Katherine's eldest son, to treat with Carewe and his mother for it. Carewe and his mother and John Meagh are all dead, but I can prove that the bargain was made.

"I am sorry for the news of Sir John Reynolds; a gallant brave gentleman." 3 *pp.*

JOHN PERCIVALE to his uncle, SIR PAUL DAVYS.

1657[-8], January 23. Kinsale.—I got safe to Kinsale and am anxious to hear what effect your endeavours have had upon my mother. "If nothing less than war will give her content, I have this quiet within myself that you and the rest of her own friends declared yourselves abundantly satisfied in my proceedings, and should she not embrace what you last proposed, and I for quietness assented unto, that you would lay the sin at her door (which were your own words). . . . Certainly if there be any handsome memory retained of my dead father, if any regard had of his living posterity, or any consideration of my engagements and family, neither she nor any friends of hers will desire to make me a perpetual bond-slave, that must never hope to be master of any other house of my own than a gaol, and the all of my endeavours spent for others and not for myself. But I hope, her tears and passion being by this time over, she has consulted her reason and conscience, and by your persuasions will be induced to a serious consideration of my condition and engagements. One argument which may be used to incline her thereunto may be those great sums she received of mine during my minority, which I am sure (besides those engagements of hers I now offer to satisfy) will more than countervail her interest in the leases, if she has any in them. But if nothing of reason or moderation can prevail with her, God's will be done; though she may forget her motherly affection and regard towards me, I shall never forget my filial duty and observancy towards her, however she uses me." *Draft.* 1 *p.*

SIR WILLIAM USHER and SIR PAUL DAVYS to their nephew, JOHN PERCIVALE.

1657[-8], January 26. Dublin.—Your mother is much exasperated by your going away without leaving her any money to support herself and your sisters, an omission on your part the less excusable considering that you well knew their indigent condition. She has been with your father's will to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Recorder, who are both anxious to mediate (so as to avoid a suit between you) and have conferred with us accordingly. They are both clearly of opinion that your mother has a right of dower, for her life, to a third of all the lands and leases and of the personal estate, and that third not chargeable with any of the debts. Moreover, where the leases are in the hands of the creditors, she can recover the

value of her third from you, out of the residue of the estate. As to the moneys paid her since your father's death, they decide that a third part is her own, and that out of the residue she is to be allowed her charges for the maintenance and education of you and the rest of her children. And besides, she says you have received great sums since your father's death, to part of which she has a right as her third, and also on account of the legacy left her in the will.

Both Mr. Attorney and Mr. Recorder told us they found her very intelligent, "which it seems is from the light she had from the lawyers in England," whose opinions "being seconded by the lawyers here hath much heightened her resolution." Also Val. Savage has told her that you left money with him for her if she will agree to a writing which you left in his hands, from which she gathers that it was not want of money, but hope to force her by her necessities to yield that made you deal so with her.

Thus you see how you lie at her mercy in point of law, and that notwithstanding the burden upon you, you are not relievable in a court of equity.

We shall do our utmost to persuade her to an amicable settlement but must also beg you in prudence to yourself as well as from filial duty, to be more complying with her than you have been, and to come here at once to try to arrange matters before she takes out her writ of dower, when it will be too late. And meanwhile, to mollify her somewhat, we pray you to write to her in an humble style and to send word to Val. Savage to give her the money he has in his hands. 4 *pp. Written by Sir Paul Davys and signed by both.*

John Percivale to his uncles, Usher and Davys.

[1657-8, February.]—I should have answered yours of the 23rd (*sic*) of last month sooner, but that I only got home from the country last Saturday. I have also received a letter from my mother, and (not having had the like favour for a long time) I hope it may be a pledge of a happy closure, which I shall endeavour for to the utmost of my power. But if she has taken out her writ of dower, and believes it to be her best course, I must submit to it, though with much regret. To show you that I do not desire to increase her wants, or to take the least advantage of them, I have written to Val. Savage to furnish her 80*l.* on account of the money I designed her, and if you think it necessary for me to come, I will to be with you by May day, and sooner if I can settle my estate. 1 *p.*

Postscript. I have just received another letter from my mother "wherein she takes it most heinously ill that I did not answer hers and yours the last post. Truly I could not divine what you or she had done . . . and I ought not to be censured for not returning an answer to them till I had received them. Her whole letter is of such bitter passion that I think it might have been forborne, which is all I say." *Written overleaf.*

Owen Brett and others.

1657[-8], February 12.—Acquittance to John Percivall for 30*l.* due upon the mortgage of Bourton. *Signed*, Lan. Lake, William Domvile, Owen Brett.

William Dobbyns to John Percivalle.

1658, May 12.—Tell Cousin Southwell that his son is in far better health than formerly, and his cough pretty well left him. He starts for Ireland on Saturday. I hope much from change of air and a mother's tenderness, but fear his father's house, being under a hill and so near the sea, will not do well for him in winter. He has a fine sweet disposition, and if he had stayed here we would have been as tender of him as of Will, who is but weakly too.

Col. Pigott is now in restraint at Bristol with many others "but (I doubt not) he is clear enough from any new plots and will be shortly discharged. For news I leave you to the printed pamphlets. Here is no other, only a Parliament is resolved upon, but whether in July or no is yet uncertain."

Now that Col. Clayton and your other friends are with you in Dublin I hope you will come to a happy settlement. "You will all meet with enemies and discomforts from abroad in the world, and sickness and death and trouble, therefore to make our lives as comfortable as it may, friends and near relations had need to be united." This puts me in mind of my cousin Judith's settlement, made between Col. Clayton and me, which I fear was not so carefully drawn up as it should have been, but I know he is so loving and good and just that he will do all that is reasonable. Now that the house in Cork, called St. Dominicks, is sold and also the land in England, he should settle some other part of his estate upon her.

Lord Folliot wants at once some money which he left in my hands, and which I have partly made use of for myself and my friends. If you could help me to borrow the money from Col. Clayton and William Fitzgarret, pray do so. My brother Sam and I have done Fitzgarret knight's service in his match; she is a good wife to him every way.

I must give Wm. Domvile and Mr. Wynne, two of the mortgagees, a dinner in Fish Street on the 24th of this month and pay the interest. Mr. Brett, one of the trustees, is dead, and Mr. Lake has fallen off his horse and is very ill. "These alterations puts me upon new shifts." 2 *pp.*

Theophilus Eaton and John Percivale.

1658, July 19.—"Indenture of defeazance" between Theophilus Eaton and John Percivale, of Dublin, esquires. Whereas John Percivale, by statute staple acknowledged before Ridgley Hatfield, mayor of the staple, and Richard Phillips and Henry Bollard, constables of the same, stands bound to Theophilus Eaton in the sum of 500*l.*, yet if the said John Percivale or his heirs, &c.,

shall on July 20, 1660, pay 250*l.* "at Strongbow's tomb in Christ Church in Dublin," the aforesaid statute staple shall be void and of none effect. *Signed and sealed by Theophilus Eaton and witnessed by Thos. Fowle and Lawrence Steele.* 1 *sheet.*

KATHERINE, LADY PERCIVALLE.

1658, July 20.—Surrender by Lady Percivalle of all interest which, under her husband's will, she had by way of dower, jointure or thirds, in his estate in Ireland, real and personal, with the exception of the plate, jewels and furniture bequeathed to her in the said will. *Signed by Lady Percivalle and witnessed by Sir Wm. Usher, Sir Paul Davys and Sir Theophilus Jones.* 1¼ *pp.*

1658, July 22.—Bond by Lady Percivalle for return of the plate, jewels &c. to her son John Percivalle, in case of her marriage or death. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

1658, July.—Release by Lady Percivalle of all claim upon the lands in England. *Draft by Percivale.* 1½ *pp.*

1658, July.—Indenture by which, in consideration of her surrender of her rightful dower, jointure &c., John Percivale Esq., covenants to provide his mother with a fitting livelihood for herself and her daughters, and to that end surrenders to her the lands of Bealaballagh, co. Cork, which were in the year 1641 of the yearly value of 72*l.* or thereabouts, to be held by her for eighty years at a peppercorn rent; she agreeing to maintain her daughters until their marriage in diet, lodging and washing, but their brother providing them with clothes. *Draft by Percivale, with corrections in Sir Maurice Eustace's hand.* 4 *pp.*

1658, July [end of].—Release by Sir John Percivale, knight,* to his mother as regards all debts, accounts &c. belonging to him or Sir Philip Percivale, his father. *Draft by Val. Savage.* 1 *p.*

PHILIP PERCIVALL to SIR JOHN PERCIVALL, knight, at Kinsale.

1658, August 16. Ringwood in Hampshire.—Congratulates him upon the late honour conferred on him, rejoices at the news that he and his mother have come to a fair conclusion, and recommends to him Mr. William Norris, schoolmaster, an honest, ingenious man, an Oxford scholar and a good preacher, who desires to go over to Ireland. 1 *p.*

SIR JOHN PERCIVALE to ————

[1658,] October 16. Cork.—I am encouraged by your friendship to interrupt you in your more serious employment by these lines.

* Knighted by Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy, on July 22nd.

My Lord Deputy Fleetwood granted me a share in the office of the Upper Bench (to the whole whereof I had, and still have, a legal right during Sir William Usher's life) *durante bene placito*; but this being determined by his late Highness's death, the office is now in the Lord Deputy's absolute dispose. When he thinks of renewing any patents, I pray you mention my right to him, as I am kept here by "two weighty businesses, the one of transplantation (by special command from his Excellency), the other concerning uniting of parishes . . . That intended address to his late Highness, which Mr. Ansloe sent me from Dublin to be subscribed in this county, has passed through a great part of it, but by his late Highness's decease a stop is put unto it. However, something of the like nature to his now Highness is now on foot . . . I cannot conclude till I mention unto you one grievance which this county labours under, and that is by the frequent returns of the great Dons of the transplantable persons, who commonly once a quarter flock hither attended with a crew of rogues which monthly passes and receive their contributions from former followers, those who at present inhabit on that which was their estate, by means whereof great stealths are committed, and continuance alive amongst the people of their ancient lordly power, the breaking of which I suppose was one great end of the transplantation. And now I would present my very humble service to your good lady, but that I know beforehand you will be sure to say nothing of it." *Bound amongst the papers of* 1648. 1½ *pp.*

Sir John Percivale to Val. Savage.

1658, November 20. Cork.—Your importunity, like the widow's, prevails, and in spite of the inconvenience of a winter's journey, if you contrive how I may have my wife with me, and "can provide me a thing like a house (to put her in), to be drawn with four lusty palfries, vulgarly called hacknies, that will meet us where I shall appoint, about a month hence (by which time perhaps I may get some pence to pay him, if our tenants do not all run away), I say if you can do this perhaps I may put you to the charge of a superstitious pie extraordinary and answer your longing expectations, and this I believe will be time enough to kiss my Lord Lieutenant's hands before he goes for England. Send me but word about what time his lady looks to lie in, and I will undertake without the help of Erra Pater to calculate the time his Lordship begins his journey. My boys, I bless God, are both reasonable well." The eldest has had a fever which has left him weak, but he is lively and about the house; the youngest only troubled with his teeth. Pray present my service to Dr. Fennell and send me a copy of the statute to show Lord Broghill. I imagined that something "would be said or done by my good Lord Chief Justice, which made me unwilling to be too busy about the concerns of the office till I might be sure it were my own, at least some part of it, and therefore I think it were best to take no notice of anything, but to make the

best of a bad business till I come up . . . You write nothing this post concerning Jessop. I am content to enter into new bonds to be drawn to eternity, and will be certain to pay what shall be awarded to be paid at the end of the term."

Postscript.—I had almost forgotten to tell you some butter milk treason of yours which I heard from young Haymond. It appears you wrote a long preachment of advice to John Oge, and, amongst other things, cautioned him about Haymond, as, though he was honest and able when you knew him, he might have been altered by the times, and therefore it would be better not to trust him. John Oge, not reading himself, gave it to his confidant Haymond, who by his directions opened it and read all. "Now this was so like Will. Dobbins that it made me laugh for an hour together." 2¼ *pp. Seal of arms.*

Sir John Percivale to Val. Savage.

1658, November 26. Kinsale.—Prays him to provide 100*l.* in Dublin for the payment to Sir Thos. Herbert, which will be repaid in London from moneys in Will. Dobbins' hands. Does not think the Lord Lieutenant will go over till towards spring, but will himself make all the haste he can. If he comes now, however, he cannot bring his wife, as her father and mother are utterly averse to her undertaking such a hard winter journey, considering how weakly she is, though, thank God, healthy enough. George wishes his patrimony put into the hands of a steward. Is glad his sister Dorcas "is so well on her legs again." If she would come back with them she would be very welcome, and the country air would do her good. The postscript in his last about Haymond was intended for Will. Dobbins' letter.

The Manor of Bourton.

1658[-9], February 17.—Articles of agreement between William Dobbyns of Dombleton, co. Gloucester, gent., on behalf of Sir John Percivall, Lord of the manor of Bourton, co. Somerset, and William Vannam of London, Esq., for the sale of Bourton to the said Wm. Vannam for the sum of 2,200*l.* *Copy.* 1 *sheet.*

William Dobbyns and Sam Percivall to Sir John Percivall.

1658[-9], March 1.—The manor of Burton is at last sold. After the particular had been canvassed by Wadham Windham, Churchill, and all the lawyers of that country, a citizen came forward who offered 200*l.* more than any of them, and with him they have closed, finding him the best chapman and the fairest offerer.

They believe that the bargain is no ill one,—considering that the manor has been "much blown upon" and for the greatest part consists of reversions—and are persuaded that if they had not "stricken when the iron was hot, it would not in these times

have come to so good a market." For Sir John's acknowledgment of the fine they have nominated commissioners in Dublin and Munster, in order to save him and his wife a journey.

Postscript.—Although they have now sold him out of England, they hope hereafter to be instrumental in settling him there again. 2 *pp.*

William Dobbyns to Sir John Percivalle.

[1658-9, March.]—I have made every effort to send your coach, the necessaries for your lady's housekeeping, &c., but can hear of no ship of sufficient strength going from either Bristol, London, Chester or Milford. News has come of pirates having taken six or seven ships bound for Ireland and of twenty-four sail of Biskeners being upon our coasts, and "now comes intelligence of eleven more vessels taken of ours upon the Spanish and Irish coasts, so that till one of the State's ships or other stout ship doth go, it is a hundred to one your things will be lost."

As to Burton, Col. Piggott wrote that above 2,000*l.* he could not get, so although in my own judgment it was worth much more, this offer of 2,200*l.* seemed the best we could do, and Col. Piggott thinks it is well sold. We have sent the commission for the fine to Val. Savage. The two Commissioners whom the purchaser knows and relies on are Attorney Shapcott and Mr. Brobent, so if you and your lady could make it convenient to visit your friends in Dublin, the matter would be best done there. Be sure that all is done in order, "that the purchaser may have no cavil to break, as truly I fear it almost, for since the articles agreed, here is great alterations in public affairs, and every day threateneth more.

"The Commonwealth's party get ground apace, and the other house is at a stand, and very many judicious men conceive there will be an overturning again. Besides, foreign affairs look very ugly and dangerous towards us. The French and Spaniards have concluded the peace certainly [*i.e. the Treaty of the Pyrenees*] as it is reported and feared, and if there be truth in man some swear the peace is proclaimed between them at Brussels, and a free trade, and that Prince Robert [Rupert] is made lieutenant-general to the Emperor's army in Germany which is now marching down to Flanders, for what design God knows. Our fleet is gone to the Sound, and we not ten ships left to defend us. If the Dutch should show us a trick at this nick of time, God knows the issue only. Their fleet is not yet set sail, but near ready." 2 *pp.*

Robert Southwell, jun., to his brother-in-law, Sir John Percivall, Kinsale.

1659, [?April 27] May 7. Paris.—"I shall omit to mention the largeness of my gratitude to you, this being too narrow a paper for such a theme, and indeed my present time too short to write a letter of common civility.

"The general report here is the conclusion of the peace with Spain. My Lord of Inchiqueene and his sons are in town, his youngest being turned Catholic. My Lord George Digby is turned Catholic, which you will as much wonder at as I do, if you please to read his letters with Sir Kenelm Digby. They are among the Divinity books in my closet (a thin octavo).

"Pray tell my sister that being straightened now in time I would not write to her, lest my affection should be measured by my letter. My humble service to my dear little nephews, to Mr. Recorder and his lady, with our friends about Mallow." 1 *p.*

[*Uncertain whether old or new style.*]

Robert Southwell to his son-in-law, Sir John Percivale.

[1659, April? Kinsale.]—I have been much troubled by the baiting of these malicious barking fellows, "but, as I think, I have given them a bone to pick, which I was necessitated to do, for I perceive that the thought of this high revenue of the Corporation would make these base fellows mad if I should let it go on." They last Thursday called a deer hundred court, and again brought Mr. Parsons' business on the stage with much spite and malice, and notwithstanding my answers, which would have satisfied any unbiassed person, they are sending William Millner to Dublin as their agent. They have voted John Stepney to be treasurer for the Commonwealth and Corporation rents, which they reckon at between 800*l.* and 900*l.*, allowing him 6*d.* a pound, with a groat for each acquittance over 20*s.* and twopence for each under.

When they were at a little stand, I rose up and spoke to the Court, and asked them what it was that they had put into the power of their trustees and how they had performed it, and how the money was to be apportioned and the people satisfied, as part ought to be abated from the tenants' rents, unless they themselves consented to pay their old rents for the ease of the town, in which case there ought to be an entry in the Court books to that effect; "at which they all were silent and many of them scratting of their heads like people that were at a loss and studying how to retrieve their mistake, and I believe will be this good while thinking of it, and, as I hear, some of the townspeople begins to mutter and say that Mr. Southwell was wronged and that he had been too good a husband for the Corporation . . . but I should tell you that one of the Stepneys stood up and said 'Why, Mr. Southwell, we never heard you say this before.' I answered 'Neither do I say it now, but the Commissioners' report to the Lord Deputy and Council speaks it, and that, Mr. Stepney, you had from me above three quarters of a year past, and that you have over looked it or not understood it is none of my fault.'" But this is by the way. My chief business must be to vindicate myself to the town, and it must be done either by Mr. Gookin, of whom I am somewhat jealous, or by Sir Thomas Herbert, who I am confident is unconcerned in the business, and who I believe, if you press him, will give me

a fair certificate in the matter, about which I am much grieved, "nay, I am heartily offended with myself for being so much grieved, and yet I cannot help it." 3 *pp.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCIVALE.

1659, May 6. Kinsale.—Robin has reached Paris safely and is to stay there about a month. As regards the rancour and malice of the people here, you will find my answer in the enclosed open letter to Mr. Gookin. They have already voted themselves collectors of the money, and I fear it will be all handled by a very few and the Corporation receive little benefit by it. "These Stepneys and Miller has the whole town in a string, and leads them any way, not one word in the mouth of any of them but these; no, not when Mr. Gookin's letter was read this day, not a word." One of them told me they meant to buy lands for the Corporation, but I think this is the least of his intention. I will not engage with them in this bargain unless my Lord Lieutenant compels me, and will freely relinquish the little interest I have among them. My daughter sends by Capt. Cowes' ship some oranges and potatoes, and I send some for Mr. Burniston, which I pray you have delivered. I enclose a coquet for them for fear "they should be questioned there, as was the master of the Bermudas ship here this morning when we bought the oranges. The waiters, being aboard, opened his trunks and found 225*l.* in them, and brought it ashore and have made a fair and undeniable seizure of it. For my part, I wish the rest of them were so served." Capt. Rooth is going for Lord Broghill, who is said to be at Minehead. 3 *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1659, May 13. Kinsale.—Renewing his complaints against his adversaries at Kinsale, who, in the midst of their friendship, rose up in an instant against him. 'Tis not above a month since he was at Mr. Miller's house, eating and drinking with him and receiving all courtesy and civility; nay, when he came away, Mr. Miller came out and held his stirrup, and he never knew of any change in him until the other day in open court. "He and his fellow trustees has set him Jo. Young's house and castle in the Market place for 4*l.* a year, for which was proffered before the wars by Mr. Amyas 30*l.* a year, and that done without the privity, knowledge or consent of the poor simple Sovereign." He has also this seven years held the ploughland of Ballinvarrig in the liberties of Kinsale in the right of Maurice Roch of Downderow, a pretended protestant, whereas John Shepheard will take oath that the right is in his younger brother, John Roch, a known papist, yet he is allowed contentedly to enjoy it. 1 *p.*

GENERAL PENN to SIR JOHN PERCIVALE.

1659, May 13. Ma[cro]mpe.—Has been to see some horses for Sir John and sends him details about them. 3 *pp.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCIVALE.

1659, May 13. Kinsale.—Your wife was in great peril, "but never was poor woman so soon and so safely restored both to health and strength." We pray you advise with "that learned physician, Dr. Fennell," about some physic for her.

She and you are much beholden to General Penn for his kindness, who sent an express at one o'clock on Monday night with earnest inquiries from himself and his lady.

"Your little daughter was handsomely attended to her grave with a dozen or sixteen couple of small young virgins, besides Mrs. Sovereign, Mrs. Bathurst and others, where she is laid with my wife's mother and my son Tom. . . . Both your sons are exceedingly well."

And now I must trouble you a little further with the base and ungrateful dealings of this Corporation, who notwithstanding all my services have voted Mr. Miller their agent in Dublin, with 20*l.* for his journey.

Mr. Gookin's letter to the Corporation is friendly, but he is not quite clear about Mr. Parsons' contract and offers his services too freely to Mr. Miller in Dublin. I wish he had sent the letter to me to deliver to the Sovereign in open court, whereas, before I knew of it, the Sovereign had read it at his own house to those who thus had opportunity to cavil at it. The force of my defence is that "I received my trust and instructions from the Corporation to sue for such lands, whereof they gave me a list, attested by their town clerk, and the proposals to their agent, in a large volume and signed by two and thirty of them, which I delivered their agent, Mr. Cory, with the letter of attorney, wherein also they mention the same quantity of land and number of acres, and therein they humbly desire to be admitted tenants in reversion unto the estate of Esay Thomas and the estate of Mr. Nicholas Loftus when the present encumbrances upon them were cleared, and besides these two, their proposal and request was barely for three thousand plantation acres, which, as they say, was all that his Highness had to dispose of in Kinsale liberties." Not one word was mentioned of Mr. Parsons' land for twelve months after, nor ever would have been but that "that proud gentleman John Stepney" not getting all he wanted, plotted with his brother, Miller, and Thomas Gookin against me. "It is Miller's chiefest errand to Dublin to work out their desires in it, and I know that he and Stepney, being Mr. Witherell's prime cronies and those that have helped him to perform all his good services for the State, do expect by the help of my Lord Chief Baron to work out their ends in it." The Corporation have more than their full desires, for they have upwards of four thousand acres granted them, and by my diligence and interest got it at an easier rent than they expected, and neither paid me nor did I ask for one penny for my charges or attendance in Dublin. 4 *pp.*

William Dobbyns to Sir John Percivalle, kt., Dublin.

1659, May 16.—The Government being now changed from a single person to a Commonwealth, all former commissions are void, and he therefore sends a fresh one, instead of that transmitted before. [Business details.] George is mended somewhat, but it is feared will still be sickly with the same disease as Arthur and Dorcas. 1½ *pp.* *This letter and the next are bound amongst the papers of* 1657.

Robert Southwell to his son-in-law, Sir John Percivale.

1659, May 20. Kinsale.—Again complains of the great grief and trouble caused to him by the ill-usage of the Corporation. Has been for nearly forty years employed in matters of trust, both public and private, and, during his year's service to the Corporation, raised their revenue from 50*l.* or 60*l.* *per annum* to 350*l.*, at the same time reducing their town charge from 360*l.* to 60*l.*, besides other services of consequence, for none of which he ever charged them a penny, and yet now they suddenly accuse him in open court of having been unfaithful to them, and do all they can to his prejudice. Intends to wind himself out of their fraternity and seek better neighbours, lest they swallow up all his little estate and send him and his a-begging. 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "For Sir John Percivale, knight, on the Merchants' Key, in Dublin."

Helena Southwell to her son-in-law, Sir John Percivall.

1659, May 20. Kinsale.—"I thank you for my letter. Your wife is still on the mending hand. She can go alone two or three times together about the chamber and not sit down, but we are all very careful of her and will follow Dr. Fennill's advice. . . . She does very often reckon how many days to Friday, but now will reckon you have but a fortnight to stay tomorrow, and when you are at home then will be time enough to talk of your going again. I hope she will be able and I know she will be willing to wait on my Lady Percivall and the rest of her good friends there. I thank you for your care of my cousin Will. Both the children are very well, the Lord make us thankful for all His mercies to us, and we are talking of weaning of Robin every day, but only stay till his mother be a little stronger, that if he should be froward it might not disturb her . . . Philip has another cheek tooth since I wrote, and was not sick. Dear son, I am and ever will be your true loving mother till death." *Seal with device.*

Postscript by Lady Percivale.—"My dearest, I am not yet able to write much to you now; however I do desire to receive long letters from you. I do every day grow in strength, I praise God. Yours I am affectionately, K. P."

William Dobbyns to his cousin, Sir John Percivale.

1659, May 31. [London.]—Has received his last letter abusing him with his "preferment in places of honour." There are many in this age will say that "in turning times it is a pitiful fellow that hath not his turn," but for his own part, he aims at nothing higher than to be in a capacity to show his love and service to his friends. Combats certain objections made by Percivale to the deeds for passing the manor of Burton to Mr. Vannam, but offers to break the bargain if he is not satisfied. Will take course for sending 20*l.* to Robert Southwell. Three great ships have lately been taken "from 16." The Dutch and English are in a close treaty for peace, and a great fleet is making ready here.

Postscript.—Requests Percivale to renew to his daughter Andrea [*or* Audrea] a certain lease in reversion granted to her brother Edmond, now dead. 3 *pp.*

Robert Southwell to Sir John Percivale.

1659, June 3. Kinsale.—I am very sorry to hear that you are suffering from the gout, but hope you may be hereafter acquitted from it. My wife was extremely troubled with it about nine years ago, but has had no touch of it since. "All that she laid to it was but fresh cow dung, an easy medicine, but oft times we despise such things because of the plainness of them." Robin Southwell is in the doctors' hands in Paris for a swelling which he got by riding to the Old Head. I hope that the physicians may not take it for other than it is, and that he has more discretion than to let them tamper much with him. You may tell Mr. Parsons I cannot get a penny from his tenants. There is a mighty fall in rents, and indeed in all things here.

"Kate, I praise God for it, mends very well, and her children are well, and seeing you cannot do much business else in Dublin, pray let George bespeak a handsome top or two for Philip, for he is worthy of it, for George cannot better master his young horse than he can do it, and domineers notably over it, and gives the maids or any others garters that interrupts him in his game and tells them of it and then falls to it again until he sweats heartily at it. Pray let the tops be painted, for I had them so when I was a boy, but not at his age, for I do not think that ever a boy in Ireland of his age is able to handle a top as he doth, and sets it up himself and has the same dominion and menacing words over it as you use over him when you handle the rod." 2 *pp.*

William Dobbyns to Sir John Percivalle.

1659, June 7. London.—Concerning the negotiations for the sale of Burton. "Here is no new news; all things goes on smoothly as yet. The press is so fruitful of pamphlets of all sorts that it would cost more the postage than most of them are

worth (and the Jesuit loseth no advantage by it)." Her ladyship's necessaries shall be sent over in an ordinary ship "such as Hawkins, Lord of Blarney (*sic*), came over in, called the *Patience*, Bullock master, of eight guns," rather than they should be kept waiting any longer. 1 *p.*

Sir John Percivale to his cousin, William Dobbyns.

1659, June 8. Dublin.—I am sorry you are not yet promoted to the dignity I mentioned, but, with a little patience, you may be, as meritorious men are not easily picked up. I earnestly wish you a good, rich, quiet employment, "one that may not put you into chafes and fumes, as your other did, for if you should light on such an one, I do prognosticate, without the help of Lilly, that not a consumption and not the palsy will be your end; and as your friends are not a weary of you so neither are you so weary of the world as to desire suddenly a departure out of it."

Vannham's deeds have gone to be engrossed, and you shall have them shortly. [Business details.]

I hope by this time our goods are at Bristol. I am sensible how great a trouble they have been to you, "indeed I am so sensible that I shall hardly adventure to put the like on you [again] if you will but forgive me for this." Sir William Penn* is going to England immediately, and the frigate which takes him over can bring them.

"There are such things as proposals from the army and others &c., which come abroad, which I would desire you to send me as often as you meet with them."

My brother Southwell is again fallen into the hands of the doctors. He has almost poisoned himself with physic, and was much better here with only his kitchen physic. *Copy.* 1 *page.*

Sir John Percivale to Lady Courtnay.

1659, June 20. Kinsale.—Condoling with her upon the death of his cousin, her husband, and asking for a guarantee of indemnity before delivering up a trunk of writings (left in his charge by his cousin) to Mr. Gorstellow, as she desires. *Draft.* 1 *p.*

Katherine, Lady Percivale, to her brother, Robert Southwell.

1659, June 28. Kinsale.—I cannot but be troubled by the sad news of your distemper, but it is a comfort to us that you are where you can get the best advice, and I hope soon to hear better news. As you have heard of my illness, I need not trouble you about it. "I am now, blessed be God, very well . . . and though I have lost your little niece, yet, as you wish, I have sufficient comfort in your nephews, who thrive very well. Robin is weaned about a fortnight since and yet his sucking cheeks abates not. Phill is now able to say all the Lord's

* Penn was knighted by Henry Cromwell, Dec. 30, 1658.

prayer by heart and part of the creed, but his tongue is not yet loose to make him be understood of more than [those] always about him. The 12th of the next month he will be two years and a half old, and he begins to learn some French, that he may be able to salute you in that language when you come home." I am going to Dublin shortly for a month, and then back here "to take up the little ones and so be packing to Ballamacow." Your brother has come from Dublin, but is now in the country. 1 *p.*

William Dobbyns to Val. Savage.

1659, July 5. London.—Complains of the delay in settling the business of Burton, Sir John, "as is his old way when he has other conundrums in his head," leaving his letters unanswered for weeks together and then raising scruples which wise men only laugh at. Is kept in town solely on this account, yet Sir John "writes coolly" as if the business were an indifferent thing and not worth the expense of a man's charges to bring over the deeds. Begs his "good Val" to tell him when he may expect them.

Postscript.—"All is quiet here and likely to be so for ought appearing. . . . Harry [Cromwell] is come to town, and his brother was here before him."

William Dobbyns to Sir John Percivalle.

1659, July 26.—Your sharp letter has put me to a stand, for I cannot apologise without betraying my own integrity in your service, "but you may justly question my judgment and fears and doubts in relation to the public, which still looks so ugly and discomposed that to proceed in any thing of concernment is very hazardous, both by sea and land." Knowing your lady's goodness and sweet disposition, I feel assured of her pardon, and for you, "I attribute your passion to be the product of the labyrinth and insupportable burden of mind and body, the spirit of building and gout, both which I am sensible of." However, your things are now at Alderman Locke's at Bristol, and will be sent over with General Penn, who is at Bristol also. I have sent a certificate from the Customs here, "that they need not rummage and unpack the things at Bristol. Heretofore, by order of the old Protector, such things might pass Custom free, but now they must be paid for." As my wife has been out of town this six weeks (a thing which has not happened these twenty-six years) any mistakes must be laid to my charge. I have already found a bundle of pins left in my study, which I will send by Lady Philipps. I dare not tell my wife of it, as it would put her out of all patience.

George has been very ill since spring, nearly at death's door. There was little hope of him, and if it had been winter, he would have gone. I go to him at Oxford on Tuesday, and will thence write again.

I have only stayed behind my wife to settle your Burton business; "but it seems you at such a distance are little sensible how most ingenious men are dishearted and to seek in the settling of business of importance, and what sudden alterations are daily looked for," as you do not think the matter worth 5*l.* for a man's charges.

I have not heard from Cousin R. S[outhwell] lately, but am told that he is in a recovering way, and has a wife in treaty, G[eneral?] Penn's daughter. Truly he deserves a good one. 3 *pp.*

JOHN JESOP.

1659, August 30.—Release to Sir John Percivall (on the award of Philip Ferneley, Esq.) of all bonds, suits, controversies and debates between them, excepting the sum of 100*l.* to be paid as expressed in the said award. *Signed and sealed.* 1 *p.*

ARTHUR, LORD RANELAGH, and others to SIR JOHN PERCIVALE.

1659, October 4. Dublin.—Reminding him that 100*l.* is expected from county Cork towards defraying the charges of Mr. Annesley's agency in England for the Protestants in Ireland, (who has laboured most industriously for them and as yet had no suitable return), and requesting him to use his best endeavours to send the moneys, and also the two petitions expected from Munster, of which the drafts were sent in July to the Earl of Cork and Lord Broghill. *Signed by* Lord Ranelagh, Sir William Usher, Sir Paul Davys, John Bysse and William Dixon. 1 *p.*

SIR JOHN PERCIVALE to his brother-in-law, ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1659, November 29. Ballymacow.—Apologises for not writing, on the score of his frequent journeys and now their removal to this place. The building of their small nest has given them so much to do that they have had to postpone their journey to Dublin until the spring. Is glad to hear that France agrees with him and hopes the warm climate of Italy may complete the cure; but thinks that if he means to visit so many fine places he should stay longer (or make the number fewer), otherwise he will rather see than understand them. Also it seems a pity that "so considerable a part of Europe as Germany should pass unsaluted." Begs to have a relation of his adventures.

It is feared that George has fallen into a consumption, and he is said to be in a very desperate condition.

The French gazettes will give as much news as they in England dare know, so will only tell him that his pair of nephews thrive apace, and by the time he returns will be able to greet him in French. They are lusty boys, especially Robin, "who is cut out for a swordsman and has a hand already like a falchion." 1 *p.*

E. Lady Ormond, to Sir John Percivall.

1659[-60], February 10. Dunmore.—Complaining of waste committed on the woods of Killiny (part of the lordship of Lackagh) and encroachments made upon the lands. Twenty oaks have been already cut down by order of Mr. Parsons of Birr, and twenty more are marked. Prays that Sir John, being in possession of the land, will take course in the matter. *Holograph.* ¾ *p.*

Commissioners for Affairs in Ireland.

1660, May 7. Dublin.—Order by the commissioners for the government and management of affairs in Ireland, appointing Sir John Percivall clerk of the Crown of the Court of Upper Bench and prothonotary of the Common Pleas. *Signed by* Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, *and* William Bury. 1 *p.*

Order in the Council of State.

1660, May 7. Whitehall.—Appointing Sir William Fenton, Sir John Percivall, Sir William Penn, and William Hawkins, Esq., of the Council of the Lord Broghill, Lord President of Munster. "Signed in the name and by the order of the Council of State appointed by authority of Parliament, Arthur Annesley, President." *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Michael Boyle, Dean of Cloyne, to Sir John Percivale.

1660, May 29. Cork.—Hearing that there is a sequestration upon the estates of Col. Hunkes, John Cooke, and several others, he prays Sir John to use his influence with the other Commissioners to obtain for him the tenancy of Monkstown, belonging to Hunkes, or of Barnahealy, belonging to Cooke, as although he is not much inclinable to be trading in such affairs, either of these places lies conveniently for his near residence upon his parish. Is about to go for England, but has left directions with his wife. 2 *pp.*

Sam Percivall to his cousin, Sir John Percivall.

1660, May 29. Salisbury House.—"I now clearly see that no occasion whatever will draw you into England since this, the greatest of all public invitations, was not able to do it. A Commissioner no doubt you might have come, if you had thought it worth seeking. But seeing that is waived, and with it the sight of the greatest solemnity this age can possibly afford, your cordial friends here are much to seek why you should also forget and desert your own particular interest. . . . Your retiring of late (I mean since the Protector's exit) will argue you no fanatic, so as it detain you not from appearing (and that vigorously) now the Royal game is a-playing. That Protectorian badge you have received, I wish you could as silently lay down

as 'twas publicly taken up. This being impossible, give me leave to tell you, there's no way to hide the copper of that coin but by new gilding it over. To this end hath it been discoursed among your friends that you endeavour to obtain a baronet's patent, which may be gotten, no doubt, for a sum that will not undo you. Two, three or four hundred pounds will procure it, but I know not yet the market, more than that *omnia Romæ venalia*. And to be plain with you, your cousin Mayart hath such a thing already in a box, and others beside him. . . . Another main part of your interest lies in those offices your father left, viz.: clerk of the Parliament and clerk of the Crown. How your title stands to these, here is nobody knows, but be they by patent for your own or other's life, an application seasonably made may stand you in much stead to renew, to confirm them. Be they without patent and your title no other than that you are your father's eldest son, an application in such case is much more requisite to obtain *de novo* and settle so considerable interests. Which way soever your estate in these or either of them stands, you ought to speed away directions to some trusty friend here for addressing, before it be too late, and as soon as the Lord Lieutenant be known. And to advance these things, letters to the Marquis of Ormond from yourself, with an intermixture of his particular business in relation to your father's engagements for him and your deportment therein, would be very material. . . . Whatever you resolve, expedition will be the very life of your business.

"Now, cousin, let me crave a word of advice touching myself. The Commissioners here press my brother Dobyns to come over and execute his Escheator's place, without which they say they neither have, nor can have, a legal title to any forfeited lands . . . unless the Parliament (after dismission of the Court of Wards as in England) appoint Commissioners to take particular inquisitions of lands, and so do not need Escheators." As he is unfit for so much action, we have agreed that I should undertake it, but the very being of that office depending on many uncertainties, we resolve to feel your pulse as to your Clerk of the Crown's place, which (supposing your title is good) we conceive you will execute by deputy, and that I should offer my service therein, upon such terms as you think the business will bear. Pray consider this proposition and return an answer the soonest you can. "Your Uncle Jones and two more came to town yesterday, soon enough to see the most magnificent royal entry, this day celebrated. The rest, with your Uncle Davys, are coming after, and soon enough to be heard ere the crowd be over. This grand reception hath hitherto taken up the Parliament's whole thoughts and put a stop to other proceedings, but now being over, we expect high matters from this happy conjunction, but first I must hear them before I can impart anything to you."

Postscript.—"Since this was writ, the greatest show that ever England saw was celebrated, his Majesty's most splendid entry, which hath held all this day and until the post is going; so infinitely beyond my ability to express that I will not go about the

describing. Such joy was certainly never so transcendantly expressed, nor think I it possible to be, without the like occasion. All foreigners are in a maze at it." 3 *pp.*

William Dobbyns to Sir John Percivalle.

1660, May 29. London.—I leave my brother Sam to tell you the main points which he and I have advised upon together. "I need not inform you of his abilities for business of all kinds, either as a gentleman or scholar, and of late years [he] hath taken himself up to study the law and is admitted of Lincoln's Inn. It is true he hath not hitherto made it his work to get money by his wits, but lived handsomely, having the opportunity of enjoying himself in sports and recreations suitable to youth, but still preserving his reputation amongst wise and knowing men. He is offered wife upon wife, with better fortunes by much than his certain estate doth deserve, but being sensible of the present condition of affairs in relation to the public, and that dismal cloud of Egyptian slavery which was pendant over our heads being by the good providence of God blown over, ignorance, cruelty, rapine and bloodshed discountenanced, and ingenuity and industry the most probable way of preferment, he now intends to launch out into the world, a free, unengaged person, and offers and desires in the first place to present himself and his services to you . . . If the defects of your health, and indisposition either of mind or body takes you off from all thoughts of putting yourself or friends forward in this active age (which if it be so, I should think it the greatest affliction and prejudice that hath befallen the son and posterity of so deserving a father), then it is to no purpose to trouble you upon this subject in relation to my brother Sam. But our thoughts will be all quiet till we hear from you, and I pray to God to direct you both." I am put to great straits by your brother George's importunities, having lately received and answered ten letters from him. If there is so vast a disproportion between his expectations—with the knowledge and reputation which he has gained by earnest study—and the means to support them; if you are resolved to allow him nothing, and if what his father intended for him comes to naught, tell him so plainly. "Truly so great disappointments will press severely upon his spirits, being of a mild sweet disposition and the eyes of the University upon him. I need say no more nor so much but in discharge of my self, remembering Arthur, and this being all your brothers left.

"The match for my daughter Andrea I and my friends [except my wife, *cancelled*] take it to be very comfortable and good. It is the youngest of the Stillingfleets, who was prevaricator of the University, and reputed as able and ingenious a scholar as any in the University, a civil orthodox man; was ordained two years since by Bishop Bromericke, and married by Mr. Masterson of St. Clement's with the Book of Common Prayer, which now [is] no danger to be known. He was tutor to Mr. Pierpoint's son

and others in the College and had a fellowship, and earnestly pressed and persuaded against his inclination to leave the University, and had given him by one Sir Roger Burgoine the parsonage of Sutton in Bedfordshire, twelve miles from Cambridge, near Bigglesworth, worth above 200*l.* *per annum*; and a good dispositioned, handsome, sober young man, and still studies hard, if not too much. I fear that most. He is very much esteemed of amongst the best sort of men. I doubt not but in time you will hear of higher preferment than master of arts and the bare title of a parson (which I confess is the worst impediment at present in some people's opinions), but not with wise men. She hath a very handsome house and all things necessary, no father-in-law nor mother-in-law, legacies nor debts; and lives a good, quiet and Christian life. He was offered double what I gave her, which was 400*l.*, and he is bound to provide her 50*l.* *per annum* for her life . . . His study and stock is worth 400*l.* of his own, he having the best study of books of any man in the county, and his living a just title, or else I would have been hanged before I would have done it.

"I cannot write anything of your Commissioners nor anything else certain; all things are at a stand till now his Majesty comes to town; and in a short time we shall see the Parliament proceeding, Council settled, and the officers chosen. E[arl *sic*] Or[mond] is called Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and G[eneral] M[onck] Lord Treasurer in opinion of the people, but nothing certain. . . . You must excuse me and all friends now for writing any more, by reason we are now spectators of his Majesty's coming to Whitehall, where, the Lord be praised, he is come safe at six of the clock, and in so much state and joy that you must expect it in print by a better hand. But by travellers it is averred no King in Christendom was ever received in more triumph and rich reception, and now we be going to make bonfires and use the other ceremonies of joy." 3½ *pp.*

Sir John Percivale to Val. Savage.

1660, August 6. Ballymacow.—Is sorry he has been in such despair concerning his own business, but hopes a little patience and a more frequent attendance on Lord Ormond (now Earl of Brecknock) may yet work something.

Hears that Dean Worth is Bishop of Killaloe, although Savage did not mention him in the list he gave. Wishes to know what time Lord Roberts (who, as he learns, is appointed Deputy) will arrive. Is much obliged to Sir George Lane for his civil offer to procure the reversion of the offices of Clerk of King's Bench and of the Parliament for him. The office of the King's Bench never yielded his father more than 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and since the wars not above 150*l.* *per annum*; and that of the Lords' House would have been worth little to any one else; but if Sir George will accept 200*l.* for procuring the two, he will take it as a

favour. If not, he will take the reversion of the King's Bench and decline the other rather than advance more money.

"There has been a Presbyterian petition a carrying on throughout this nation to his Majesty for the settling of presbytery here, which is to be carried over by one Burdett of Limbrick."

Begs to know what Sir T[heophilus] J[ones] or any other friends have done for themselves since they went over. 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "For Mr. Valentine Savage, at Mr. William Dobbins' house in St. Martin's Lane in the Fields."

Lord Barrymore to Sir John Percivalle, Ballymacowe.

1660, December 21. Moyallowe.—Returning affectionate thanks for a present sent to him by Sir John, condoling with him upon his ill health, and requesting a loan of seven pounds towards the purchase of "a young black gelding, a son of Blue Cap's," which he has bought from George Crofts for eleven pounds. 1 *p.*

Robert Southwell to his brother-in-law, Sir John Percivale.

1660, December 23. Rome.—"I could heartily wish that my prayers had an equal influence with yours; and that as my health is indebted unto the power of your good wishes, so your happy recovery may succeed by the prevalence of mine. I am infinitely troubled in your behalf, yet at this distance *nihil nisi vota supersunt.*

"I have now had some opportunity of seeing Rome and viewing the magnificence of the Pope's Court, which certainly is the most absolute model of punctuality and method of any other in the world; for each Cardinal going to the palace has all his train of coaches and livery men, in so precise an equipage, that their whole pomp falls under the eye at one view. There is no straggling of servants or other disorder here, for each person, even to the least, has all the rules of his duty at his fingers' ends, and obeys them with a kind of agility, nay, the servants here are so versed in the points of ceremony and honour that belongs to their Cardinal in respect of others, that upon rencounter of coaches in the street they instruct what measure of respect is to be showed, or what state to be kept, in respect of the way or pre-eminence, for such are the punctilios of this place, which in another country would be ridiculous. There is no expense here but what is designed for ostentation and show, for you shall have a Cardinal that in the morning went to the Court with a train of fifty coaches, return home, disband all his company, and only have one pigeon for dinner, with a few herbs and fruit. Perhaps he has one servant that there attends him, but all the rest eat abroad, and the greatest wages that any gentleman of their attendance has is ten crowns a month. As for the Italians in general they are an extreme sober people by nature, and they use artifice to cheat their appetites into that virtue; for they use their meat

as gold beaters do their metal, and for their liquors they drink them in such glasses as are a long time discharging themselves of that little they hold, so that in all things, they searching their gusto, find it better gratified in the ingenious management of a little, where the quality is much more considerable to them than the bulk. . . . The great extravagancy they have [is] in the point of incontinency; which however they use without that ostentation that the French are guilty of. Herein they show themselves more liberal than in any other expense, and many of them starve all other divertisements to be prodigal in this.

"For an Italian that has travelled, he is a very complete person, and has a very graceful 'complisance,' still retaining a prudence in the freedom of all his actions, but those that are bred at home do with a kind of aversion admit a stranger to any intimacy, still lying on their guard, yet paying (*sic*) the conversation they have with you with the highest ceremonies in the world, which is the thing that maintains the distance. Yet, however, these general rules do often fail, and nothing is so constant a truth as that among them one learns two things, which are caution and frugality; not that Italy teaches a man to refrain expense, for it dictates to him the desire of many things, and puts him a-longing; but then it teaches him to purchase his desires at an easy rate, and not to pay for any particular thing more than its value.

"But I shall trouble you no more with their inclinations, neither will I enter into any description of Rome, it being too big for a letter.

"Here is one Colonel Sidney here, that was by the Rump sent Embassador into Sweadeland, and has no mind to return home. He has put himself here into very great equipage, his coach and three lackeys; he is very gracious with some of the Cardinals, which some impute to his own parts and wit, others to some recommendation from the Queen of Sweade, but as he converses here with few of the English, so have they little devotion to treat with him.

"The last night one was telling me the life and death of your famous Cambridge wit, Crasshaw, who coming here to the last Pope Innocent, declared his condition and abilities, and that he had left all for the Roman church, so in fine expecting to meet with a happy maintenance here, the Pope gave him but twenty pistoles, with which departing very ill satisfied, he told the person that presented him, certainly if the Roman church be not founded upon a rock, it is at least founded upon something which is as hard as a rock. He after, by the favour of a Cardinal, got a place of two hundred crowns a year, but in a short time after died.

"The English wits do think that if they turn, and come hither, they shall be courted as princes; which is a sad mistake, for it is well if they get a livelihood.

"I have lately seen the famous city of Naples, which is certainly one of the most delicious places in the world. I will now trouble you no farther, only employ the most vehement wishes I am able for your recovery." 4 *pp.* [*Doubtful whether old or new style.*]

GEORGE PERCIVALL to his brother, SIR JOHN PERCIVALL, at Moyalloh.

1660[-61]. February 19. Dublin.—"We are all in very good hopes of enjoying you ere long, since your distempers are leaving you, and the rather we desire your company to complete the motion of Sir Patrick Weyms and Sir John Hoy concerning my sister D[orcas], which is very well accepted by all our friends here. My mother has this day agreed with Lieut. Colonel Purefoy concerning Castle Warning . . . but the bargain is not completed till you say Amen . . .

Here is little news but what the news books will tell you. It is reported here—how true it is I know not—that the Marquis of Ormond is made Prince of Tipperary and Duke of Waterford. Cardinal Mazarin is dying, never well but when he has a cartload of dung upon him. Cardinal de Retz is sent for to succeed as principal minister of State. It is reported that the Portugal Infanta will be Queen of England. She is very rich, having three millions of her own, gained by trading, according to the custom of the Portugal princes; and the Portugal ambassador is very civilly received and makes great proffers, and it is said that she will relinquish her religion for it, which may be a means to turn all Portugal, they having been forty years excommunicated by the Pope, and they have but one bishop living.

"My Lord Digby* is gone to Spain (*sic*); some say to view some princess. He is not gone in the equipage of an ambassador, but gives out it is about his own occasions. . . . My sister Dorcas is grumbling, not very well. If she knew what were in hand for her it may be she would be better." 1½ *pp.*

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* *i.e.* the Earl of Bristol. *Cf.* letters of Nicholas and De Vic in *S. P. Flanders*, dated Feb. 15 and March 8 [N.S.].

PUBLIC
BERMONDSEY
LIBRARIES

INDEX.

A

A. Sir, 532.
Abbott, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, libel on, 56.
Abdy, Abdee, Mr., 586 (2).
Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 351.
Acarne. *See* Athcarne.
Accounts, Committee of, 367.
Acton (Acctone), co. Gloucester, letters dated at, 450, 451.
Adams:
  Mr., death of, 300.
  Bernard, Bishop of Limerick, letter from, 61.
  ——, steward of, 62.
  Robert, 14.
Adamstown, Adamston:
  co. Cork, 95.
  co. Meath, 12.
  co. Westmeath, 47.
Admiral, the, goes to Ireland, 297, 299, 450, 456. *And see* Crowther.
  supplies taken by, 461.
Admiralty, the:
  Committee of, 305.
  registrars to. *See* Rushworth, John; Rowe, William.
Admiralty Court (at Dartmouth), trial before, 251.
Adrian, Joyce, leatherdresser, 14, 21.
  Elizabeth, his wife, 21.
Adventurers, Committee of, 282.
Agarde, Francis, orders signed by, 1.
Aghaburren (Ahaghburren), co. Cork, 206.
  seized by the Irish, 206.
Aghafin, Aghaffyn, co. Longford, 50.
Aghallybeg, co. Tipperary, 140.
Agnew, James, master of the *Margaret*, 180.
  receipt by, 180.
Alcocke:
  Charles, letters from, 563, 566, 567.
  Mr., goods of, 349.
  ——, "truckles away" satins for tobacco, 480.
  Thomas, 291.
  ——, letter to, 495.
Aldrich, Harry, 290.
Aldwicke, co. Somerset, document dated at, 403.
Alexander, Mr. [Jerome?], 283, 302, 407.
Allen, Alen:
  Adjutant, judge in the Court of Claims, 542.
  ——, proposed as an Irish M.P., 553.
  Edward, of Bishopscourt, 203.
  ——, has a custodiam of Castlewarning, 348.
  Francis, M.P., 440.
  John, late sheriff of co. Wexford, 43.
  Mr., 195.
  Thomas, 403.
Allerton, Barth., letter from, 255.
Allon:
  Henry, 101.
  Richard, of Oughterard, 101, 107.
Almond, Lord. *See* Livingstone.
Alvalane, letter dated at, 121.
Amanye [? Amiens], 510.
Amsterdam, flourishing state of, 72.
Amyas, Mr., 604.
Anabaptists, 545, 555.
  statutes against alluded to, 215.
  the Protector's warning against, 559.
  in Ireland, rumoured movement of, 559.
Anderton, Isaack, depositions by, 207, 208.
Andoe, Thomas, 278.
Andrew, Henry, late clerk of the Chief Bench and Common Pleas in Ireland, 85.
Andrews, Thomas, 42.
Anglesea, county of, 259.
  is in "a very sheepish posture," 184.
  under the protection of Parliament, 296.
  troops in, 337.
Anktell, Ancktell, Anthony, order to, 178.
  summons by, 178.
Annables [co. Herts], 593.
  letters dated at, 258, 484.
Annagh:
  (Anagh, Aynogh) co. Cork, castle of, 96, 185, 187, 207, 235, 236, 237, 243.
  ——, garrison at, 237, 248, 276, 294, 315.
  ——, ——, commander of. *See* Fisher, John.
  ——, ——, warders of, 192.

Annagh, co. Cork—*cont.*
——, manor, town and lands of, 95.
——, ——, grant of, to Sir Philip Percivall, 96.
——, safety of, 196, 241.
——, occupied by the Irish, 206, 253.
——, "an army of rogues" at, 231.
——, defence and taking of, 256 (2), 295.
——, burnt, 494.
——, tenants for, 562.
co. Tipperary, 65.
Anne of Denmark, Queen, 37.
Annesley (Ansloe, Anneslow):
Sir Francis, 59.
——, as Lord Mountnorris, 92, 131, 582.
——, as former Secretary of State, Ireland, 540.
——, money paid to, 582.
——, as Viscount Valentia, 357, 365, 387, 414, 433.
——, letter from, 441.
——, order signed by, 112.
——, good inclinations of, towards Lord Inchiquin, 358, 371, 406.
——, goes to Ireland, 362.
——, in relation to Ireland, 366, 398.
——, accused of encouraging the troops to mutiny, 401.
——, estate of, lost, 441.
Arthur, son of Lord Valentia, 264, 365, 366, 387, 433, 436, 549, 591.
——, letters from, 399, 403, 414, 432, 438.
——, ——, mentioned, 389.
——, letters to, 432, 437.
——, certificate of, alluded to, 368.
——, debts claimed by, 582.
——, money in the hands of, 588.
——, as commissioner to Ulster, 263, *note*.
——, as commissioner for Dublin, 389.
——, orders of, 448.
——, his honesty and ability praised, 353, 371, 477.
——, movements of, 379, 441, 449, 552.
——, a member of the House, 401.
——, in relation to the Irish petition, 543 (2), 551, 552.
——, and the "contribution" in Ireland, 565.
——, and the address to the Protector, 600.
——, agency of, for the Irish Protestants, 610.
Annesley, Arthur—*cont.*
——, as President of the Council of State, 611.
——, wife and family of, 438.
Antrim, Earl of. *See* McDonnell.
Antrim, county, forfeited lands in, 548.
Any (?) servant at Castlewarning, 122.
Appleton, co. Chester, living of, 586.
Apsley, Sir Allen ("Sir Alline Absley"), former commissary for Munster, 168, 171.
Aqua vitæ, 315.
licence for making, requested, 121. *And see* Ireland, wine and aqua vitæ licences in.
Archbold, Archebolde:
Edward, 36, 37.
James, 40.
Theobald, subsidy collector, extortion by, 54, 55.
——, servants and followers of, 54.
Archdeacon:
James, late port-reeve of Inistiogc, 49.
John, 143.
Mr., lands of, 422.
Nicholas, 48.
Archdeacon's house, near Cork, 362.
Archer:
John, 7, 14.
Laurence, 3.
Martin, 3.
Mighell, late sheriff of Kilkenny, sentenced for not taking the oath of Supremacy, 49.
Nicholas, 44.
Walter, the younger, 3.
Ardagh (Ardaugh):
co. Longford, jury at, 50.
co. Meath, manor of, 62.
Ardee *or* Atherdee (Ardy), co. Louth, 20.
Ardes, Lord of. *See* Montgomery.
Ardfinnan [co. Tipperary], retreat of the Irish towards, 397.
Ardglass (Arglas), co. Westmeath, 10.
Ardglass, Earl of. *See* Cromwell.
Ardmore [co. Waterford ?], parish of, 138.
Ardrasse, co. Kildare, 48.
Ardskeage [co. Cork], lands of, 563.
Argyll, Earl of. *See* Campbell, Archibald.
Arklow (Arckloe, Arclo), co. Wicklow, forces at, 460.
Robert Morgan of. *See* Morgan.
Armagh, Archbishops of. *See* Lancaster, Thomas; Long, John; Usher, James.
Armagh, county, forfeited lands in, 548.
Arms, *passim*:
wheellocks, spanners, half-bents and snaphances, 204.

Armstrong, Sir Thomas, 349.
deeds witnessed by, 506 (3).
troops under, 444, 460.
Army, the, of Charles I., 304.
General of. *See* Holland, Earl of.
Papist officers in, to be cashiered, 122.
going against the Scots (1640), a fair show, but not sound at heart, 119, 120.
disgraceful retreat of, from Newcastle, 119, 120.
rallied by Lord Strafford, 120.
ready to mutiny, 132.
danger from, 133.
plot to bring, upon the Parliament, 134.
men in, slain, 159.
Army, the, of the Parliament, 470.
commissioners for, 463.
——, tickets given by, 371.
Brentford recovered by, 182.
prime movers of, send help to Ireland, 264, 265.
supplies for, 265.
in the West, 280, 281.
at Saffron Walden, 369.
proposal to send part of, to Ireland, 369, 371, 416, 434.
re-organization of, 389.
independent party of, late petition of, 392.
in the West, regiments of, broken by the Clubmen, 401, 408.
regiments of, not paying for their quarter, 401, 408.
quarrel of, with Parliament (1647) 405, 406, 416, 432, 435.
——, and with the city, 416.
officers of, their letter to the city, 416.
and the King, 429.
Charles I. in the hands of. *See* Charles I.
disbanding of, voted for or desired, 429, 430, 434, 442.
members going to, 436.
said to have agreed with the Parliament, 437.
members signing Engagement with. *See* Commons.
commissioners with, names of, 440.
"proud youths that will stand upon terms with a parliament," 442.
fear of its usurping the Parliament's authority, 464.
proposals from, are come abroad, 608.
Army plot, the first, design and discovery of, 134.
those engaged in, called the new Juntillio, 134.
Armyne, Sir William, 403.
Arnold, Mr., 85.
Arodstown, Arrodestowne, co. Meath, 5.
Array, commission of, 423.
Arthur:
Anthony, merchant, 46.
Daniel, 17.
Mr., bailiff of Limerick, 17.
William Fitz John, 35.
Articles of War, commissioners for, 564, 565. *And see* Dublin, Articles of.
Ashburnham, A., approaching marriage of, 521.
Ashe, Ash:
[John], 315, 349, 483, 498.
——, recommendations by, 390.
Richard, merchant, 31.
Thomas Fitz Edward, 44.
William, merchant, 55.
Ashpoole, Asshepoole:
Richard, 3.
William, 3.
Ashton. *See* Long Ashton.
Ashurst, William, in the House of Commons, 443.
on committee, 436.
Askeaton [co. Limerick], M.P. for. *See* Dobbins, William.
Athboy [co. Meath], captured from the rebels, 479.
Athcarne (Acarne, Ackerne), co. Meath, 9, 211.
Athenry, co. Galway, parish church of, 38.
Athlone [cos. Roscommon and Westmeath]:
castle of, English put out from, 285.
——, taken for the use of the Nuncio, 316.
Owen Roe O'Neill leaves, 476.
Athy, co. Kildare, 8.
commissioners at, letter to, 519.
the English forces are to march to, 173.
inhabitants of, though Papists, expelled by the Irish, 351.
Aubigny (Awbigny, Obigny), Lady d', sister of Lord Broghill, 340, 341.
Auditor General. *See* Collins, William.
Audley End (Lord Suffolk's house), Sir Philip Percivall at, 462.
Aungier, Angier:
Sir Francis, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 38, 50, 52, 55.
——, as member of court of Castle Chamber, 58-60.
Lady, 303.
Avery, Averye, Averie:
John, bailiff of Burton, 94, 116.
——, letter to, 94.
Mr., 138.
[Samuel], Alderman of London, 552.
——, agent to the Adventurers for Ireland, 552, 556.
Awbeg, the (the river at Liscarrol), 115.

Aylemore, Mrs., 107.
Aylmer:
Sir Andrew, bart., 203.
George, 203.
Patrick, 44.
Aysh, Thomas, late port-reeve of the Naas, 49.

B

Baber:
Mr., steward of Burton, 94 (2), 108.
Richard, High Constable of co. Somerset, summons from, 403.
Babylonish and Antichristian sects (of priests, jesuits, &c.), 216.
Backber, Mr., 141.
Badnidge *or* Budnedge, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, killed, 258, 260.
Bagbeere, —, 182.
Bagenall, Bagnall:
Mr., 150.
Sir Nicholas, knight marshal of Ireland, orders signed by, 11, 12, 13.
Col. Wat., to be tried for murder, 514.
plotter, captured, 563.
Baggott, William, merchant, 51.
Bagshaw, Bagshawe:
Edward, 61.
Lady, 124.
Baily, Colonel [Robert], absent from his charge, 461.
regiment of, in Ireland, 444, 461.
Baleseanboy [? Ballyshanboy], co. Limerick, letter dated at, 339.
Balfe, Richard, 71.
Ball, John, M.P., 440.
Ballagh *or* Bellagh:
co. Tipperary, 92, 113, 114.
bog of, co. Cork, 141.
the ward of. *See* O'Dwyre, Connor.
Ballahooly, Ballyhooly, Balleyhouley, co. Cork, castle of, said to be taken by the rebels, 254.
not yet taken, 257 (2).
Ballecoy, co. Dublin, 9.
Balle Ederanye [? Ballyederowen], co. Sligo, 50.
Ballefurte, co. Westmeath, 10.
Balleharin, co. Westmeath, 10.
Ballelubbernaghe, co. Wexford, 6.
Ballemount, Ballymount [co. Dublin], burnt by the rebels, 335.
Ballenebauby, co. Galway, 52.
Ballibrenay, co. Wexford, 4.
Ballichalhan *or* Ballycalhan, co. Limerick, letter dated at, 209.
Ballifarren, co. Westmeath, 10.
Ballighory. *See* Ballincurrig.
Ballimore, co. Dublin, 20.
Ballinacor, Ballenecorr, barony of, co. Wicklow, collection of subsidy in, 55.
Ballinalack (Ballenelake), co. Westmeath, 10.
Ballinasloe (Bealanesloe), co. Galway, 38.
Ballincolly, Ballencolly, co. Cork, 25, 27.
castle of, 27 (2).
Ballincurrig, Ballinchurrig, Ballyncurrige, Ballyncurrogh, Ballinghory, Ballin Creagh, co. Cork, 75, 95.
castle of, a ward put into, 147 (2).
——, seized by the Barrys, 193, 195, 206, 230.
lands of, 208.
Ballindery [? co. Tipperary], 533.
Ballinduff, Ballenduffe, co. Galway, 52.
Ballinemartera. *See* Ballymartyr.
Ballingarrane *alias* Ouldtown, co. Cork, 95.
Ballinguile (Ballingeile), co. Cork, 193.
Ballingwery, co. Cork, 95.
Ballinknockane [co. Limerick ?], letter dated from, 80.
Ballinlinye *or* Ballylyne, co. Cork, 95.
the old castle and lands of, seized by Lord Roche, 193, 206.
digging of potatoes at, 207.
Ballintemple *or* Ballintample, co. Cork, 64, 97, 193.
court held at, 155.
——, only three tenants appear at, 147.
lands of, 156.
letters dated at, 137, 140.
repair of the church at, 109.
Ballintlea, co. Cork, 114.
assigned to Col. Clayton, 526.
Ballintober (Ballyntuber), co. Cork, 486.
Ballintry (Bellantree), co. Meath, 22.
Ballinvarrig, in the liberties of Kinsale, 604.
Ballinvellan, co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballrancane *or* Malrancane. *See* Mulrankin.
Ballugg, co. Louth, 50.
Ballyadam:
co. Cork, 64, 181, 183, 207.
——, seized by the rebels, 193, 206.
co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballybane, co. Cork, 83, 208.
seized by the Irish, 206.
Ballybeg, co. Tipperary, 140.
meeting of commissioners at, 190.
Ballybeggane, hamlet of, co. Tipperary, 78, 79.

Ballybirne, "the parle hill called," King's County, 26.
Ballybog, co. Westmeath, 48.
Ballyboy, co. Meath, skirmish at, 410.
Ballybrittas (Ballybryttas), Queen's County, 2.
letter dated at, 127.
Ballybrowney (Ballybrowngh), co. Cork, lands of, 156.
Ballycanrygam [co. Carlow ?], 48.
Ballycarrigyrie *or* Ballycarrigie, co. Cork, 69, 99.
Ballychristie, co. Cork, 95.
Ballyclough *or* Ballycloghy, co. Cork, 233, 521.
letter dated at, 237.
tythes of, 141.
Ballyconnell, Ballyconill, co. Cavan, 53.
Ballyconnor, co. Wexford, 51.
Ballycroag [?Bullycrogue, co. Carlow], letter dated at, 98.
Ballyderraowen (Ballydirrawne), co. Cork, 69, 99, 113.
castle, town lands, &c., of, 99.
Ballydonnell, co. Cork, assigned to Col. Clayton, 526.
Ballyellis, co. Wexford, 51.
Ballyerke [? Ballyeiragh], co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballyfinchoge, co. Waterford, 113.
Ballygaddy *or* Ballingaddy, co. Limerick, 103.
Bally Garragh. *See* Ballynageragh.
Ballygibbon, co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballygiblin [co. Cork], 77.
Ballygrady, co. Cork, 83.
Ballygreasa [? Ballygrace], co. Cork, 100, 114.
Ballygriffin, co. Tipperary, 139.
Ballygullane, co. Cork, 95.
Ballyguy [co. Limerick], 62.
Ballyhaninbeg, co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballyhay, co. Cork, 181.
Ballyhiggen [co. Kilkenny ?], 48.
Ballyhollybert, co. Cork, 100.
Ballyhooly. *See* Ballahooly.
Ballyhoura, mountain of, 179.
Ballyjordan, Ballajourden *or* Jordanstown, co. Cork, 95.
seized by the Irish, 193, 206, 208.
Ballykilty, Ballykiltagh, co. Wexford, 251.
Ballyknocke, co. Waterford, 53.
Ballylaghan, co. Mayo, a castle in the hands of the Costellos, 413.
Ballymaccahell, co. Cork, 32.
Ballymacow, Ballymakowe, co. Cork, 64, 100, 114, 177, 179, 195, 207.
letters dated at, 112, 610, 614.
a ward of Irish put into, 193.
garrison of, 561.
tenants for, 562.
Sir John Percivall and his family remove to, 609, 610.
Ballymadrough (Ballmadroghe), [co. Dublin], 9.
Ballymahify, co. Waterford, 118.
Ballymartyr (Ballymartie, Ballinemartera), co. Cork, 245, 377.
leaguer of, 259.
Ballymone, O'Dwyer of. *See* O'Dwyer, Edmund.
Ballymonteen, Ballymontine, co. Cork, 95.
Ballymore:
co. Tipperary, 92.
co. Wexford, 47.
——, manor of, 35.
Ballymorris, co. Waterford, 118.
Ballymorrisheen, Ballymorrishine, co. Cork, 95.
Ballymount. *See* Ballemount.
Ballymulvassy, co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballymuragh, co. Cork, 42.
Ballynabanoge (Ballynebannagh), co. Waterford, 48.
Ballynaboola, Ballynabowle, Ballyneboull, co. Cork, 95, 562.
Ballynacloghy, Ballynecloghy, co. Tipperary, 53, 62, 95.
——, estate of, 82-85, 92.
Ballynagarde, Ballynegard, co. Limerick, 104.
Ballynageragh (Ballinegarragh, Ballygarragh), co. Cork, 82, 207, 486, 487, 562.
the old castle of, seized by the rebels, 193, 206.
Ballynamuck (Ballynamuckie), co. Cork, 95.
Ballynamultina (Ballenemultenagh), co. Waterford, 48.
Ballynapark (Balleneparke), co. Wicklow, lands of, 41.
Ballynatray *or* Ballynatra (Ballenetrie), co. Waterford, letters dated at, 135, 138, 139, 154, 519 (2), 557, 588, 589.
the enemy at, 260.
Ballynatrilla (Ballintreally, Ballintrylie), co. Cork, seized by the rebels, 193, 206, 207.
Ballynatten [co. Tipperary], 41.
Ballyneboull. *See* Ballynaboola.
Ballynecarny [co. Kilkenny ?], 48.
Ballynecrolly [co. Kilkenny ?], 48.
Ballynehenchie [? Ballynahinch, co. Tipperary], 74.
Ballyneloghy, co. Cork, 74.
Ballynemoddagh, co. Cork, 100.
Ballynnagorrah. *See* Ballynageragh.
Ballynore (Ballymore), co. Wexford, 16.
Ballynory [? Bullynora, co. Cork], 63.
Ballyntobberhoce [?Ballintober], co. Cork, tenants of, have a rub with the Tories, 561.
Ballyogarty, Ballyogerty, co. Waterford, 113.

Ballypearce, Ballypiers, co. Tipperary, 92, 114.
Ballyphillip, co. Waterford, 118.
Ballyrenege, co. Limerick, 104.
Ballyroe, co. Cork, seized by the Irish, 206, 207.
Ballyroon (Ballyrone), co. Cork, 151.
Ballyrory, co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballyrourckemore, co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballyscanlan, co. Waterford, 48.
Ballyshonikin, co. Tipperary, 140.
Ballysonan, FitzGerald of. *See* FitzGerald.
Ballysopp, co. Wexford, 47.
Ballytemple:
co. Tipperary, 200.
co. Cork. *See* Ballintemple.
Ballytrasny [co. Tipperary?], 53.
Ballyvulpecke, co. Cork, 100.
Ballywire (Balliwear), co. Tipperary, 85.
Ballywody, co. Cork, 28.
Balnedronmey [?Ballynadrimna], co. Meath, 10.
Balrothery, co. Dublin, church of, 33.
vicar of. *See* Meredith, Thomas.
skirmish with the rebels at, 439.
barony of, 9.
Baltidonell *or* Baltydonell, co. Cork, 114, 513.
to be settled on Judith Percivall, 534.
Baltimore, Baltymore, co. Cork, 45.
English tenants planted at, 45.
Baltinglass, Baltinglasse, Baltinglas, Lords. *See* Eustace. *See* Roper.
Baltinglass, Baltinglas [co. Wicklow], manor of, 586 (2).
Baltomyne, co. Wicklow, 49.
Bamfield, Bampfelde:
Sir Ames, of Powderham, 487.
——, sister of, marries George Percivall, 487.
Sir John, M.P., 440.
Bamfield, Suffolk, letter dated at, 255.
Bamford, Oliver, deputy clerk of the Check in Ireland, 8.
Banastre, Bannister:
Captain Peregrin, 396, 428, 429, 436, 527.
——, made governor of Dromana, 403.
——, is a "common drunkard," *ibid.*
Mrs., 533. *And see* Dillon, Mrs.
——, a pretender to her hand, 562, 563.
—, brother of Thomas Bettesworth, 202.
Banbury, Arnold, gardener, receipt by, 531.
Bandon *or* Bandon Bridge, co. Cork, 474, 508.
garrison at, 174.
Bandon *or* Bandon Bridge—*cont.*
inquisition *post mortem* held at the Courthouse of, 72, 74.
probable advance of the rebels upon, 175.
Parliament forces at, 481.
Bane *or* Beane, John, innkeeper, murder of, 200.
Banemore, co. Cork, 231.
Banfowne, co. Waterford, 48.
Bangnell, in Ulster, the Parliament Commissioners land at, 341.
Bannister. *See* Banastre.
Banshee, the, co. Tipperary, 200.
Banwell, co. Somerset, 85, 89.
manor of, 90.
Barley, —, chief rent demanded by, 160.
Barnahely, co. Cork, 611.
Barnefolly, co. Cork, 69, 99.
Barnewall:
[Peter], Baron of Trimlestown, 8.
——, at the court of Castle-Chamber, 19.
[Nicholas], of Turvey, made a Viscount, 310.
——, as Viscount Barnewall, 334.
——, and his son, imprisoned, 542.
Barnewall, Barnwall, Barnwell:
Alexander, 14.
Anne, 10.
Christopher, of co. Meath, 5, 12, 13.
Christopher, of Dublin, 44.
Sir Christopher, 9.
Lady, widow of Sir Christopher, 9 (2).
James, sentenced for assault, 33.
——, mother of, funeral of, 33.
James, of Brymore, and Elizabeth his wife, 40.
Patrick, 44.
Robert, 33.
Simon, killing of, 36.
Walter, 44.
William, 5.
of Kilbrewes, "deserves hanging," 446.
Barnstaple, co. Devon, army advancing to, 280, 281.
Baron, Barron, Geoffrey, letter from, 203.
letter to, 79.
Baronrath, co. Kildare, 19.
Barrenhaylie [?Barnahely, co. Cork], letter dated at, 499.
Barrett, Barret:
Andrew, 27 (2).
Andrew, son of Sir James, 64.
Edmond, of Moghelly and Ballincolly, 27 (2).
Henry, armourer, 204.
Sir James, 64.
——, sons and daughters of, 64.
Katherine, 25.
Lady, 550.
William, 27.

Barrington, Lady, death of, 585.
Barronhill, co. Anglesea, 184.
letter dated at, 301.
Barry:
David, Earl of Barrymore, 80, 108 (2), 127.
——, letter from, 98.
——, loyalty of, 173.
——, servant of. *See* Bryan, William.
[Richard], Earl of Barrymore, 315, 486.
——, letter from, 615.
——, his claim to Liscarrol, 587, 588, 591.
Lord and Lady, 81.
Barry, Barrie:
[? Barrett] Edmund, of Moghelly, 74.
Ellen *alias* Lucy, 193, 194.
Gen. Garret, of Lisgriffin, 231, 243, 245.
——, is to carry troops to Spain, 134.
——, is ordered to disband his men, 144, 145.
——, letter from, 245.
Garret McRedmond, of Liscarrol, a captain amongst the rebels, 231.
——, father of, *ibid.*
Lieut.-Col. James, Governor of Mallow Castle, warrant from, 255.
James Fitz Nicholas *alias* McJames, 64, 95.
——, as grandfather of James. jun., 126, 231.
——, estates of, granted to Sir Philip Percivall, 97.
——, proceedings of, 78, 79.
——, son of. *See* Nicholas Fitz James, *below.*
James Fitz Nicholas, junior, *alias* McJames, 126, 233, 234, 243, 244, 515*.
——, letter from, 533.
——, orders concerning, 187, 233.
——, surrender of claim by, 97.
——, accusations against, 253.
——, dispute with, about the contribution money, 530.
——, desires help, to avoid being transplanted, 533.
——, servants, tenants and family of, 187.
——, wife of, "maintained an army of rogues at Annagh," 231.
——, father and grandfather of, 126.
"old John," of Liscarrol, issue male of, 587.

Barry—*cont.*
John, late sheriff of co. Cork, fined for riot, 30.
John, uncle of Col. John, 196.
Col. John, of Liscarrol, 115, 159, 160, 339, 439, 469.
——, letters from, 81, 108, 119, 121, 128, 131-133, 136, 203, 417, 451.
——, letters to, 107, 126, 130, 432.
——, bonds by, in relation to the raising of men for Spain, 141.
——, fine passed by, 287.
——, his lands, 417, 432, 496.
——, money owing by, 149.
——, news sent by, from England, 119, 121, 128.
——, regiment raised by, for Spain, 141.
——, his travels, 107.
——, uncles of, 203. *And see* Barry, John *and* William.
——, describes the retreat of the English army from Newcastle, 119.
——, has been engaged to no party, 128.
——, is to command one of the Irish companies going abroad, 129, 130 (2), 134.
——, desires to be in Parliament, 129, 130, 132.
——, is suspected of being concerned in the Army Plot, 136.
——, is reported to be going to take possession of Liscarrol, 195, 196.
——, is to go to the King, 240.
——, at Sir Luke FitzGerald's, 326.
——, his business transactions with Sir Philip Percival, 417, 418.
——, can enjoy no "foot" of his fortune, because a Papist, 417.
——, to be turned out of Downdedie, 474.
——, death of, 496.
John Oge, 601.
——, deposition by, 207.
——, opposed the Tories' entrance into Imogane, 530.
John [McRobiston], of Ballyclogh, 77, 81, 202, 233, 490.
——, letter from, 237.
——, his people, 202.
Mary, tenant of Temple Conneli, 206.
Mr., is to have Temple Connell, 183.
——, garrans taken from, to be returned, 185.
Nicholas Fitz-James *alias* McJames, 64, 80, 95, 143.
——, lands purchased from, 486.

It is not certain whether some of these entries belong to the grandson or the grandfather.

Barry, Nicholas Fitz-James—*cont.*
——, imprisonment and death of, 126.
——, wife and children of, 127.
——, son of. *See* James Fitz Nicholas, jun., *above.*
Nicholas, McDonagh's captain, takes possession of one of Sir Philip Percivall's castles, 193, 195, 206.
——, calls Percivall "one of the worst members in the world," 195.
——, father of, lands purchased from, 193.
Redmond, of Lisgriffin, 64, 193, 195, 563.
——, proceedings of, against Sir Philip Percivall, 126, 206, 208.
——, traducing of Sir Philip Percivall by, 131.
——, design of, to surprise Liscarrol, 231.
Redmond Fitz-John, 95.
Richard, of Ballymacow, 179.
——, tenants of, 179.
——, widow of, 193.
Richard, a groom of Sir Philip Percivall's, treachery of, 155.
Richard FitzDavid Oge, 28, 29.
Thomas, 14.
Thomas, of Buttevant, 190, 193.
——, seizes Temple Connell, 206, 207.
——, repents that he did not kill his prisoners, 208.
Tom, 334.
William, of Bregoge, 231.
William, of Liscarrol, 515.
William, of Miltowne, 48.
Capt. William (uncle of Col. John), 195.
——, orders of, 196.
——, is a captain in the Irish Confederation, 416.
Barrymore, Earl of. *See* Barry, David.
Countess of, 496.
Barrymore, barony of, co. Cork, 173, 196.
articles of protection for, 396.
Lieut.-Colonel for, 174.
Irish forces in, 203, 242.
incursion of the English into, 251.
the enemy beaten out of, 254.
Barrys, the, 243.
of Barrymore, "one or two of," are not in arms, 173.
of Liscarrol, rebellion of, 587, 588.
Barry's Castle, co. Cork, prisoners in, 207.
Barry's Court (Barris Court), co. Cork, betrayed to the rebels, 251.
besieged by the English, 254.
not yet lost, 258.
the Cork forces at, 259.
Bartlett:
Capt. Thomas, 185.
"Old," 270, 295.
Barton, Bartan:
[*or* Bartley] Captain, has relieved Drogheda, 160.
——, Commissary-General in Ireland, 424.
Basil, William, to be Attorney-General of Ireland, 358.
as Attorney-General, 535, 580.
opinions of, 596, 597.
Bassardiston. *See* Buzzardstown.
Basset, Philip, 30.
Bateman:
Anthony, letter to, 256.
Lieutenant, killed, 434.
Mr., 315.
Bates, Dr., physician, 324, 420, 585, 589.
sent to attend General Blake, 517.
Bath, Lord of, lands of, in Ireland, 192.
Bath, Bathe:
"the heir of," 9.
James, of Athcarne, 211.
Mathew, 59.
Nicholas, 9.
Patrick, 21.
Bath, the, 420, 439.
letters dated at, 498, 499.
visitors to, 450, 585.
Lord Inchiquin's children at, 450, 456, 461.
Bath, knight of the. *See* Wharton, Sir Thomas.
Batheholron, 13.
Bathurst:
Henry, commissioner for tythes, &c., in Ireland, 582.
Mrs., 605.
Batten:
Captain, 320.
Mr., 277.
(Battenie), Worsley, 245, 263.
Battlestown (Battalston), co. Wexford, 16, 51.
Bawne, the:
co. Louth, 20, 50.
co. Tipperary, 140.
Baynard, John, depositions by, 207, 208.
Beagham, Beaghan:
John, sentence on, 22.
Peter, letter from, 476.
Bealaballagh (Bellaballagh, Bealaballaye), co. Cork, 83, 205, 231.
lands of, 599.
letter dated at, 142.
Bealaborrowe, co. Wexford, 100.
Bealclare [Ballyclare?], co. Longford, 43.
Beale, Bele:
Colonel [William], commissioner to Ulster, 263 *note*, 264.
——, certificate of, alluded to, 368.

Beale—*cont.*
William, servant of Sir Philip Percivall, 139, 301.
——, letters from, 120, 126, 127, 135, 137, 139.
——, certificate by, 126.
——, attack made on, 135.
Bealgoly *or* Belgroly, co. Cork, 26, 50.
Bealinges. *See* Bellings.
Beare, Beere:
Serjeant John, justice of assize, 37, 40, 41.
Lieut. Richard (Dick), 540 (2), 553, 561, 580.
——, letters from, 526, 530, 533, 535, 536, 538.
——, letter to, 527.
——, suit against, dismissed, 568.
Beaton, Henry, deposition by, 207.
Beaufort, Duc de, gives orders to the people of Paris, 510.
Beaumaris (Bewmaris, Blue Mores *or* Morris), 157.
letters dated at, 157, 161, 296, 480, 485.
free school at, 157.
Becher, Phane, Comptroller of the Ordnance, certificate by, 409.
Bective, Bectife, the, co. Meath, 12.
Bedford, county of, parsonage in. *See* Sutton.
Beecher, —, 478.
Beely, co. Worcester, minister of, 315.
Beerye, Thomas, 3.
Begge, Begg:
John, 26.
Mathew, 36.
Nicholas, 36.
Patrick, 44.
Belan (Bealan), co. Kildare, 48.
Belfast, 286.
letters dated at, 294, 296, 341, 352.
the Scots forces keep possession of, 341.
Bellagh. *See* Ballagh.
Bellew, Bellewe:
James, merchant, 31.
Nicholas, 33.
Bellings, Belinge, Bealinges:
Christopher, is to carry troops to Spain, 134.
Nicholas, the Queen's solicitor, 16.
Richard, Solicitor-General for Ireland, 12.
Richard, secretary to the Supreme Council, imprisoned by the Nuncio's party, 321.
——, orders signed by, 231, 232.
Belvely (Bellvellie, Belville), co. Cork, 258.
letter dated at, 499.
Benburb ("the defeat in the North"), victory of the Irish at, 295, 296.
results of, 303.
Benins, John, alderman of Dublin 54.
Bennett:
Henry, 32.
——, his castle. *See* Dunbard's Island.
Lieutenant, in Ireland, 444.
Mr., keeper of the Council Chamber door, 543, 545, 550, 555, 556.
Maryon, wife of Henry, 32.
Peter, servant to Lady Digby, 35.
one, "brought in as a delinquent," 240.
Beresford, Captain, agent from the army in Ulster, 356.
Berkeley [George], Lord, stays with the Parliament, 441.
Bermudas ship, master of, 604.
Bernard, Dr., living recovered by, 528.
Berwick, blocking up of, by the Scots, 133.
the garrison of, is ready to starve, 133.
Betaghe, Betaughe, William, 14, 44.
Bettesworth:
Lieut. *or* Capt. Arthur [Governor of Mallow], 209, 256.
——, commissioner for the Cessation, 190, 210.
——, depositions taken before, 206-209.
Ensign Henry, 257.
Major, 252, 257.
Margaret and Christian, daughters of Richard, 512.
——, "married to captains," 494.
——, their claims upon Lady Percivall, 494.
Richard, deceased, moneys due to, 512.
Thomas, of Mallow, 114, 150, 152, 233, 297, 298, 328, 332, 401.
——, letters from, 77, 81, 118, 147, 150, 190, 201, 209, 485.
——, letters to, 117, 194, 196, 199.
——, receipts by, 512.
——, as commissioner for the Cessation and for quarters, 190, 210.
——, appointed to muster the English about Buttevant, 150.
——, depositions taken before, 202, 204, 206-209.
——, as governor of Mallow Castle, 205.
"Uncle," 302.
Bettesworths, the, their demands upon John Percivall, 539.
Beverley, Sir George, former Comptroller of the Victuals in Ireland, 169, 171.
Bide, the river, in Munster, 259.

Biggleswade (Bigglesworth), co. Bedford, 614.
Billingsley:
Captain, 177.
William, deceased, 494.
Bimbury, John, 339, 342, 351.
Bingham, Bynghame:
Sir John, of Clonegashell, 40.
Sir Richard, chief commissioner of Connaught and Thomond, 26.
Bingley, George, auditor of the Imprest, 168, 169.
Birch, Col. [Thomas], commissioner for Dublin, 389.
regiment of, 414.
Bird, Birde, Byrd:
Henry, brother and deputy of John, convicted of forging the Lord Deputy's hand, 17, 18.
——, sentence on, remitted, 21, 22.
——, documents forged by, 18 (4).
John, registrar of the Court of High Commission and Court of Faculties in Ireland, 21.
Birmingham (Byrmyngham):
Francis, 16.
Patrick, 8.
Birne, Oliver, servant at Castle-Warning, 122.
And see O'Bryne.
Birnes. *See* O'Byrnes.
Biron, Lord. *See* Byron.
Birre, Birr, King's County, 65, 611.
Biscay, ships of (Biskeners), ships taken by, 602.
Bisday, Mr., 496.
Bishops, the abolition of, discussed in Parliament, 136.
"outed from their votes," 164.
Bishopscourt, co. Kildare, 203, 348.
Bishopslough (Bushoppsslough), co. Kilkenny, 74.
Bisse, Bise. *See* Bysse.
Blackberrowe, Blackborowe, the widow, 523, 577.
Black Book (in Ireland), the, 62.
Blackboy, distraint upon, 464.
Blackcastle [co. Kildare], Lord Ormond's property at, 450.
Blackhall, co. Kildare, 2.
Blackiston, Blackston, John, M.P., 443.
Blackrath, co. Tipperary, town and fields of, 64.
Blacksolles, co. Somerset, 85.
Blackwater, the river, co. Armagh, 238.
Blackwater, the river, cos. Cork and Waterford, 332, 396.
Parliament forces on, 314, 481.
the rebels near, 254.
the castles on *or* beyond, taken, 257 (2), 259.
pass over, at Moyallo, 344.
Blackwell, Captain, 592.
Bladen, Mr., printer, 566.
Blake:
Andrew, murder of, 37.
John, murdered, 200.
——, wife and children of, burned, 200.
General Robert, wounded, but in a "hopeful recovering condition," 517, 518.
Thomas, 378.
Vallentyne, alderman of Galway, 37.
Blakeney, John, 32.
Blanchefeilde, Gerald, 10.
Blany, Blanie:
Sir Edward, 39.
Dame Anne, wife of Sir Edward, 39.
——, former husband of. *See* Blunt, George.
——, daughter of. *See* Blunt, Elizabeth.
Lord, killed, 295.
Blanow, Edmond, 101.
as bailiff of the manor of Castlewarning, 122.
Blarney, Blarny, Blarnye, co. Cork, 25.
Lord of. *See* Hawkins.
castle, taken by Lord Broghill, 295.
the business about, 298.
Blennerhasset, Sir John, Justice of Assize, 37, 40, 45 (2), 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58.
Blue Cap, a horse, 615.
Blundell (Blundle):
Sir Arthur, as lieut.-colonel of a regiment of foot, 107.
Sir Francis, 60.
Sir George, 168, 317, 480.
Lady, 163, 245, 252, 261.
Blunt:
Captain, 107.
Colonel, goes to Ireland, 469.
——, regiment of, 375, 481.
Elizabeth, daughter of George, 39.
George, deceased, 39.
——, widow of. *See* Blany, Dame Anne.
——, bastard son of. *See* Carroll, Christopher.
Bodkyn, Bodkyne:
Ambrose, merchant, 42.
Lawrence, 52.
Bohonagh (Boanagh), co. Cork, 95.
Boles, Richard, statement by, 253.
Bolgiere, John, 7.
Bollard, Henry, constable of the staple, Dublin, 598.
Bolton:
Sir Edward, King's solicitor, 83.
——, as Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, Ireland, 564.
Richard, *or* Sir Richard, justice of assize, 48, 49.
——, as King's solicitor, 57 (2).

Bolton, Richard—*cont.*
——, as Sir Richard, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, and Attorney of the Court of Wards in Ireland, 66, 103, 104, 106.
——, letter from, 92.
——, affidavit made before, 72.
——, documents signed by, 64, 95, 98, 104.
——, covenant with, 100.
——, reported marriage of, 285.
——, as Lord Chancellor, 314, 335.
——, illness of, 363.
Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, letter dated at, 482.
Booker, Lieut.-Colonel, 320, 329, 330, 332.
printed paper by, alluded to, 349.
goes to Ireland, 468, 469, 470.
Books, prices of, 475.
names:
Amesii Philos., 475.
the "Chronicle," 473.
Common Prayer. *See* Common Prayer, Book of.
on Divinity, 603.
Erasmus, 300.
Paccata Hibernia, 394.
Sandy's *Metamorphoses*, 475.
"*Ormond's curtain drawn*," 353.
Stierius, 475.
More's *Utopia*, 475.
Boolamore, co. Cork, seized by the rebels, 206, 208.
Booth, George, 172.
Borlase (Purlacy):
Edmond, 239.
Sir John, 256.
——, as Lord Justice, 272. *And see* Ireland, Lords Justices of.
——, documents signed by, 112, 156, 188, 201, 204.
——, called as a witness by Lord Strafford, 132.
——, conduct of, praised, 353.
——, company of, try to seize Dublin Castle, 285.
Borran:
Nicholas, 14.
Stephen, 14.
Borranstowne, co. Dublin, 36.
Bosevile, Col. Godfrey, M.P., 440.
Bostock, —, 243.
Both Kingdoms, committee of, or Derby House Committee, 263 *note*, 282, 285 *note*, 376, 391, 426, 543.
letters from, asked for, 344.
orders from, 379.
——, alluded to, 361, 412.
Scots members of, not to be on the Irish Committee, 342.
Bourchier (Bourcher) Sir George, 28, 29 (2).
signature of, 22.
Bourke, Burke *or* De Burgh:
Edmund, Lord, of Castle Connell, suggested marriage of, to one of Sir Philip Percivall's daughters, 115.
——, uncle of. *See* Browne, Sir John.
Richard, 4th Earl of Clanricarde, President of Connaught, cause of, proving his legitimacy, 38, 39.
——, father of. *See* Ulick, 3rd Earl, *below*.
——, son of, 38.
——, brothers of. *See* Bourke, Sir Thomas *and* John.
Theobald, lord of Brittas, 103.
Ulick, 3rd Earl of Clanricarde, marriage of, proved, 38, 39.
——, children of, 38.
——, as the late Earl, 106.
——, brother of. *See* Bourke, Edmond.
——, cousin german of. *See* Bourke, Jonack.
——, Honora, Countess of Clanricarde, his wife, 38, 39.
——, ——, father of. *See* Bourke, John, of Clochroucke.
Ulick, 5th Earl of Clanricarde and Earl of St. Albans, 144, 173, 334.
——, loyalty of, 223.
——, as commander of the Connaught forces, 239.
——, sworn a privy counsellor and made Lieut.-General of the army, 310, 311.
——, at Sir Luke Fitzgerald's, 326.
——, raising of forces by, 332.
——, his engagements with Ormond, 348.
——, said to be made Ormond's general of the horse, 351.
——, leaves Ireland 508.
——, officers of, 106.
Bourke, Bourcke, Burke:
Edmund, brother of the late Earl of Clanricarde, and heir to the earldom, 106.
Feagh, 52.
John, 4.
John, 104.
John, of Clochroucke, father of Honora, Countess of Clanricarde, 38.
John, brother of the 4th Earl of Clanricarde, 38, 39.
John, Mayor of Limerick, turned out by the townspeople, 308.
——, was hurt and is since dead, 311.
John, Remonstrance of Grievances printed by, 212 *note*, 213.
[John] "a Connaught man" made General of the Irish forces, 481.

Bourke—*cont.*
John FitzEdmonde, of Cloghnedromon, indenture by, 96.
Jonack, cousin-german to the late Earl of Clanricarde, committal of, 106.
Mary, daughter of Ulick, 3rd Earl of Clanricarde, 38.
Mr., 137.
Myles, son of Sir Theobald, 40.
Nicholas, alderman of Limerick, 35.
Redmund, son of Edmond, committal of, 106.
Richard, infant son of Ulick, 3rd Earl of Clanricarde, 38.
Sir Theobald, condemned for riot, 40.
——, son of. *See* Bourke, Myles.
Theobald, of Ballynegard, lease granted to, 104.
——, bond by, 104.
[Thomas], Commissioner to England, 129.
Sir Thomas, brother of the 4th Earl of Clanricarde, plot of, to seize his brother's estates, 38, 39.
Tibbott, case of, with the Earl of Thomond, 92.
William, 135.
William Roe, 52.
Bourkes, the, support Ormond, 350.
Bourne:
Edmond, of Port Rushin, 40.
Edmond, of Williamstown, 40.
Bowen, William, of Ballimore, 20.
Bowes, Edward, a tailor in London, 87, 90, 122, 128, 133, 134, 181, 182, 261, 288.
——, bills of, 345-347.
——, house of, letters dated at, or addressed to, 86, 87, 88.
[? Bowles], Mr., at Ballyadam, 183.
Bowhane, co. Cork, 100.
Bowier, Mr., steward, 93.
Bowles, Thomas, 178.
house of, 241.
Bowton, *alias* Browne, Margaret, 35.
Boyle:
Richard, 1st Earl of Cork, 67 (4), 68, 79, 86, 92, 108, 135, 174, 210, 610.
——, letter to, 115.
——, purchase of land by, 87.
——, believed to be one of the new Lords Justices, 122.
——, his defence of Sir Philip Percivall, 128.
——, complaints against, concerning his deer, 136.
——, has sent two priests to town, 161.
——, relieves Duncannon, 161.
——, is at Youghal, 163.
——, is thought "an ignoble lord," 164.
——, bills of exchange on, 242.
——, a son of, 388.
Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork—*cont.*
——, his second wife, Katherine Fenton, 442 *note.*
——, sons of. *See* Richard, Lord Dungarvan; Roger, Lord Broghill.
Richard, Lord Dungarvan, 108 (2), 127, 130, 135, 161, 174.
——, as governor of Youghal, 163.
——, horse troops of, 161, 162.
——, as 2nd Earl of Cork, 329, 556, 557, 587, 610.
——, letter from, 455.
——, compounds as a delinquent [on Oxford articles], 340.
——, sequestration of his estate, 409, 482.
——, claims the benefit of Dublin articles, 429, 455.
——, purchase of lands by, 575.
—— and Col. Clayton, 591.
——, wishes to see John Percivall, 591, 592 (2).
——, kinsman of, 351.
——, park of, 252.
Elizabeth, Countess of Cork, wife of the 2nd Earl, 589.
——, letter from, 482.
——, message from, 455.
——, "the ablest of her sex," 574.
——, wishes to see John Percivall, 588, 592.
Roger, Lord Broghill, 162, 257, 259, 262, 285, 287, 291, 298, 299, 324, 352, 369, 389, 406, 429, 436, 437, 449, 476, 499, 546, 548, 556, 557, 600.
——, letters from, 259, 266, 326, 327, 329, 338, 340.
——, letters to, 285, 340, 493.
——, attendant on, 540.
——, certificate by, 567.
——, custodiam granted to, 453.
——, declaration of, alluded to, 282.
——, document witnessed by, 567.
——, lands or estates of, 491, 536.
——, letter of attorney by, 260.
——, order signed by, 611.
——, regiment of, 316, 567.
——, ——, major of, 286.
——, ——, horse, 375, 382, 395, 453, 454.
——, sack for, 338, 340.
——, servant of. *See* Dowing.
——, statements of, 342.
——, his troop, 562.
——, warrant of, 519.
——, sisters of. *See* Ranelagh, Loftus, Aubigny, Ladies.
——, brothers-in-law of. *See* Ranelagh, Lord; Loftus, Sir Arthur.
——, hastening with his troops to the Lord President, 161.

Boyle, Roger, Lord Broghill—*cont.*
——, journeys of, to England, 257, 301 (2).
——, return of, to Ireland, 304, 325, 327-331, 338, 340-342, 344, 349, 369.
—— and Lord Inchiquin. *See* Inchiquin.
——, takes Blarny Castle, 295.
——, is "resolved to run an even course," 334.
——, asked to interpose for a delinquent kinsman, 363.
——, friendship of, with Lord Lisle, 365, 368, 373, 374.
——, Lord Inchiquin complains of, to Lady Ranelagh, 374.
——, commands all things in Munster, 380, 382.
——, is Sir Percy Smyth's "declared enemy," 390.
——, as late General of the Horse in Munster, 393, 399.
——, petition in favour of, 394.
——, arrives in London, 397.
——, his view of the business of Munster, 398.
——, to be of the Council of Munster, 435, 438.
——, movements of, 436, 437, 450, 456, 491, 555, 604.
——, as a nephew of Sir William Fenton, 442.
——, his assertions against Lord Inchiquin, answered, 453.
——, calls Inchiquin rebel and traitor, 461.
——, is prayed to remain in Munster, 498.
——, and John Percivall, 539, 594.
——, matters to be "conferred" with, 540.
——, and the Irish petition, 541, 555.
——, interest of, not so great as is believed, 542.
——, refuses to present the Irish petition until Henry Cromwell comes to town, 550.
——, attends Henry Cromwell with the petition, 551.
——, elected a Parliament man in Munster, 556.
—— and Col. Clayton's affairs, 584, 586, 588.
——, is going for England, 591, 592 (2).
——, delayed by the gout, 592.
——, as Commissioner for the affairs of Ireland, 611.
——, as Lord President of Munster, *ibid.*
——, his wife, Lady Broghill, 316, 317, 449, 456, 461, 469, 476, 556.

Boyle:
Francis, 393, 507, 513.
——, deeds witnessed by, 506 (2).
Capt. Joseph, 482.
Joshua, 174, 409.

Boyle—*cont.*
Madame, at Paris, 508.
Michael, Dean of Cloyne, 377.
——, letter from, 611.
——, wife of, *ibid.*
Richard, Bishop of Cork, letter from, 83.
——, as Archbishop of Tuam, 377.
——, sons of. *See* Boyle, Michael *and* Richard.
Richard, 377.

Boyle, the, co. Roscommon, yielded to the rebels, 303.
Boyton, Nicholas, 56.
Brabazon, Brabson:
Edward, of Thomascourt, 16.
Sir Edward, privy councillor, 42, 43.
Edward, Lord, 240, 245, 508.
——, complaint by, 177.
——, documents signed by, 185, 201, 204.
——, has protested against Ormond's peace, 314.
——, as [2nd] Earl of Meath, 565.

Bradley, John, 34, 35.
Bradwell Downs, co. Somerset, 90.
Brady, Hugh, Bishop of Meath, 15.
orders signed by, 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12.

Braganstowne, co. Louth, 50.
Bramby, Captain, 528, 538.
Bramhall, Dr. John, 78.
as Bishop of Derry, 419.

Brangan:
Edward, 57.
Patrick, 27.

Bray, Braye:
James, 42.
Piers, late bailiff of Clonmel, 47.
William, ship's master, 309.

Bread, price of, 262.
Brecknock, Earl of, title given to the Marquis of Ormond, 614.
Brecknock, county of, assessment in, for Ireland, 344, 351.
County Committee of, beloved and respected, 451.

Bregoge *or* Bregage, co. Cork, 64, 95.
seized by the Irish, 193, 206, 208, 231, 276.
Mr. Dampier's house at, 195.
castle of, burnt, 500.
garrison of, 561.
tenants for, 562.
the Barrys of. *See* Barry.

Brenaghe:
Patrick, 3.
Richard Roe, 12.
Robert, 48.
William, 127.

Brenan, Edmond, 47.
Brenock, William, 42.
Brent [William], arrest of, 434.
Brentford (Branford), taken by the Royalists, but recovered by the Parliament army, 182.

Brereton, Breerton:
Henry, 44.
Sir John, serjeant at law, 53, 123.
Sir William, 252, 298, 299, 403, 427, 440.
Brett, Bret, Britte:
Bartholomew, 59.
Geoffrey, of Lismortagh, deceased, 74, 79.
——, Allan, late wife of. *See* Laffan, Allan.
alias St. John, Margaret, widow of William, 79, 81.
——, agreement made by, 82.
Owen, trustee for the mortgage of Burton, 589.
——, acquittances signed by, 583, 598.
——, death of, 598.
William, son of Geoffrey, 74.
——, convicted and hanged for burning a house, 76-79, 81.
——, lands of, 76-79, 81.
——, inquisition taken after his death, 78.
——, deed by, alluded to, 82.
——, widow of. *See* Brett, Margaret.
——, children of, 79.
Brian. *See* Bryan. *Also* O'Brien.
Brianstowne, co. Wexford, 6.
Brickdale, William, 91.
Bridges, Brudges, Briggs:
Captain, commissioner for the Cessation, 190, 192.
Simon, Major in the Prince of Wales' Regiment, 281, 282.
Sir William, 464.
——, advanced to be Serjeant-Major to Inchiquin, 466.
——, recommended by the Earl of Manchester, 469.
——, at the storming of Cashel, 471, 472.
——, marches to burn and spoil the rebels, 472, 473.
——, stopped from fighting a duel, 481.
——, slain in battle, 483.
Bridgwater, co. Somerset, 297, 299, 487, 496.
letter dated at, 299.
Brimicham. *See* Brymingham.
Bristol, Earl of. *See* Digby.
Bristol, Bishop of, manor of, 90.
Bristol, Bristowe, 163, 164, 234, 246, 264, 284, 291, 326, 348, 399, 408, 439, 456, 495, 498 (2), 514, 520, 608, 609.
alderman of. *See* Locke.
Broad Mead at, 563.
Chamber of, tenants of, 89.
——, seeks all the land in the country, 128.
Corporation of (the great Moguls), 112.
——, a manor of, 90.
St. Paul's fair at, 120, 125.
St. James' fair at, 125, 302.
Bristol—*cont.*
forces at *or* near, 164, 279, 310, 406.
—— shipped from, 162.
horses, &c. waiting at, for Ireland, 415.
house taken for Lord Ormond in, 439.
letters dated at, 177, 251, 328, 329, 338, 340, 381, 415, 421, 465, 495, 499, 563.
merchants of, 304, 418.
the plague at, 94.
port of, searcher of. *See* Gill, Mr.
——, collector of. *See* Showell, Mr.
Ratcliffe Street in, 94.
ship of, *or* at, 116, 120.
Sir Philip Percivall at, 478.
suspected persons in prison at, 598.
town *or* Mayor's seal of, 498, 499.
trade of, 523.
travellers to and from, 90, 295, 297, 303, 330, 338, 350, 362, 376, 567, 609.
Wyne street in, 327.
Brittas, Bryttas, co. Meath, 41.
Brittas, Lord of. *See* Bourke, Theobald.
Brobent, Mr., 602.
Brocas, Captain, 329.
his troop, 329.
Brocke, one, a schoolmaster, 25.
Brockett, Brokett, Colonel [William], 298, 397, 428, 439.
is condemned and cashiered, 389.
foot regiment of, in Munster, 375.
Broderick, Mr., 541, 561, 588.
Broghill, Lord. *See* Boyle, Roger.
Brokett. *See* Brockett.
Bromley, Nicholas, of Dromdowny, 515.
Bromwich (Brunwich), Colonel, 343.
Brookes, Thomas, sentence on, 23.
Brooksby, Brokesby, co. Leicester, 292 *note*.
letters dated at, 163, 292, 293.
Brown, Browne:
Anstace, 16.
Colonel, of Mulrankin, taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
Dominick, alderman of Galway, 17.
Dominick, merchant, 42.
Geffrey, 267.
——, order signed by, 233.
——, as Irish Commissioner to England, 132.
——, as a commissioner for arranging a peace, 238.
James, of Lynseston, 16.
James, baker, of Dublin, 32.
James, 56.
Jeffrey, 17.
John, 171.

Brown, Browne—*cont.*
John, clerk of the Lords' House, 478.
Sir John, 115.
Major, slain in battle, 483.
Margaret. *See* Bowton.
Mr., has the key of the treasury of records in Ireland, 548.
Nicholas, lieutenant to Capt. Davy Power, 197.
Major-General Richard, 403.
Sir Valentine, inquiry after the death of, 75.
——, the "noble lady whom he so dearly loved," 75.
Sir Valentine junior, 75.
Walter, brother of William of Mulrankin, 6.
Walter, escape of, from prison, 22.
William, priest, 57.
William, of Mulrankin, 6.
William, servant at Castlewarning, 122.
——, has sold corn for his own use, 159.
William, bailiff in co. Kildare, 138.
Brownists, statutes against, alluded to, 215.
Brownrigg (Bromericke), [Ralph], Bishop of Exeter, ordination by, 613.
Brownstown, co. Tipperary, 95.
Bruce, one, 65.
Bruffe, the, co. Limerick, 209.
Bruheny (Brahenye, Bruehenny), co. Cork, 143, 150.
parish of, 177.
lands at, waste, 496.
Brussels, peace between France and Spain proclaimed at, 602.
Bryan:
Col. Harry. *See* O'Brien.
Lewes, late sheriff of Kilkenny, 47.
Walter, 39.
William, 64.
William, servant of Lord Barrymore, 98.
See also O'Brien.
Bryce, the, co. Galway, 52.
Brymingham, Brimicham:
Elizabeth, 11.
Thomas, 19.
Brymore, co. Dublin, 40.
Bryver, Adam, late sheriff of Kilkenny, 45.
Buckingham, Duke and Duchess of. *See* Villiers.
Buckland [co. Devon], letter dated at, 462.
Building, warnings against, 575, 579.
the Spanish curse of, 583.
Bulger, Edward, 14.
Bulkeley:
[John], exclusion of, from Parliament, 579.
Lancelot, Archbishop of Dublin, 102, 109.
Bulkeley—*cont.*
Thomas, letter from, 184.
——, as Lord Bulkeley, letters from, 296, 301, 480, 485.
——, letter to, 484.
Mr., of Southampton, 250.
Bull, Mr., a merchant of Wells, 487.
Buller, Bullor:
Col. John, his dragoons, 388.
Oliver, nephew and agent of Sir Philip Percivall, 68 (2), 126 (2), 127, 135, 138.
——, mother of, 126, 135.
Bullock, ship's master, 608.
Bunbury, Jo., 342, 523.
Bunce, Alderman James, 384.
Bunratty [co. Clare], 296, 382.
surrendered to Parliament, 287.
siege and capture of, by the Irish, 299-303.
lord of. *See* Thomond, Earl of.
Burdett, one, of Limerick, 615.
Burdungan, co. Dublin, 47.
Burgatt, John, 77.
Burgh (Burg), Captain [Edward], sent to Ormonde, 371.
Burghley, Lord. *See* Cecil.
Burgoine, Sir Roger, presentation to a living by, 614.
Burke. *See* Bourke.
Burnell:
Henry, sentenced for forgery, 34.
—, commissioner for the lands in co. Cork, 580.
Burnes. *See* O'Byrnes.
Burnham:
Mr., 112.
——, wife of, 113.
or Burnam, William, rent paid by, 152, 154.
Burniston, Mr., 586, 604.
Burresbeg, co. Tipperary, 140.
Burrowes, Borrowes, Erasmus, *or* Sir Erasmus, letters from, 75, 327, 359.
as High Sheriff of co. Kildare, certificate by, 138.
wife and children of, 327.
Burton (Bourton), co. Somerset, 112, 115, 264, 496, 523.
manor of, 89, 90, 96, 115, 513, 577, 578.
——, purchase of, 84-89.
——, bailiffs *or* stewards of. *See* Averye, John; Baber, Mr.; Cooke, John.
——, court held *or* to be held at, 93, 94, 327.
——, court rolls and books of, alluded to, 85.
——, details concerning leases, &c. of, 177, 583, 589.
——, mortgage on, 583, 598.
——, payment of ship money on, 116.
——, rents of, stayed by the county committee, 495.

Burton, co. Somerset, manor of—*cont.*
——, survey taken or to be taken of, 84-90, 93.
——, tenants of, 86, 87, 89, 115, 116, 138, 583.
——, value of, 587.
——, proposed sale of, by Sir P. Percivall, 116, 120, 125, 128.
——, ——, by John Percivall, 558, 581, 583-585, 589, 593.
——, sale of, 601, 602, 607, 609, 610.
——, ——, articles of agreement for, 601.
river at. *See* Ewer, the.
manor of, cos. Cork and Tipperary, "erection" of, 95.
——, lands and hereditaments in, schedule of, 95.
——, grant of, to Sir Philip Percivall, 96.
Bury, William, Commissioner for Affairs in Ireland, 611.
Bushoppsslough. *See* Bishopslough.
Butler:
James, 9th Earl of Ormond, inquiry after the death of, alluded to, 66.
Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormond, 5.
——, as Treasurer for Ireland ("Master Treasurer"), 35.
Walter, 11th Earl of Ormond, 65, 67.
——, engagement by, 68.
——, lands of, 66.
——, prize wines of, 66.
——, deceased, 126.
——, father of. *See* Butler, Sir John, *below*.
——, Helena, his widow, Countess-Dowager of Ormond, 126, 127, 131, 132.
Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lord Thurles, mother of James, 12th Earl of Ormond, 294.
James, Lord Thurles, 66 *note*.
——, engagement by, 68.
——, as 12th Earl and 1st Marquis and Duke of Ormond, General of the forces in Ireland (1641), Lord Lieutenant (1644), 108, 126, 129, 236, 244, 432.
——, letters from, 77, 100, 116, 165, 172, 196, 197, 199, 420, 450.
——, ——, alluded to, 194, 200, 202.
——, letters, Council, signed by, 156.
——, letters to, 77, 325, 378, 428.
——, ——, alluded to, 145, 154, 199, 235, 424, 451.
——, letters to be sent or shown to, 147, 158.
Butler, James, Lord Ormond—*cont.*
——, agent of, 300. *And see* Smith, Stephen.
——, army of, 172, 308, 310.
——, ——, plot to seize, 316, 317.
——, —— (his old forces), successful raid by, 399.
——, ——, Lord Clanricarde made Lieut.-General of, 310.
——, ——, General of the Horse to. *See* Digby, Lord.
——, ——, Quarter-master of the Horse to. *See* Edgworth, Robin.
——, body guard of, new raised firelocks of, 240.
——, bonds of, 116, 130.
——, ——, alluded to, 140.
——, ——, signed by Sir P. Percivall, 396, 412, 428.
——, *Carte's Life of*, document printed in, 270.
——, cattle of, seized by the rebels, 153.
——, debts and sureties of, 325, 378, 420, 421, 450, 478, 587. *And see* bonds of, *above*.
——, ——, schedule of, 140.
——, deeds of, not pleadable in Ireland, 545.
——, documents signed by, 139, 140, 201, 204. *See also* bonds of; orders of.
——, engagements, &c. for, 593.
——, garrisons of, to be protected, 379.
——, hawk claimed for, 103.
——, hostages given by, 376, 378.
——, Irish forces raised for, 333.
——, Irish supporters of, 350.
——, lands of, 83, 123, 506, 559.
——, ——, claims upon, 524.
——, ——, concealment and enclosure of, 101.
——, ——, granted or conveyed by, 140, 490, 587.
——, lands granted to, 222, 559.
——, lands wished for by, 77.
——, his man. *See* Stauton, Captain.
——, oats and hay to be sold to, 160.
——, orders or warrants signed by, 182, 185.
——, ——, alluded to, 236, 240, 250, 310, 326, 368.
——, ——, confirmed, 479.
——, papist kindred and friends of, are in rebellion, 166.
——, party of, in Ireland, 333, 355, 431, 432.
——, praise of, 331.
——, prize wines of, 450.
——, recommendation to, 336.

Butler, James, Lord Ormond—*cont.*
——, regiment of, 567.
——, servants of, 439.
——, speech of, alluded to, 239.
——, and Capt. John Barry, 129, 131, 132.
——, called as a witness by Lord Strafford, 132.
——, and Sir Philip Percivall, 159, 196, 197, 199, 202, 279, 282, 494, 497.
——, successes of, against the enemy, 158, 329.
——, false reports spread concerning, 165-167, 172.
——, is going into the field, 166, 172, 173.
——, has no desire to be Lord Deputy, 166.
——, made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 199 *note*.
——, and the Cessation of 1643, 273, 274, 282, 297, 353, 354.
——, negotiations of, with the Irish (1644), 236-240, 283.
——, the King's answer sent to, 239.
——, at the meeting of the Commissioners for the Peace at Dublin, 240.
——, said to have "declared publicly for the rogues," 266.
——, commits the Earl of Glamorgan to Dublin Castle, 267.
——, difference of, with the Nuncio, 268, 323.
——, is reported to be "coming in," 269.
——, in relation to the victualling of his army, 270-272.
——, designs of, in favour of the Irish, alluded to, 279.
——, negotiations and peace of, with the Irish (1646), 306, 310, 314, 321, 356.
——, ——, articles of, 308.
——, ——, ——, asked for, 314. *And see* Ireland, Irish or insurgent party in.
——, rumour that he is going into Munster, 304, 308.
——, his expedition to Kilkenny, 310, 311, 316, 317.
——, has lost ground since Lord Digby's arrival, 311.
——, contradictory orders to, from the King, 313.
——, must yield Dublin either to the Parliament or to the Irish, 321.
——, his commission from the King, is "determined," 323.
——, rumoured "plot" of, 324.
——, overtures of, to the Parliament (1646), 326.
——, goes out against the enemy, 326, 348, 349.

Butler, James, Lord Ormond—*cont.*
——, reported intention of, to turn the Irish out of Dublin, 330, 331.
——, negotiations of, with the Parliament commissioners, 334, 336-338, 340-342, 349.
——, refuses to resign the sword, without the King's licence, 334, 336.
——, message to, from the Irish Parliament, 335.
——, Dublin will have no other Governor than, 337.
——, should no longer be called Lord Lieutenant, 339.
——, his negotiations with the Irish, 341, 342, 351, 360, 370, 414.
——, disapproval of, expressed, 349, 352, 354, 363-366.
——, Lord Moore questioned concerning, 358.
——, renewed negotiations of, with Parliament (1647), 363, 367, 369, 370, 376, 380, 381, 414, 424.
——, future movements of, discussed, 383.
——, is hated by the Irish, 386.
——, Inchiquin reported to be going to, 398.
——, prevented from going out against the enemy by want of provisions, 402.
——, is coming to England, 429, 433, 437, 439.
——, delivers up the sword and leaves Ireland, 438.
——, in England, 450, 456, 463.
——, hopes or rumours that he is to return to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, 436, 437, 468, 469.
——, at Kilkenny, 494.
——, Sir John Percivall is advised to write to, 612.
——, is reported to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 614.
——, is made Earl of Brecknock, 614.
——, is reported to be made Prince of Tipperary and Duke of Waterford, 617.
——, mother of. *See* Butler, Elizabeth, Lady Thurles.
——, brother of. *See* Butler, Richard, of Kilcash.
——, sisters of. *See* Muskery, Hamilton, and Loughmoe, Ladies.
——, sister and aunt of, 173.
——, uncle of. *See* Poyntz, Sir Robert.
——, Elizabeth, his wife, Lady Thurles, 68. *And see* Preston, Lady Elizabeth.
——, ——, as Countess and Marchioness of Ormond, 166. 167, 469, 552.

Butler, Elizabeth, Lady—*cont.*
——, ——, letters from, 412, 611.
——, ——, letters to, 325, 396, 428.
——, ——, birth of her daughter, 415.
——, ——, interview with, 559.
——, ——, message to, 544.
——, ——, mother of. *See* Desmond, Countess of.
Edmond, Lord Dunboyne, 64.
Edmond, [2nd] Viscount Mountgarret, assault upon, 23.
——, a grandson of, 153.
Richard, [3rd] Viscount Mountgarret, 166.
——, out with the rebels, 161.
——, with his forces in Munster, 173, 205.
——, imprisoned by the Nuncio's party, 321.
——, son of, imprisoned by the Nuncio's party, 321.
[Edmund, 4th] Viscount Mountgarret, daughter of, to be tried for murder, 514.
Butler:
Edmond, of Callan, 3.
Edmond, of Cloghicullyn, 41.
Sir Edward, of Grange, made Viscount Galmoy and *Custos Rotulorum* of co. Carlow, 294, 310.
Edward, custodiam held by, 360, 363.
Sir Francis, 534.
Gilbert, late sheriff of co. Tipperary, sentenced for reprieving a rebel, 58.
Sir J. (*or* T.), 65.
James, 139.
James, of Ballynehenchie, 74.
James, of Creghamnagh, 48.
James, of Tipperary, 55.
James, of Wexford, 39.
James, late High Constable of Drom, 135.
Sir John, of Kilcash, 3rd son of James, 9th Earl of Ormond, 66.
——, son of. *See* Walter, 11th Earl of Ormond.
[Lieut.] Colonel, taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
Lieut-Colonel, Governor of Cashel, dies of his wounds, 472.
Lieutenant, 182.
Mr., 85.
Mr., rent paid to, 149.
Pierce, 123.
Pierce, of the Banshee, English murdered by, 200.
——, followers of, 200.
Pierce, of Knockgrafond, 42.
Piers, letter from, 76.
Piers FitzWalter, 53.
Richard, 56.
Butler—*cont.*
Richard, of Vantsestown, 48.
Richard FitzPiers, lands of, 97 (2).
——, marriage of, 97.
Richard, of Kilcash, brother of the 12th Earl of Ormond, Lieut.-Colonel in the Irish Army, 100.
——, is to carry troops to Spain, 134.
——, captured, 381.
Theobald, 44.
Theobald, of Tipperary, 55.
Theobald, letter from, 109.
——, father-in-law of. *See* O'Dwyre, Philip.
Thomas, of Bealaborrowe, wardship of, 100.
Thomas, of Moretown, 49.
Thomas, of Tipperary, 55.
Walter, 16.
William, of Ross, 16.
William, of Tipperary, 55.
Butlers, the, support Lord Ormond, 350.
Butler's country [co. Tipperary], 200, 274. *And see* Ormond.
people of, forbid the sale of corn to the English, 397.
scoured by the English, *ibid.*
Butlerstown (Butleriston), co. Wexford, 16.
Buttevant (Boutevant, Buttevaunt), co. Cork, 28, 190, 208, 515, 562.
English about, to be mustered, 150.
the Irish of, 190.
English prisoners at, 195.
land at, waste, 496.
letter dated at, 588.
Lombard Castle in. *See* Lombard Castle.
tenants at, 174.
tenements in, called Garryenpigody, Garryensederoghty, Garrymacshaneroe, and Jourdan's house, 95.
Buzzardstown (Busserdtown, Bassardiston), co. Dublin, 10, 11.
Bynghame. *See* Bingham.
Byrkett, John, 36.
Byrne:
Denys, merchant, 40.
James, 36.
Leighlyne, 27.
Major Michael, 320.
Thomas, 14.
And see O'Byrne.
Byrnes. *See* O'Byrnes.
Byron, Biron:
Sir John, Lord, 336.
——, arrival of, in Ireland, 334.
Capt. Robert, letter from, 118.
——, lieutenant and ensign of, 118.

Bysse, Bisse:
John, Recorder of Dublin, 460, 466, 479, 565, 596, 597, 603.
——, letter signed by, 610.
——, assessment of, 565.
——, wife of, 603.
Philip, depositions taken before, concerning the murders at Cashel, &c., 202.
——, murder of, 192, 202.

C

Cabragh, co. Cavan, 53.
Caddell, Robert, 9, 16.
Cadogan:
Captain, 348.
——, troops under, 444.
William, 564.
——, certificate by, 567.
Cæsar, Lady, 316, 317.
Cage, John, merchant, 42.
Caher Cnogher, co. Cork, seized by the Irish, 206, 207.
Caher *or* Cahir (Caheir), co. Tipperary, retreat of the Irish towards, 397.
Inchiquin's forces at or near, 473, 481.
castle, taken, 469, 471, 473 (2).
——, its capture by Lord Essex, alluded to, 469, 473.
——, unsuccessful siege of, by the rebels, 481.
Callaghan:
Colonel, 530.
See O'Callaghan.
Callan:
co. Kilkenny, 3, 139.
(Collin), on the Shannon, abandoned to Inchiquin's forces, 473 (2), 477.
——, "the happy success at," 476.
Calvert, Sir George, Secretary of State to James I., order to, 61.
Cambridge, 461, 614.
college bill at, 475.
prevaricator of, 613.
students at, 347, 360, 466, 613.
Magdalene College, Master of. *See* Rainbowe, Dr.
——, letters dated from, 474, 489, 491, 492.
——, students of, expelled, 492.
St. John's College, fellow and tutor of. *See* Stillingfleet, Edward.
Cambridge wit, the. *See* Crashaw, Richard.
Camden [William], 489.
Campbell:
Archibald, Earl of Argyll, plot against, 146.
John, Earl of Loudoun, Chancellor of Scotland, 146, 311.
Candale et la Vallette, Duc de, 137, 142.
Candle, sale by the, 250.
Cannes (Canne), the young Earl of Strafford at, 487.
Canterbury, Archbishop of. *See* Abbott, George.
Canturk. *See* Kanturk.
Cantwell, Thomas, 10.
Capell, Arthur, Lord, a manor of, 90.
Capp, the, co. Westmeath, 10.
Cappagh, co. Waterford, 127.
taken by the rebels, 252.
Cappaghmurragh, co. Tipperary, 92.
Cappoquin (Cappaquin, Capperquin), co. Waterford, 396.
bridge at, cut down, 252.
castle of, 305.
letters dated at or near, 397, 413.
sitting or proceedings of the commissioners at, 199 (2).
taken by the rebels, 252, 254.
siege and surrender of, 397, 398, 403.
Cardenas, Don Alphonso de, Spanish Ambassador in England, 126.
bond given to, for the raising of a regiment for Spain, 141.
acknowledgment by, 141.
Cardiganshire, Committee of Accounts in, 451.
County Committee of, 451.
Cardinals, pomp and show of, 615.
Carewe:
Sir George, signature of, 22.
one, and his mother, 596.
Carey:
John, Lord Hunsdon, stays with the Parliament, 441.
Sir George, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 28, 29.
——, as former Treasurer at Wars in Ireland, 169.
Cargeen, Cargine, co. Cork, 95, 96, 193.
seized by the Irish, 206, 207.
Caribees (Charibda Islands), tobacco brought from, 332.
Carina, co. Limerick, 62.
Carlingford, co. Louth, former clerk of the stores at, 169.
Lord Digby arrives at, 265.
Carlisle, Earl and Countess of. *See* Hay.
Carlisle, Carliell, Capt. Christopher, guidon or lieutenant of. *See* Russell, Andrew.

Carlow, Catherlogh, town of, 25, 326, 539.
jury at, 40, 48.
besieged by the Irish, 321, 399.
taken by the Irish, 402, 405, 411.
Carlow, Catherlogh, county, *Custos Rotulorum* of. *See* Butler, Sir Edward.
jury in, 45, 48.
lands in, 97, 587.
Carmarthen, Justice, 564.
Carmarthenshire, 351.
County Committee in, 451.
Carnalway, co. Kildare, 22.
Carnarvon. Earl of. *See* Dormer.
Carnarvon, persons embarking at, 245.
Carnew (Carnowe), co. Wicklow, 97.
Carney. *See* Kearney.
Carpenter:
[Joshua] late Commissary-General of the Victuals for Ireland, 171, 172.
——, notes by, 170.
——, commission of, alluded to, 170.
Mr., 290, 292.
Carr, George, letter from, 559.
Carraghe:
Caher Reagh McEdmond, 2.
Edmond, 3.
Carrene, Richard, *alias* Woodlocke, John, a friar, 54.
Carrick:
co. Cork. *See* Carrigleamlery.
or Lecarricke, co. Westmeath, 11.
Carrick-on-Shannon *or* Carrickdrumruske, co. Leitrim, yielded to the Irish, 303.
Carrick [on-Suir], co. Tipperary, Lady Ormond at, 166.
Carrickfergus *or* Knockfergus, co. Antrim, 54, 336.
Governor of, and Constable of the Castle. *See* Egerton, Charles.
clerk of the stores at, 169.
letters dated at, 288, 355, 370.
mayor of, 28.
officers at, choose agents to present their grievances, 355.
riot in, 28.
Carrickottie, co. Cork, 21.
Carrigatogher, Carrigtocher [co. Tipperary], letter dated from, 103.
Carrigery, co. Clare, 91, 92.
Carriggegowne, co. Tipperary, 140.
Carrigleamlery (Carrig, Carrick), co. Cork, 486, 530, 550.
castle, mill, &c., of, 553.
lands or estate of, 525, 535 (2), 538, 539, 553, 554, 559.
letter dated at, 553.
Carrignamuck, Carrygynmuck, in Muskery, 63.
Carrigneshury, co. Tipperary, 32.
Carrigogunnell, Carryggunnell, Caryggogownell, co. Limerick, 35, 62, 113.
manor of, 36.
Carrigtohill, co. Cork, 251.
letter dated at, 253.
Carroll:
alias Blunt, Christopher, 39.
Sir James, Mayor of Dublin, 42, 43.
Sieve ny, mother of Christopher, 39.
Thomas, merchant, 30.
Carrowcashell, co. Sligo, 50.
Carte's Life of Ormond, document printed in, 270.
Carteret:
Captain, letter to, 521.
Dr., as Judge in the Court of Claims, 542.
Carvan, James, 210.
Carwardine, —, 533.
Cary, Henry, Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy, secretary of. *See* Veel, John.
Cary, Carie, Capt. Sir Lorenzo, is to carry troops to Spain, 134 *note*.
slain in a skirmish, 159, 160 (2).
Cary *or* Carie Hospital, Dublin, 30, 31 (2), 32.
Caryggogownell. *See* Carrigogunnell.
Carygynenry, co. Cork, 32.
Casey, Casie, Casy:
Anne (Nan), daughter and heir of Thomas, 96, 100, 104, 105, 117.
——, wardship of, 98, 99, 103, 104 (2), 113, 593.
——, tenants of, 135.
——, declines to marry Arthur Percivall, 491.
——, goes to Ireland with Sir H. Waller, 516.
(*alias* Dowdall), Bridget, widow of Thomas, sister of Sir Hardress Waller, 96, 100, 103, 104.
——, order for the appearance of, 103.
——, indenture by, 104.
——, payments to, 117.
Ellen, sister of Thomas, 96.
Henry, 103, 105.
——, acquittal of, 103.
James, father of Thomas, deceased, 96.
James, son of John, 96.
Joan *or* Juane, daughter of Thomas, 96, 98, 99, 100, 103.
——, death of, 105.
John, uncle of Thomas, 96.
——, son and heir of. *See* James (2), *above*.
——, "other nine sons of," 96.
Morrish, 103.
Teige, 103, 135.
Thomas, of Rathcannon, 99, 100, 113.
——, indenture by, 96.

Casey, Thomas—*cont.*
——, death of, 98.
——, inquisition after the death of, 103.
——, estates and tenants of, 99, 103, 104.
——, daughters of. *See* Ann *and* Joan, *above*.
——, sisters of. *See* Fox, Joane; Casey, Ellen.
Cashaw, lands of. *See* Shillelagh.
Cashel, Cashell:
co. Cross Tipperary, 49.
——, Archbishops of. *See* Magragh, Milerus; Hamilton, Archibald.
——, ——, Roman Catholic. *See* Walsh, Thomas.
——, court *or* inquiry held at, 96, 141.
——, governor of. *See* Butler, Lieut.-Colonel.
——, juries at, 41, 52, 53, 56.
——, letters dated at, 82, 85, 463.
——, mayor and aldermen of, 472.
——, murders at or near, 195, 200.
——, taking of, and massacre in, 468, 471, 472, 473, 476, 477.
——, the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick at, fortified, 471.
——, ——, "the great service at" (*i.e.*, the massacre), 477.
co. Leitrim, 55.
Cashelbegg, co. Longford, 50.
Casky. *See* Kaskey.
Castellkavan [? Castleknevin], co. Wicklow, 54.
Castle, Colonel Richard, and his regiment, 386, 444, 460.
Castleawneally, co. Cork, tenants at, 161.
Castle Barry [? Castlebar], co. Mayo, 40.
Castle Conila *or* Connell. *See* Temple Conila, castle of.
Castle Connell, co. Limerick, 456.
Castle Connell, Lord. *See* Bourke, Edmund.
Castle Dod, co. Cork, 85, 115.
Mr. FitzGerald's house at, made very strong, 151.
lands and tenants of, 480, 486.
Castle Donovan, co. Cork, 28.
Castlegaddery (Castlegaddore), co. Westmeath, 23.
Castlehaven, Earls of. *See* Touchet.
Castleinch *or* Castlonyhinche, co. Cork, 25.
Castle Jordan, co. Meath, 9, 150, 363.
Castleleife [? Castle Eve], co. Kilkenny, 55.
Castle Lishin, co. Cork, 407.
Castleloste, co. Westmeath, 41.
Castle Lyons (Castlelions), co. Cork, 81, 263.
skirmish near, 254.
in possession of the Irish, 259, 261.
Castlemore, co. Cork, 30, 64.
Castle More, co. Mayo, 413.
Castlepooke, co. Cork, 231.
Castle Reban, *or* Castletowne Rebane, co. Kildare, 20.
Castle Ryckard, co. Meath, 42.
Castletown, Castleton, 13.
co. Cork, 126, 498.
——, castle of, 498.
co. Kildare, 203.
——, lands of, 20.
co. Limerick, 104.
——, letter dated from, 100.
Castlewarden *or* Castlewarning, co. Kildare, Sir Philip Percivall's castle at, 117, 276, 316, 348, 402, 425, 479, 617.
bailiffs of. *See* Scully, James; Blanow, Edmond.
building at, 575.
farming operations at, 107.
horses, cattle, and corn at, seized by the rebels, 157 (2).
Irish garrison in, 326.
letters dated at, 157, 539.
list of the servants at, and their wages, 122.
Sir Philip's "English" at, 289.
in the hands of the enemy, 430, 434, 445.
the enemy have quitted, 446.
burnt by the Irish, 460.
survey of, mentioned, 121.
tenant for, 388.
Cater *or* Cather, William, Mayor of Hereford, voted a delinquent, 344.
Cather Meihill, co. Limerick, 113.
"Catholic Christian," a, the Bishop of Raphoe calls himself, 201.
Cattellyastowne, co. Tipperary, 48.
Caulfeild [? William, late], Lord, 126.
Cavaliers *or* malignants:
reported employment of, by the Parliamentary Commanders in Munster, 399.
the Protector's warning against, 559.
Cavan, Earl of. *See* Lambert, Charles.
Cavan, town of, 315.
jury at, 53.
Cavan, county of, 16, 284, 289.
forces in, weakness of, 379.
lands and residents in, 39, 53.
Cavanagh. *See* Kavanagh.
Cave:
Francis *or* Captain Francis, 292, 293.
——, letter from, 163.
Thomas, comptroller and farmer of the customs of Dublin, 71, 123.

Cecil (Cecyll):
William, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, 488.
Sir Robert, Secretary of State, Earl of Salisbury and Master of the Wards, 488.
[William], Earl of Salisbury, to sit in the Protector's House of Lords, 591.
[Charles], Viscount Cranbourne, 440.
——, wife of, accident to, 591.
Ceelye, William, letter to, 496.
Cellarstowne, co. Kilkenny, 44.
Chaddenwicke (Chadenwich), co. Wilts, 89.
letters dated at, 87, 88.
Chadwick, Judge, 81.
Chaloner, Challoner, Challiner:
John, Secretary of State in Ireland, orders signed by, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12.
Thomas, member of the Irish Committee, 309.
Tom, 168.
Chamberlaine, Chamberlyn, Chamberlayne:
Bess, 324.
John, 36.
Michael, alderman of Dublin, 31.
Roger, 43.
Chambers, John, 27.
Chambre:
Calcott, sen., grant by, and death of, alluded to, 97.
——, lands of, 550, 552. *And see* Shillelagh.
Calcott, of Carnowe, 516.
——, indenture by, 97.
——, Mary, wife of, 98.
Champerty, person found guilty of, 35.
Chaple Orcharde, land called, 13.
Chapman:
an apothecary, 585.
Mrs., 122.
Chappell, Chapell:
a cousin of James Percivall, 94.
one, false reports spread by, of the Earl of Ormond, 165.
Charibda Islands. *See* Caribees.
Charlemount, co. Armagh, 239.
the rebel forces at, 238.
raising of the siege of, 277.
Charles I. (the King), 166, 199, 369, 426.
letter from, 186.
letters from, alluded to, 186, 188, 273, 274, 279, 313.
arms of, prefixed to a document, 213.
army or forces of, taking of Brentford by, 182.
——, alarm from, 255.
——, in the West, 279, 280.
——, "that came out of Ireland," 281.
——, officer in, 304.
——, officers quitting, 282.
Charles I., army of—*cont.*
——, in Ireland. *See* Ireland, the King's army in.
arrears due from, 84 (2).
calumnies against, 201.
commanders nominated by, objected to, 164.
commission from, to Ormond, to make peace, mentioned, 323.
counsel of, 74.
Court of, 87, 154, 239.
——, Lord Wentworth at, 86.
——, Papists removed from, 122.
——, persons going to, 235.
——, the Prince of Orange comes to, 133.
customs due to, 70, 71.
declarations or instructions of, concerning religion in Ireland, alluded to, 215.
favour or protection of, 131.
fines, liveries, &c., due to, 65, 66.
friends of, sent to Ireland, 290.
gentleman of the Bedchamber to. *See* Murray, Will.
graces granted by. *See* Ireland, graces granted to.
grants by, mentioned, 76, 559.
land or rents of, held from, or due to, 64, 65, 70, 73, 74, 78, 80, 92, 97, 99, 109, 117, 118, 142, 299.
——, escheated to, 79, 81.
——, title of, to, 76, 78, 98.
——, ——, commission to inquire into, 110, 111.
letters patent of, 63, 96, 100.
——, alluded to, 74, 94, 99.
letters sent to, 147.
letters to be addressed to, 154.
loyal service to, in Ireland, 165, 166.
magazines and munition of, at Newcastle, left to the Scots, 119.
"office" found or to be found for, 98, 100, 222, 223.
orders of, alluded to, 307, 313.
party of, intentions of, in relation to Ireland, 281.
——, low condition of, in the West, 286.
——, members of, coming in to compound, 286.
petition of the Peers to, 120.
plantations made by, 224.
pleasure or wishes of, 67.
prerogatives of, curtailing of, 227.
proceedings on behalf of, at inquisitions *post mortem*, &c., 61, 68, 69, 72-74.
propositions to be sent to, 284, 478.
revenues of, in Ireland. *See* Ireland, the King's revenues in.

Charles I.—*cont.*
Secretaries of State to. *See* Windebank, Sir Francis; Vane, Sir Henry; Nicholas, Sir Edward; Digby, Lord.
ships of, Parliament ship taken by, 295.
speeches and proclamations of, alluded to, 162.
territory of the O'Byrnes purchased by, 222.
wards of, 62, 92, 104.
Sir Philip Percivall presented to, 87.
the state of his affairs at York (1640), 119.
Lord Strafford and his party to be removed from, 121.
Scots commissioners refuse to treat with, 121.
has promised to relinquish plantations in Ireland, 129.
and the Irish troops going abroad, 129, 134.
and the Catholic party in Ireland, 129.
will not be wanting in justice and favour to Ireland, 131, 132.
sends a letter to Ireland, 132.
it is better to trust to his love than to his necessities, 132.
and Lord Mountnorris, 132.
gives consent to the disbanding of the Irish army, 134.
and Strafford's condemnation, 134.
is going to Scotland, 136.
expected in London, 149.
the condition of Munster to be presented to, 154.
Sir Philip Percivall recommended to, 156.
places claimed for, 160.
anxiety of, to help to suppress the Irish rebellion, 162.
visit of, to the Parliament House (for the arrest of the Five Members), 164.
accompanies the Queen to Dover, 164.
and Parliament, hopes of an agreement between, 174, 274, 283, 349, 350.
and the mills of Kilmainham, 186-188.
the Irish nation must stand or fall with, 201.
the Irish protest that they are fighting for, 205, 250, 253.
matters brought before, 211.
and the Confederate Catholics of Ireland, 212, 213.
"scandals cast upon," 229.
the Irish believe that he will turn Papist, 234.
has put Ireland into the power of the Irish, 234.
the "proceedings in the treaty" with the Irish taken to, 238, 240.
Charles I.—*cont.*
answer of, to the Irish propositions, mentioned, 239, 240.
is reported to have gained a great victory, 240, 267.
vindication of, 240.
and Lord Inchiquin, 248.
said to be at Derby, 256.
and Lord Glamorgan's peace with the Irish, 267.
assurances of, to the army in Ireland, 272.
and the Irish cessation, 273, 274.
sends for the Irish army, 275.
supposed commission from, to Lord Glamorgan, 277, 278.
and the Irish Commissioners at Oxford, 279, 281.
and Ormond's peace, 313.
in the hands of the Scots, 313, 314.
and Ireland, "catastrophe of all the transactions between," 321.
reported to have sent Will Murray to the Parliament, 324.
Ormond has no warrant from, to surrender the sword, 334, 336.
news of, asked for, 362.
young Lesly brings strange news from, 363.
the "interest" of the Irish rebels in, 378.
desires the Propositions [of Newcastle] to be hastened, 405.
Monck's former service to, 405.
his children go to, 429.
in the hands of the army, 435.
not well satisfied, 436.
engagement (May 12, 1647), to bring him in, alluded to, 455.
proposal to bring, to London, 455.
desires to treat on the "Heads of the Proposals," 463.
his younger children, 429.
Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., 235.
at Scilly, 285.
reported to be coming to Ireland, 290.
orders of, to be obeyed, 313.
his regiment of horse, 281.
(the Scotch King), a rumour that the Dutch will embrace his quarrel, 516.
commission from, 563.
his entry into London, 611, 612, 614.
petition to, "a carrying on" in Ireland, 615.
Charleton, *alias* Sadler, Robert, murder of, 200.
Checklie, Humphrey, 200.
Cheese:
Cheddar, 108, 112, 116, 120, 125.
Cheshire, 108, 169.

Cheevers. *See* Chievers.
Chepstow, co. Monmouth, 415.
Cheshire, 513, 592.
lands or estates in, 508, 582, 586.
livings in, 586.
men, the, 299.
Chester or West Chester, 144, 155, 161, 240, 245, 288, 319, 330, 531, 541.
alderman of. *See* Walley, Charles.
Bar, letter dated from, 378.
letters dated at, 149, 162, 168, 235, 292, 338, 384, 399, 403, 404, 527 (2), 528, 538.
merchants of, 11, 13.
Mr. Walley's house at, 383.
Northgate Street, *White Bull* in, 384.
the plague hot at, 437.
Recorder of. *See* Ratcliffe, John.
shipping of, stopped, for the army, 149.
siege of, 253, 267.
stores at, 158.
travellers to or from, 90, 149, 157, 252, 328, 504, 541.
troops at, no money or orders received for, 338.
troops embarked at, 413.
Sir Philip Percivall at, 161-164.
will be crowded and is "extremely dear," 165.
Chester Water, point of Eyre in, 337.
Chichester:
Sir Arthur, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 35, 38, 39.
——, letter to, alluded to, 38.
——, pardon of, craved, 39.
Colonel [Arthur], made Earl of Donegal, 388.
Captain John, flight of, 146.
——, his troop, 145.
——, entertainments of, as Serjeant-Major and Captain, 176.
——, as Lieut.-Colonel, 449.
Chickerell, co. Dorset, 85.
Chievers, Cheevers:
Sir Christopher, 8.
John, 23.
Chinnery, Charles, commissioner for lands in co. Cork, 580.
Chiswick, co. Middlesex, 427, 482.
Choppin, Choppyn, Major [John], sent to England by the Munster army, 422, 436.
and the remonstrance for Munster, 436.
death of, 449.
Chore Abbey (Cor-Aby), co. Cork, 251.
Church, attendance at, bond entered for, 55.
Churchill, —, 601.
Churchill, co. Somerset, 403.
Churchtown (Churchton):
co. Cork, 21, 95, 193. *And see* Bruehenny.
——, seized by the Irish, 206, 207.
co. Wexford, 35.
Cinnamon, sale of, 323, 345, 347.
Civill, Thomas, a coachman, 465.
Clancy, Daniel, 82.
Clane, co. Kildare, barony of, assessment in, 565.
Claneboy, Lord. *See* Hamilton.
Clanmaliere, Lord of *or* Viscount. *See* O'Dempsy.
Clanricarde, Earls and Countess of. *See* Bourke.
Earldom of, heir to. *See* Bourke, Edmond.
Clanwilliam, barony of, 156, 157.
Clare, in Thomond, fair at, 208.
Clare, county of, 111, 113. *And see* Thomond.
intended plantation of, relinquished, 223.
Clarencieux King at Arms, 489.
Clarke, Clerck, Clearck:
Colonel, 556.
Frances, wife of Robert, 85 *note*.
——, death of, *ibid.*
Lawrence, 42.
Mrs., Colonel Jephson's aunt, 331.
Robert, of Wembdon, 85 *note*, 88.
Captain Robert, receipt by, 421.
Clarny, lands of, co. Cork, 113.
Clashganniv *or* Classeganiffe, co. Cork, 95.
Clayton:
Judith, wife of Randall, 533, 541, 570, 574, 577, 578.
——, birth of her child, 561.
——, objects to her husband's going to England, 582, 592.
——, her settlement, 534, 598.
Lawrence, sen., letter to, 80.
Lawrence, son of Randall, 570, 577.
——, birth of, 561, 563.
Mr., 316.
Sir Randall, 64.
Colonel Randall, 505, 539, 541, 570, 578.
——, letters from, 502, 503, 505, 506, 509, 511-513, 532, 560, 561, 580, 582, 584, 586-588, 592 (2).
——, letters to, 502, 507, 509, 511, 561, 563.
——, covenant or agreement by, 535, 553.
——, his estates, 508, 512, 513, 582.
——, ——, in England, sold, 598.
——, Exchequer bills for, 537.
——, instructions given by, to Lord Kerry, concerning his treaty of marriage, 508.

Clayton, Colonel Randall—*cont.*
——, lands assigned to, on his marriage, 526.
——, silver plate belonging to, 563, 566, 567.
——, receipts by, 533 (2).
——, his wooing of Judith Percivall, 502, 503, 505-508, 512, 513, 516-518, 522, 526.
——, affairs of, unsettled state of, 502, 503, 507, 512.
——, his expected composition (as a delinquent) for his estate, 508, 512.
——, must fetch his bride or go without her, 516, 517, 525.
——, goes to England, 527, 531.
——, urges his marriage, 530, 532.
——, his settlement upon his wife, 534, 598.
——, his marriage, 536.
——, wishes to go to England, 582, 592.
——, and the Protector, 584, 586.
——, Lord Cork's "kindness for," 591.
——, father of, 589.
——, children of, 592 (2). *And see* Lawrence, *above*.
——, sisters of, 561. *And see* Bannister.
——, brother-in-law of. *See* Broderick.
young [? Randall], 162.
Cleanlish (Clenles, Clenlish), co. Limerick, 177, 253.
Clenloskins. *See* McCloskins.
Clere, Cleere:
Patrick, merchant, 40.
Walter, 44.
Sir William, priest, 18.
Clergy *or* ministers, and the admission of the Jews, 569, 573.
Clery, Mallache, 3.
Clinton:
John, 27.
Patrick, 50.
Cloghala (Cloghela), co. Kilkenny, 48.
Cloghcokie [? Cloghacloka, co. Limerick], 62.
Clogher, Bishop of. *See* Jones, Henry.
Dean of, 177.
see of, 177.
estate of, 549.
Cloghheene [co. Cork], the Munster nobility "in Parliament" at, 174.
Cloghicullyn, co. Tipperary, 41.
Cloghleigh, co. Cork, 69, 99.
Cloghnedromon, co. Limerick, 98.
Cloghroak (Clochroucke), co. Galway, 38.
Clogie, Alexander, minister at Beely, certificate by, 315.
Cloine, co. Meath, parish of, 42.
Clondonell, co. Waterford, 48.
Clone, co. Cork. *See* Cloyne.
Clonecrowe [? Cloncrew, co. Limerick], letter dated at, 75.
Clonekenny, co. Tipperary, 49.
Clonemore, co. Louth, 27.
Clonenane, co. Westmeath, 11.
Clonhorpa [? Clonyharp], co. Tipperary, 92.
Clonmeen (Clonemyne), co. Cork, 30, 197.
letters, &c., dated at, 198, 199, 244, 250.
Clonmel, Clonmell, co. Tipperary, 95, 153.
assizes at, 58, 76-78.
bailiff of, 47.
the green at, 118.
inquisitions *post mortem* taken at, 78, 92.
juries at, 42 (2), 49, 53.
letters dated at, 76, 77, 79, 153. 154.
Mayor of. *See* White, Bennet.
minister of, 42.
people of, forbid the sale of corn to the English, 397.
the plague increasing at, 500.
psalm-singers [Puritans], at, 546.
recusants at, 42.
Supreme Council at, 414.
opposition in, to Ormond's peace, 308.
hopes of taking, 333, 456, 462.
said to be taken, 420.
Inchiquin wishes to besiege, 473.
Clonmethan (Clomethan), co. Dublin, 36.
Clonnetemackine, co. Sligo, 50.
Clonoulty, Clonolta *or* Clonowle, co. Tipperary, manor of, 114, 121, 125.
——, proposed sale of, 125.
serjeant's place at, desired, 140.
Clonross, Clonerosse. co. Tipperary, 92, 114.
Clonsh, a warder at Castle Connell, 190.
Cloonagashel (Clonegashell), co. Mayo, 40.
Clooneigh [? Clonea], co. Waterford, 48.
Clotworthy, Sir John, 252, 270, 297, 299, 300, 310, 311, 325, 369, 400, 405, 409, 416, 549.
letter from, 515.
order signed by, 391.
sent to examine Col. Goring at Portsmouth, 134.
and Ireland, 263, 340, 387, 412, 413.
and Lord Inchiquin, 299, 324, 325, 382, 384.
as a member of the Irish Committee, 309, 379.
in Ireland, 336.
his friendship for Percivall, 359.
and Col. Dalbier, 392, 393, 396.
is "discharged," 432.
has left the House, 435.
and the Irish petition, 541, 551.
and the Adventurers for Ireland 552, 555.

Clovane, Connor, 103.
Cloyne, Cloine, co. Cork, 42.
Bishop of [George Synge], gift of a living desired from, 115.
Dean of. *See* Boyle, Michael.
a priest of, 95.
letters dated at, 95, 535.
John Fitz Edmond's house at, 24.
Club-men, the, regiments broken by, 408.
Clynch, William, 1.
Cochrane, Colonel, examined concerning the plot against Hamilton and Argyle, 147.
Cockaine [Cockin], Sir William, former contractor for victualling the army in Ireland, 169, 171.
executors of, 169.
Codd:
Andrew, 7.
Baithazer, 47.
Edmond, 39.
Joseph, 44.
Thomas, 39.
Coddestowne (Codiston), co. Wexford, 16, 118.
Coining, Acts against, alluded to, 534.
Colaine, Collane, Colingne, Culloine, co. Westmeath, 10, 11.
Colclough (Coalchley):
Anthonie, 14 (2).
Colonel, Governor of Mallow, 515.
Cole:
Richard, High Sheriff of co. Somerset, 403.
Sir William, 267, 296, 342, 405.
Colebrooke, co. Monmouth, 351.
Coleraine, town of, 341, 353.
Coleraine [afterwards Londonderry], county of, 35.
person to be pilloried in, 35.
Colgin, Thomas, 210.
Colkitto. *See* McDonald, Alexander.
Colley, Henry, orders signed by, 6.
Collins, William, Auditor-General, 496.
certificate by, 497.
Collumpton (Culhampton), co. Devon, letter dated at, 264.
Collyer, Captain, 4.
Colmon, John, merchant, 52.
Colpe [co. Meath], 9.
Colvill *or* Colvin, Dr., 383.
pay distributed by, 447.
Coman, John, 101.
Combe, letter dated at, 417.
Comerford:
Edward, indenture signed by, 139, 140.
Garret, of Inchiolaghen, 572.
Justice, 28.
Mistress, a niece of the Pigotts, 570 (2).
Nicholas, the King's gaoler at Kilkenny, 572.
Comerford—*cont.*
Nicholas, of Wapping, 570-573.
——, his family, 571, 572.
William, 3.
family, members of, 572, 573.
Committee of both Kingdoms, at Derby House. *See* Both Kingdoms, Committee of.
Committee for Compounding ("the committee above"), 495.
now sitting at Haberdashers' Hall, 497.
Committees of the House of Commons. *See* Commons.
or Commissioners in or for Ireland. *See under* Ireland.
Common Law, suits at, 62.
Common Prayer, book of, "trod under foot," 33.
the Directory substituted for, 425.
marriage service of, used, 613.
Commons, English House of, 133, 134, 162, 263, 282, 368, 376, 436, 462.
accusations presented to. *See* Inchiquin, Lord, aspersions against.
agent with, 384.
censure in, 439.
clerk of. *See* Elsing, Henry.
committees of, 282, 426.
——, orders for, 411, 436.
——, for the affairs of Ireland. *See under* Ireland.
——, for members, 435.
——, ——, chairman of. *See* Corbet, John.
——, for the business of Sir Philip Percivall, 411, 428, 431.
debates or proceedings in, 398, 423, 428, 429.
letters read in, 460.
members of (Mem. Dom. Com.), 324. *And passim.*
——, new, 343, 398, 401. *And see* Percivall, Sir Philip.
——, arrears due to the King by, 299.
——, the Eleven. *See* Eleven members, the.
——, certain, not to be allowed to sit, 423.
——, signing the engagement with the army, list of, 440.
——, whose cases are under consideration, 442.
——, payment due to, 470.
money voted by, for Sir Philip Percivall's funeral, 495.
orders of, 411.
——, alluded to, 122, 248, 436, 455.
ordinance in, for raising money for Ireland, 268.
petitions to, 456, 470, 474.
proceedings in, in relation to Sir Philip Percivall. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip.

Commons, English House of—*cont.*
proposal in, to nullify the proceedings of July 26 and after, 1647, rejected, 443.
a report made to, concerning the army plot, 136.
reports to, mentioned, 405.
resolutions of, 423.
serjeant's man, 443.
speech in, 481.
Sir Philip Percivall's speeches in. *See* Percivall.
Speaker of. *See* Lenthall, William; Rous, Francis.
——, a new, chosen. *See* Pelham, Henry.
thanks of, voted to Lord Inchiquin, 406.
votes of, concerning Ireland, 357, 383.
vote of, that none who had consented to the Cessation of 1643 should sit, 431, 432.
vote of, for the King to come to London, 455.
and the Scotch forces, 132.
clamour in, for Strafford's execution, 134.
and the Lords. *See* Lords, House of.
and the command in Ireland, 268.
the business of Ireland to be brought before, 504.
And see Parliament.
Commonwealth, the ship of the, 563.
party of the, "get ground apace," 602.
the Government is changed to a, 606.
Comton. *See* Conton.
Comyn, Commyn, Comyne, Conin:
David, Alderman of Limerick, acknowledgment by, 61.
Edmund, 135.
Edward, 49.
George, orders signed by, 232, 233.
Nicholas, the late, father of David, 61.
Piers, 52, 55.
William, of Whitestowne, 104.
——, indenture by, 96.
Comynstowne, co. Westmeath, 47.
Conally, Conelly, Lieut.-Col. Owen, agent from the army in Ulster, 356, 365.
Condé (Condy), Prince de, 510.
Condon *alias* McMancke:
John, son of Richard, 32, 33.
Richard, attainder of, declared void, 33.
Condons, barony of, co. Cork, 157.
commissioners for, 206.
Congresbury, co. Somerset, 90.
Conlartan, co. Wexford, 47.
Conlecunagh, co. Tipperary, 140.
Connaught, Province of, 237, 591.
President of. *See* Bourke, Earl of Clanricarde; Jones, Lord Ranelagh; Coote, Sir Charles.
——, for the King. *See* Dillon, Thomas, Lord.
——, for the Irish. *See* O'Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam.
the Bourkes of. *See* Bourke.
Chief Commissioner of. *See* Bingham, Sir Richard.
former Commissary of victuals for. *See* Smith, Thomas.
commission of survey in. *See* Galway.
Council of, clerk of. *See* White, Edward.
danger of losing, 378, 379, 383.
the English in, articles of complaint by, 202.
English and Protestants in, relieved by Lord Clanricarde, 223.
English forces in, 239, 265, 359, 313.
——, contributions for, 277.
——, lack of supplies for, 379, 405, 413.
——, northern (from Ulster), 286, 287.
——, successes of, 267, 283, 399, 401.
——, the horse, weakness of, 379.
——, ——, raising of, 386.
garrisons in, lack of provision for, 366.
help given to, is small, 365.
Irish or rebel forces in, 239.
——, defeat of, 399, 410, 414.
——, sent into Munster, 454.
——, join with those of Munster and are defeated, 483.
lands in, 574, 594.
——, the King's title to, 222.
loyal subjects in, 223.
money ordered for, 434.
needs and danger of, 294, 379, 437.
plans concerning, 353.
plantation of, intended, 222, 223.
reduction of, 313.
Sir Charles Coote in. *See* Coote.
the Supreme Council has gone into, 203.
transplantation to, 526, 536, 556.
——, mischief likely to result from, 550.
"the first popular commotion in," 38.
fighting in, 290.
"now fully peopled with the best of the Irish," 575.
and Ulster forces. *See* Ulster.
Connel [? Kilconnell, co. Galway], abbey of, in Connaught, 290.
Connogh, co. Cork, 151.

Connolaghe, co. Westmeath, 11.
Connor. *See* O'Connor.
Conny, Patrick, merchant, 55.
Conran, Patrick, arrest of, 138.
Considens, Mr., 514.
Constable:
Captain, 245.
Sir William, M.P., 440.
Conton *or* Comton, William, 7, 9.
Conway:
Edward, Viscount, troop of, 145.
——, ——, cowardice of, 146.
Nicholas, 44.
Robert, 127.
one, suit of, 141.
Conway *or* Aber Conway, co. Carnarvon, 252.
Conyan, Edmond, 43, 49, 50.
Conyanstown, co. Wicklow, 43, 49.
Conynghame. *See* Cunningham.
Cooke:
Colonel, 526.
Dr., 240, 410.
[? Sir Edw. Coke], 489.
James, 40.
John, Chief Justice of Munster, orders by, 505, 515.
——, petitions to, 515.
——, warrant of, 568.
——, calls Ireland "a white paper," 514.
——, as judge in the Court of Claims, 542.
——, estates of, sequestrated, 611.
John, bailiff of Burton, 494, 495, 558, 584.
——, letter from, 495.
Lieut.-Colonel, 320.
Sir Richard, 28, 29 (2), 35.
——, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, 38.
Sir Walsingham, 75.
Coolagoora, co. Waterford, 246.
Coolcashin (Coal Cashell), co. Kilkenny, 48.
Coolebane, co. Cork, 100.
Coolegeely, co. Cork, 231.
Coolemore, co. Cork, 95, 97.
Coolfinn (Coolefine), co. Waterford, 118.
Cooper:
Sir Anthony Ashley, 550.
——, exclusion of, from Parliament, 579.
George, a relative of, 512.
Walter, deputy Treasurer at Wars in Ireland, certificate by, 480.
——, warrant to, 481.
Coote:
Sir Charles, sen., 81.
——, order signed by, 100.
——, proceedings of, 158-160.
Sir Charles, jun., President of Connaught, 264, 285, 437, 454.
——, letters from, 294, 358, 379, 386, 412.
——, letter to, 434.
Coote, Sir Charles, jun.—*cont.*
——, his command, 429.
——, custodiams given to, 435.
——, his horse, success of, 410.
——, successes of, against the Irish, 265, 267, 410, 414.
——, proceeds well in Connaught, 267, 287, 292.
——, his passion, it is feared, may spoil him, 353.
——, sad condition and sufferings of, 366, 404.
——, orders sent to, 367.
——, defends his proceedings in Connaught, 386.
——, has been abroad and got some prey, 449.
——, Galway besieged by and surrendered to, 500, 508.
——, pursues the enemy, 514.
——, as Commissioner for Affairs in Ireland, 611.
Colonel Chidley, 252.
——, his horse, successful raid by, 399.
——, his men, 337.
Capt. Richard, defeat of the Irish by, 295.
Copley, Coplye, Lionel, M.P., 444.
money owed by, 478.
Copperan, Nicholas, 14.
Coppinger, Copinger:
Edmond, merchant, 52.
John, mayor of Cork, sentenced for not having taken the oath of supremacy, 46.
Richard, brother of Walter, 45.
Robert, mayor of Cork, knighted for his loyalty, 239.
Walter, 45.
Walter, under-sheriff of co. Cork, 24.
Sir Walter, 64, 81.
Corballis (Corballie, Corballyes):
the, co. Meath, 16.
[? co. Dublin], the Lord Chancellor goes to, 363.
Corbally, Robert, 36.
Corbett, Corbet:
John, chairman of committee for members of Parliament, 431.
Miles, M.P., 440.
——, suggested as Chancellor for Ireland, 546.
——, to be a member of the Irish Council, 554.
——, as Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, Ireland, 605.
Corckhinny. *See* Templemore.
Corduffe:
co. Dublin, 335.
co. Waterford, 53.
Cork, Earls and Countess of. *See* Boyle.
Cork, Bishop of. *See* Boyle, Richard.
Cork, Dean of. *See* Worth, Dr.
Cork, barony of, 490.

Cork, city of, 94, 147, 195, 260, 342, 415, 436, 437, 481, 523, 524.
address to the Protector signed in, 600.
aldermen of, turned out by Lord Inchiquin, 234.
alarm in, 144.
arms and victuals sent or to be sent to, 236, 241, 309.
assessments in, or country charges of, 232.
bakers of, 421.
butchers of, 208, 209.
castle near. *See* Skyddies Castle.
chapmen of, 155.
new charter for, 499 (5), 504 (2).
commander of the Fort at, dismissed, 373.
commissary at, 377.
commissary of the victuals at. *See* Hodder, John.
commissioners at, 512.
convoy to, 255.
corporation of, doubtful loyalty of, 377.
Councils of War at, 300, 301, 389.
——, officers present at, 320.
——, resolutions at, 320.
Court of Assizes at, document dated at, 568.
English at, a plot to murder, 234.
forces of or from, 251, 259.
forts at, 29, 152.
general sessions at, 29.
goods at, sale of, 291.
government of, given up by Sir Hardress Waller, 406.
governor of, 245.
——, warning sent to, 465.
harbour, letter written from, 368.
——, arrival of ships with supplies in, 235.
house and farm near, 508.
inhabitants of, certificate from, 395.
——, usage of, 373.
inquisitions to be taken at, 66.
inquisition of *melius inquirandum* at, alluded to, 73, 74.
Irish or rebel forces before, 465, 466, 469.
jury at, 42, 52.
——, for finding who has been in rebellion, 588.
letters dated at, 63, 181-183, 185, 187, 189, 190, 192, 196, 199, 233, 235, 236, 241-249, 253, 254, 256, 258, 266, 269, 299, 300-302, 306, 312, 315, 316, 322, 329, 331, 332, 345, 355, 365, 367, 370, 371, 375, 376, 380, 381, 389-395, 398, 406, 408, 419, 421, 422, 446, 448, 452, 454, 456, 458, 461, 470, 473, 474, 475 (2), 480, 483, 485-487, 490, 493, 494, 496, 498, 505, 506, 515, 521, 525, 530, 533, 538, 587, 592, 599, 600, 611.
Cork, city of—*cont.*
mayors of. *See* Coppinger, John *and* Robert.
meeting of officers summoned at, 202.
merchants of, 52.
Parliament troops at, 481.
the plague at, 496.
——, has almost disappeared, 499, 500.
provisions at, scarcity of, 243.
rate laid upon, 480.
late Recorder of. *See* Miagh, William.
St. Dominic's Abbey, near, 534, 598.
sheriff of, 80 (?). *And see* Cronynge, Patrick.
ships going to, 116 (2), 331, 563.
siege of, fear of, 241, 301.
——, raised, 265.
stores at, 29, 377.
storehouses at, 309.
——, ordered to be opened, 320.
streets of, boots fit for, 302.
sword of office of, carried off by the Mayor, 239.
travellers to and from, 209, 210, 427, 514, 567.
lies at mercy of the people, 152.
the Lord President "garrisons at," 174.
probable advance of the Irish forces upon, 175.
the Irish daily visit, 206.
desperate condition of, 247.
the Irish turned out of, by Lord Inchiquin, 248.
is full of women and children, 258.
Lord Lieutenant Lisle arrives at, 362, 366.
English turned out of, 367.
the "Grandees" (*i.e.* Lord Lisle and his followers) at, 382.
Inchiquin and his horsemen retire to, 473.
declares for Parliament and turns out the Irish, 490, 491.
McCarty Reagh to be tried at, 514.
Cork, county, 24, 75, 154, 187.
alarm in, 147.
assessment in, 560.
——, commission for, 560.
assizes in, 50.
baronies of, 490. *And see* Barrymore, Condons, Cork, Courcey's, Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Orrery.
burning and spoiling in, 251.
castles in, 33. *And see under* their names.
castles, towns, lands, &c., in, belonging to Sir Philip Percivall, 97, 480. *And see* Liscarrol, Annagh, Ballahooly, Bregoge, Burton, Temple Connell, Walshestown.
——, list of, 95.

Cork, county—*cont.*
commission issued in, by mistake, 113.
commissioner of the peace in, 24.
commissioners of the [Irish] army for, 232, 233, 236.
—— ——, reference to, 232.
—— for allotment of lands in, 580.
——, of revenue in, 515.
contributions from, for an agency in England, 610.
country charges of, 232.
Court of Justice for, order of, 505.
deputy treasurer of wars in. *See* Cooper, Walter.
English quarters in, 230.
escheator of. *See* Wiseman, William.
garrisons in, orders to, 236.
gentlemen and families in, ruined, 205.
inhabitants of, money lent by, 423.
Irish forces on the edge of, 175.
—— in, losses from, 177.
jury in, 50.
the King's old castle in, inquisition held at, 69.
lands in, 33, 113, 490, 491. *And passim.*
——, Sir Philip Percivall's. *See under* castles in, *above.*
——, Sir Thomas Fleetwood's, list of, 69.
nobility and gentry of, alleged treachery to, 232.
places in, 21, 24-27, 30, 32, 45, 50, 64, 72, 74, 99. *And passim.*
late receiver in. *See* Ingrie, Edward.
referees in, 231.
residents in, 25-27, 30, 32, 45, 50. *And passim.*
sheriff of. *See* O'Driscoll, Sir Fynen; Barry, John.
——, warrant to, 568.
——, (for the Irish party) order to, 231.
——, office of, 112.
sheriff proposed for, 98.
under-sheriff of, 24.
soldiery in, 560.
soldiers in, to be "cessed" upon those not obeying Lord Muskery's orders, 209.
tan-yard in, 568.
tenants in, complaint against, 505.
tenants, English and Irish, to be settled in, 562.
tythes and glebes in, commissioners for letting, &c., 582.
——, letter to, 581.
will presently be in rebellion, 153.

Cork, county—*cont.*
raising of forces and making of meetings in, 234.
much troubled by the enemy, 498.
the "great Dons of the transplantable persons" flock to, and receive contributions in, 600.
Cormack, Cormock, Cormicke, Cormyke:
Henry, 14.
Michael, merchant at Lisbon, 56.
Mortagh, 3.
Corn, impossibility of selling, 121.
Act concerning, alluded to, 579.
high price and scarcity of, 383.
Cornwall, county of, 90.
Corry (Corre), co. Longford, 50.
Cory, Mr., agent to the corporation of Kinsale, 604.
Costello, Costoloe, Costellough:
Lord. *See* Dillon, Thomas, Viscount Dillon of Costello.
Thomas, 435.
—— and his brother, can do much service to the State, 413.
Cotlerstown (Cottlanstown), co. Louth, burnt by the rebels, 446.
Cottington, Francis, Lord, 89, 129.
Couling [? Cooleen], co. Tipperary, 144.
Council, the Privy (the Lords):
of Queen Elizabeth, contract of, mentioned, 171.
——, letters from, alluded to, 21.
of James I., letter from, 60.
——, orders in, 60, 61.
——, letters or orders of, alluded to, 60.
——, clerk of, 60.
of Charles I., matters to be affirmed by, 217-219.
—— and Lord Chancellor Loftus, 111.
——, refusal of, to alter Poynings' Act, 220.
——, report to, by the Delegates from the Council of Ireland, 212.
Council of State of the Commonwealth (1653), Lord President of, 532.
——, members of, 527.
Council of the Protector, 532, 534, 543, 545.
clerks of, office and salary of, 588.
committee of, 544.
instructions to be given to, 542.
members of, to sit in the new House of Lords, 591.
and the Munster Act of Oblivion, 544.
and the Jews, 569.
power of, in relation to the Parliament, 579.

Council of State (May, 1660), order of, 611.
——, President of. *See* Annesley, Arthur.
Council Chamber door, keeper of. *See* Bennet.
Courcy, Coursey, Courseye, Course:
[Gerald de], Lord, 75.
[John de], Lord, 28, 29.
Nicholas, 21.
Thomas, 23.
Walter, 3.
Courcey's country [*or* barony, co. Cork], 481.
Court Brown, co. Limerick, lands and town of, lease of, 581.
Courteney, Courteneye, Courtney:
Captain, horses of, stolen, 179.
Lieut.-Colonel [Francis], taken prisoner, 258.
——, as Colonel, 589.
——, foot regiment of, in Munster, 375.
George, cousin of Sir Philip Percivall, letters from, 75, 102.
——, letter to, 102.
Mr., 151.
Will, 102.
Sir William, 164.
——, is hastening to the Lord President of Munster with his troop, 161.
——, Quarter-Master General in Munster, 320.
——, death of, 608.
Lady, letter to, 608.
Courthope, Courtrop, Courtope:
Captain, 505, 584, 588.
Mr., 505.
Mrs., 505, 506.
Peter, request that he may be chosen sheriff for the county of Cork, 98.
Covenant, the Solemn League and, 417.
Coventry, postmaster of, 163.
Cowbrahan, lands, &c. called, co. Galway, 42.
Cowes, Captain, his ship, 604.
Cowlenennicke, co. Waterford, 48.
Cowlesheagh [? Coolskeagh], co. Sligo, 50.
Coyne, Patrick, 16.
Coytmore [Robert], brother[-in-law], of Lord Bulkeley, 480.
Craig, Craigie, Craigh, Cragg, Crage:
Dr., physician, 486, 522, 549, 556, 561.
——, letter from, 525.
Sir James, 83, 143, 205, 294.
——, letter to, 142.
——, lands of, are waste, 496.
Walter, 46.
Cranbourne, Lord. *See* Cecil.
Cranley, Captain, 324.
Crashaw (Crasshaw), [Richard], the "Cambridge wit," at Rome, 616.
Crawford:
[Ludovick Lindsay], Earl of, engages in the plot against Hamilton and Argyle, 146.
——, examination of, 147.
George, wife of, murdered, 200.
Colonel [Lawrence], 272.
——, success of, against the Irish, 158.
——, lieutenant of, wounded, 158.
——, forces of, 158.
Creagh, Creogh:
Andrew, merchant, 62.
Christopher, late Mayor of Limerick, fined for not taking the oath of supremacy, 47.
Dominick, alderman of Limerick, 46.
John Fitz Henry, 114.
Piers, a "pardon of alienation for," 91.
Piers, alderman of Limerick, 46.
Piers Oge, 46.
William Fitz Martin, 56.
Creggannacourty, Craganecourtie, co. Cork, 95.
Cregge, co. Meath, 41.
Crehanagh (Creghamnagh), co. Waterford, 48.
Creighton, Mr., 542.
Crewe:
John, son of Sir Thomas, indenture by, 97.
Sir Thomas, serjeant-at-law, deceased, 97.
Creyffe, Patrick, 21.
Crispe, Lieut.-Colonel, missing and believed to be slain, 483.
Criswick, Alderman, 90.
Crofton:
Lieutenant, wounded at Dungan Hill, 445.
——, troops under, 444.
W., 187.
Crofts:
George, a horse bought from, 615.
Mr., suspected of complicity with the Army Plot, 134.
Richard, 9.
Croghan, King's County, 26.
Croker:
Captain Hugh, 320.
Lieut.-Col. Walter, 320.
Crompe, Henry, 44.
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Ardglasse, 327, 424.
Cromwell, Crumewell:
Mrs. [Elizabeth], and her son Henry, 545.
Col. Henry (Harry, Lord Hal.), letter to, alluded to, 562.
——, in the Council of State, 527.
——, is John Percivall's friend, 534.
——, a good friend to Ireland, *ibid.*

Cromwell, Col. Henry—*cont.*
——, in Ireland (1654), 536 (2).
——, his short stay in Ireland, and its purpose, 539.
——, may be made President of Munster, 539.
——, and the Irish petition, 543, 545-547, 550, 551-553.
——, absence of, from London, 543, 545-547, 552.
——, his lodgings not yet ready, 550.
——, does not think it well to deliver the petition to his father, 551, 553.
——, to have command of the forces in Ireland under General Fleetwood, 553.
——, (Lord Hal), to be a member of the Irish Council, 554.
——, does not like William Rowe, 555.
——, and John Percivall. *See* Percivall, John.
——, in Ireland (1655), 568, 583, 586.
——, has bought the galleries of Cork House, 587.
——, order from, asked for, 587.
——, as Lord Deputy of Ireland, 593, 594.
——, commission of, expected, 591.
——, knighthood conferred by, 599.
——, office "in dispose" of, 600.
——, commands of, alluded to, *ibid.*
——, as Lord Lieutenant, 604.
——, proposed journey of, to England, 600, 601.
——, has come to town, 609.
——, wife of, expected lying-in of, 600.
Kateren and her son, 62.
Oliver, Lieut.-General, General, Lord Protector, 562, 593.
——, letter to, 554.
——, letters to, mentioned, 267, 546, 557.
——, proposed for the command in Ireland, 265, 268, 384.
——, good offices of, concerning Ireland, 265.
——, signs the engagement with the army, 440.
——, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 491, 493, 494.
——, "is minded to destroy all castles," 494.
——, and the Cork charter, 499.
——, as Lord General, 501.
——, his interest in Col. Clayton, 503, 512, 584, 586.
——, "voted General of Ireland as well as of England and Scotland," 512.
Cromwell, Oliver—*cont.*
——, "all businesses of the three nations put into his hands, 528.
——, dissolves the Parliament (Dec. 1653), 532.
——, made Protector, *ibid.*
——, government of, settled, 534, 538.
——, sends his son Henry to report on the state of Ireland, 539.
——, mediation with, requested, 540.
——, proposed petition or address to, 541, 551-553, 600.
——, examination by, 542.
——, and the Irish Plantations, 542.
——, plots against, discovered, 542, 563, 581.
——, and the Act of Oblivion for Munster, 544.
——, requests to, 543, 544.
——, employment offered by, 544.
——, business referred by, to the Council, 545.
——, and the settlement of Ireland, 549.
——, admittance to, sought, 550.
——, powers of, 551, 564.
——, paper signed by, 555.
——, difficulty of obtaining access to, 555, 584.
——, speech of, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, 558.
——, and his Parliament, 561, 563, 564.
——, and the question of the succession, 562, 581.
——, debates concerning admission of the Jews, 569.
——, and Archbishop Usher's funeral, 577.
——, speech of, not yet printed, 579.
——, and the question of Kingship, 581, 593.
——, finally declares for the title of Protector, 582.
——, lands in the "dispose" of, 584, 605.
——, "intends to erect the Presidency" in Munster, 589.
——, in relation to the Customs, 609.
——, death of, 600.
Richard, Protector, intended address to, 600.
——, in London (after his abdication), 609.
——, "exit" of, alluded to, 611.
Cronynge, Patrick, sheriff of the city of Cork, 46.
Crook under Pill, co. Somerset, letter dated at, 115.

Crooke, Thomas, 45.
English tenants of, 45.
Cross, Crosse, Thomas, 86, 88.
letters from, 84, 87 (2).
Cross Tipperary, county of, 41, 49.
places and residents in, 52, 53, 56.
assizes in, 52.
Crow, —, cousin of Sir Percy Smyth, 173.
Crowdan, Thomas, servant at Castlewarning, 123.
Crown, the:
Clerk of, 579.
lands concealed from, 41.
lands forfeited to, 63.
Crowther (Crowthey), Captain John, Vice-Admiral of the Irish Seas, 264, 314, 318, 325, 327, 328 (2), 329, 330, 331, 337, 342, 381, 404, 465, 466.
letter from, 465.
letter to, 446.
his ship, 325, 473.
brother [in law ?] of. *See* Swanley, Captain.
Cruce, Cruice, Cruse, Crusse:
Gerald, 41.
John, 36.
Lieut.-Col. Walter, taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
Crucesfort, co. Meath, captured from the rebels, 479.
Cryve, co. Sligo, 50.
Cuffe:
Alexander, late Mayor of Waterford, fined for not taking the oath of supremacy, 47.
Mr., 171.
Cuilleuver, letter dated at, 93.
Cullam:
Capt. Robert, 62.
William, son of Robert, 62 (2).
Culleragh, co. Tipperary, 140.
Culliagh, co. Cork, 95, 97.
Cullin, Teig. *See* McCullin.
Cullon, Hugh, 3.
Culme, Cullem, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur, 448, 460.
Cunningham (Conynghame), Captain John, 342.
castle and lands awarded to, 368.
Curraghleigh, co. Tipperary, 140.
Curragnelehessery, co. Cork, 95.
Curren, James, 20.
Currer, Dr. James (the little doctor), 93, 358, 420, 465, 503.
goes to Ireland, 468, 469, 470.
deed certified by, 526.
Curwen, Bess, 259.
husband, sister and brother of, 259.
Cusack, Cusacke, Cusake, Cusyk:
Henry, 5.
James, 44.
James, Attorney General to the Irish Confederation, information by, 204, 205.
——, order signed by, 100.
Margaret, abduction of, 59.
Cusack—*cont.*
Michell, 13.
Sir Thomas, 16.
——, wife of. *See* Sarsfield, Dame Jennet.
Custom House (at Dublin?), 452.
Customs, statutes relating to, alluded to, 70, 71.
of London. *See* London.
Cusyk. *See* Cusack.
Cuthbert, 144.

D

D., 143.
Dalamare, Delamere:
*Edmond, 11.
*Thomas, 11.
*Walter, 11.
Dalbier, Col. John, recommended to Lord Inchiquin, 389, 392, 393, 395, 396.
his abilities and gallantry, 389, 393.
command proposed for, 395.
is willing to serve under Col. Jephson, 404.
refuses to be Quarter-master, 406.
Dalton, Daltoune:
Edmond, 45.
James, 45, 48.
Nicholas, 47.
Nicholas, of the Capp *or* Port, 10, 11.
Thomas, 23.
——, castle of, 23.
Dalway:
Jane, widow of John, 54.
——, son of. *See* Walsh, James.
John, sentenced, 24.
John, deceased, 54.
——, daughter of. *See* Dobb, Margaret.
Damastown, co. Dublin, 2.
Dampier, Dampire, Damper, William, of Uphill, 85, 90, 112, 264, 563.
letter from, 181.
proposes a wife for John Percivall, 517.
to be tenant of Bregoge, 562.
house of, 195, 241.
——, said to be burnt, 499.
Dane, the, is England's "declared enemy," 516.
Danes, the, to be included in the peace with Holland, 539.

* These three are apparently also included in the list on p. 10, under their patronymics.

Daniell, William, Archbishop of Tuam, 38.
report of, alluded to, *ibid.*
Danish ambassadors, expected, 539.
Dant, Thomas, 535.
Danvers, Sir John, M.P., 440.
Darby (? Lady Percivall's servant), 558.
Darcy, Darcye, Darcie:
Andrew, commissioner in Galway, 105.
Edmond, of Jordanstown, 16.
James Oge, bailiff of Galway, 37.
John, 44.
Nicholas, 450.
Oliver, of Athcarne, 9.
Patrick, 203.
——, certificate by, 230.
——, documents signed by, 231, 232.
——, as a commissioner for arranging a peace, 238.
Thomas, of Lugher, 16.
Dardistown, co. Meath, 9.
Darley, Henry, M.P., 440.
Darrell, Mr., 295, 358.
Darrigall, co. Waterford, 118.
Dartmouth, Admiralty Court at. *See* Admiralty Court.
a man-of-war of, 251.
Davelis, Henry, murder of, 44.
Davenant [William], the poet, engaged in the first Army Plot, 134.
Davis, Davies, Davys, Davyss:
Eze., father of John, 353.
Sir John, the King's solicitor in Ireland, and Justice of Assize, 30.
——, as Attorney General in Ireland, 35, 50, 53.
John, contractor for provisions for Ireland, 262, 263, 273, 288, 327, 338, 342-344, 351, 359, 447, 449, 451.
——, letters from, 328, 336-338, 352, 365, 366, 370, 378, 379, 383 (2), 415.
——, letters to, 336 (2).
——, partners of, 286, 338, 351.
——, provisions furnished by, 379, 416, 421.
——, recommendation of, 328.
——, vessel of, 337.
——, kindness of, to "distressed protestants," 336.
——, difficulties of, in his work, 365, 366.
——, is back in England, 378.
——, his "good offices" for Lord Inchiquin, 389.
——, and Col. Dalbier, 392, 393, 396.
——, ship's cargo of, 410.
——, wine in hands of, 415.
——, money paid in to, 415.
——, wife of. *See* Judith, *below.*
——, children of, 337, 379.
Judith, wife of John, 337, 353, 379.
Davis, Davys—*cont.*
Lady, wife of Sir Paul, 172, 337, 415.
——, stands godmother to Sir Philip Percivall's youngest daughter, 125.
Sir Paul, Clerk of the Council of Ireland, brother-in-law of Sir Philip Percivall, 112, 172, 185, 195, 235, 245, 326, 328, 337, 339, 341, 371, 379, 415, 424, 485, 535, 539, 576, 583, 591, 612.
——, letters from, 158-161, 171, 243, 293, 310, 477, 478, 484, 540, 541 (2), 543 (2), 545 (2), 547 (2), 548, 552 (3), 555-557, 564, 565, 568, 596.
——, letter signed by, 610.
——, letters to, 76, 157, 189, 482-484, 509, 521, 541, 542, 544, 546, 549, 551, 553, 555 (2), 556, 596, 597.
——, answers by, to Sir Philip Percivall's questions, 171.
——, certificates signed by, 497, 566, 569.
——, certificate in favour of, 554.
——, documents certified or witnessed by, 177, 184, 599.
——, endorsements or memoranda by, 170, 171, 309, 481, 482, 536, 543, 557.
——, estates assigned in trust to, 114.
——, house of, in Dublin, 210, 279.
——, messages to, 527, 528.
——, office of, in the Court of Wards, in trust only for Sir Philip Percivall, 566.
——, power of attorney to, 251.
——, wife of. *See* Davies, Lady, *above.*
——, mother [in law?] of, 158.
——, brothers-in-law of. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip; Hoey, Sir John; Jones, Sir Theophilus; Usher, Sir William, John *and* Beverley.
——, stands godfather to his nephew Richard, 124.
——, as executor to Sir Philip Percivall, 510.
——, desires to be re-appointed Clerk of the Council in Ireland, 540, 542, 554.
——, affairs of, 545-547, 554-556.
——, proposed visit of, to Ulster, 547, 550, 552, 557.
——, does not wish to be elected for Parliament, 548.
——, hints to, concerning employment, 565.
——, and the "contribution" in Ireland, 565.
——, and Lady Percivall, 569, 593, 596.

Dawny, Thomas, 245, 284, 312.
Decies, the, baronies of, co. Waterford, 305.
Decimation tax, the, 536 *n.*
Dee, the river, vessel in, 337.
the worst river in the kingdom, 338.
Deece, barony of, co. Meath, 9.
Deeps, the. *See* Dippes.
Delahide, De la Hyde:
John, sentence on, 22.
Peter, King's counsel, 41.
William, 44.
Delamere. *See* Dalamere.
De la Sale, Richard, 13.
De Laune *or* Delane, Col. H., 502 (2), 503, 507.
letter from, 503.
letters to, 502.
Delvin, Barons of. *See* Nugent.
Dempsy. *See* O'Dempsy.
Denbigh, Earl of. *See* Fielding.
Denbigh, county of, 359.
Dendrumyn [? Dundrum], co. Tipperary, 49.
Denham, Sir John, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, 38.
Denn, Thomas, 10.
Dennott, Mr., collector for prizes, 278.
Denny, Sir Edward, 81.
letter from, 109.
letter to, 109.
complains of Sir Philip Percivall's usage of him, 109 (2).
grandfather of, 109.
Derby, Earl of. *See* Stanley, James.
Derby, King Charles I. reported to be at, 256.
Derby House, committees at. *See* Both Kingdoms, Committee for. *Also under* Ireland, Commissioners *or* Committees for.
Dermott:
David, vicar of Killosia, certificate in favour of, 18.
John, 135.
Thomas, 14.
Derricke, *i.e.* the hangman, 468.
Derry, Bishop of. *See* Bramhall.
Derry, 353.
letters dated at, 358, 412.
Derrymore, co. Tipperary, 92.
Derrypatrick (Dyrpatrick), co. Meath, 9.
Derryrawne, co. Cork, 114.
assigned to Col. Clayton, 526.
Derryvillane, co. Cork, 508.
lands of, settlement of, 534.
Desborough *or* Disbrowe, Major-General John, 544.
Desmond, estates or lands of, 66.
Earls *and* Countesses Dowager of. *See* FitzGerald.
Devenish, Devonishe:
George, late sheriff of Dublin, 32.
James, 142.
Mr., servant of, 57.
Devereux:
Robert, 2nd Earl of Essex, his taking of Cahir Castle, 469.
Robert, 3rd Earl of Essex, and the Army Plot, 134.
——, tax for, as Lord General, 268.
Devereux, Deverox, Devourox:
John, of the Dipps, 32, 35.
——, his sons and servants, 32.
Nicholas, late Mayor of Wexford, sentenced for not taking the oath of supremacy, 50.
Nicholas, 32.
Philip, 32.
Thomas, 16.
Walter, of Battlestown, 16.
Walter, a notorious rebel, 40.
Devonshire, 90.
De Witt, Dutch Admiral, is coming out with a great fleet, 516.
Deyce, Thomas, 36.
Dice, James, 37.
Dieppe, letter dated at 508.
reception of the Bishop of Normandy by the Governors of, 508.
Digby:
John, Earl of Bristol, house of, at Sherborne, 87.
George, Lord, his son, Secretary of State to Charles I (1643), *afterwards* 2nd Earl of Bristol, 321, 334.
——, letter from, 248.
——, ——, alluded to, 313.
——, dines with Sir P. Percivall, 108.
——, remonstrates with Lord Inchiquin, 248.
——, movements of, 265, 266, 285, 290, 313, 326, 348, 363, 388, 402, 446, 617.
——, loses his coach, papers, &c., at Sherburn, 266.
——, protests against Glamorgan's peace, 267, 278.
——, rails at the Irish, 267.
——, made General of the Horse in Ormond's army, 311.
——, has raised a troop of reformadoes, 311.
——, declares that the King wishes for a peace with the Irish, 313, 314.
——, made prisoner by the Irish, 380.
——, is turned Catholic, 603.
Sir Kenelm (Kellam), 603.
——, son of, 334.
Lady Lettice, causes of, *versus* the Earl of Kildare, 34, 35.
——, father of. *See* FitzGerald, Gerald, Lord Offally.
——, servants of. *See* Bennet, Peter; Bradley, John.
Sir Robert, causes of, *versus* the Earl of Kildare, 34, 35.
Simon, a member of the Irish Committee, 132.

Dillon, Dyllon:
Robert, Lord [afterwards 2nd Earl of Roscommon], documents signed by, 100, 156.
——, as Lord Justice, order signed by, 112.
James, 3rd Earl of Roscommon, 240, 428.
——, document signed by, 204.
——, in the Irish Parliament, 335.
——, as the late Earl, 589.
Thomas, Viscount, of Costello, 326.
——, and the Earl of Ormond, 165, 166.
——, "embassy" and instructions of, alluded to, 166.
——, as President of Connaught, 239.
——, raising of forces by, 332.
——, his house in Dublin, 240.
Dillon:
Captain, of Lord Broghill's troop, 562, 563.
Edmond, 23.
Garrold, 45.
Friar George, 285, 316.
James, 45.
James, 108.
Sir James, is to carry troops to Spain, 134.
——, regiment of, 349.
John, as a commissioner for arranging a peace, 238.
Sir Lucas, Chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, 14, 15.
——, orders signed by, 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13.
——, causes heard by, 17.
——, present at the sittings of the Court of Castle Chamber, 19-22.
Mrs., sister of Col. Clayton, 592 (2). *And see* Bannister.
Peter, 44.
Richard, 56.
Robert, second Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland, 12, 14-16.
——, as Chief Justice, present at the sittings of the Court of Castle chamber, 19-22.
——, report of, alluded to, 19.
——, orders signed by, 13, 22.
Roger, 10.
Theobald, 14, 23.
——, information by, 19.
William, 23.
Dingle, co. Kerry, taken and pillaged, 287.
Dippes, Dypps [Deeps], the, co. Wexford, 32, 35.
Directory, the, introduced into the Irish churches, 425.
Diurnals, cost of postage of, 543, 545.
Dixon, Dixson:
Sir Robert, 252.
William, Will:, 252.
——, letter signed by, 610.
——, wife and children of, 252.
Doare, Dore, Lieutenant *or* Capt. Richard, 246, 254, 257.
letter to, 247.
Dobb:
John, 54.
Margaret, his wife, 54.
——, father of. *See* Dalway, John.
Dobbins, Dobbyns:
Andrea *or* Audrea, daughter of William, 607.
——, her marriage to Mr. Stillingfleet, 613.
Edmond, 48.
Edmond, son of William, 513.
—— (Munn), illness and death of, 589, 592, 593, 607.
James, 48.
John, son of William, 513.
[Margaret], wife of William (daughter of Edmond Percivall), 98, 111, 112, 149, 487, 523, 589, 592, 609, 610.
——, and her daughter's marriage, 613.
——, illness of, 144.
——, her grief on the loss of her child, 593.
Patrick, late sovereign of Thomastown, 45.
William, of Dumbleton, 81, 90, 111, 120, 149, 252, 298, 305, 318, 327, 340, 355, 478, 487, 527 (2), 532, 542, 544, 547, 552 (2), 558, 568, 589.
——, letters from, 81, 94, 106, 144, 149, 164, 512, 516, 522, 524, 531, 534, 537, 558, 569, 574 (2), 575, 577-579, 581, 583-585, 589, 592 (2), 598, 601, 602, 606, 607 (2), 609 (2), 613.
——, letters to, 93, 505, 529, 532, 540, 584, 608.
——, agreement by, 601.
——, deeds signed, witnessed or certified by, 491, 498, 526, 535.
——, house of, 584, 615.
——, narrative by, "of a deceiving of expectations," 570-573.
——, patent of, 578.
——, payments by, 530, 533.
——, proposed marriage of, to the daughter of Edmond Percivall, 90.
——, his father-in-law surrenders his escheatorship [in the Court of Wards, Ireland] to, 111.
——, birth of his children, 112, 144.
——, has "most valiantly run away," 150.
——, as M.P. for Askeaton, 165.

Dobbins, William—*cont.*
——, talks of retiring, 578.
——, as Commissioner for New Buildings about London, 583 (2), 590.
——, proposes to become an Irish member, 593.
——, and John Percivall's estate, 595, 609.
——, advice given by, 601.
——, cannot now execute his escheator's place, 612.
——, writes concerning his daughter's marriage, 613.
——, wife of. *See* Dobbins, Margaret, *above*.
——, children of, 583. *And see* Dobbins, Andrea, Edmond, John, Will.
——, ——, illness of, 583. *And see* Edmond, *above*.
——, cousins of, 164.
——, his sister and her child, 577.
——, his "brother Sam." *See* Percivall, Sam.
Will, son of William, 513, 598.
Docwra, Dockwray:
[Theodore], Lord, proposed sale of his lands, 93.
Lady, 210.
——, letter to, 92.
Dodd, Lawrence, under-sheriff of Tipperary, 80.
Doddington, Sir William, servant of, 110.
Dod's Castle, co. Cork. *See* Castle Dod.
Dodsworth, Sir Edward, 433.
Dohora, Duhora, co. Limerick, 173.
Domvile, William, trustee for the mortgage on Burton, 589, 598.
——, letter from, 589.
——, acquittances signed by, 583, 598.
William, "minister of God's word," certificate by, 315.
Donagha, co. Kildare, 203.
Donaghskeagh (Downeskeagh, Dunskea, Doneskegh), farm or estate of, co. Tipperary, 100, 109, 114, 154.
letter dated at, 137.
Donegal, Earl of. *See* Chichester, Arthur.
Donegal, county of:
assizes or sessions in, 29, 30.
new member for, 593.
late sheriff of. *See* Sherlock, Oliver.
Donellan, Donelan (Dollolent), Justice [James], 235. 565.
delegate from the Council of Ireland to the King, 212, 229.
return of, to Ireland, 243.
to be assistant in the Court of Claims, 542.
Doneraile (Donneraile, Dunraile, Downeraile, Donnaghrayle), co. Cork, 113, 143, 181, 315.
castle of, 151.
——, burnt, 257.
garrison, the Irish daily at, 206.
the lady at. *See* St. Leger, Lady.
letters dated at, 110, 111, 143, 144, 147 (2), 149, 150, 152, 161, 175, 176, 178, 179, 230 (3).
letter addressed to, 110.
the Lord President at, 161, 163.
Lord Inchiquin is resolved to maintain, 179.
the sign of the *George* at, 178.
Dongan, Sir John, of Castleton, bart., 203.
——, letter from, 150.
Robert, in prison, 150.
Roger, 44.
——, working for Sir Philip Percivall, 107.
——, bond sealed by, 106.
Donmoylin [? Dunmoylan, co. Limerick], letter dated at, 203.
Donnell, Donell:
Alexander, 44.
Boye, 3.
Mahowne, 3.
Nicholas Fitz Thomas, 3.
And see O'Donnell.
Donniarke [co. Cork ?], 75.
Donnoghoe, John, 51.
Donogh. *See* McDonagh.
Donoghmore [? co. Limerick], 62.
Donore, Donnowre:
co. Cork, 100.
co. Westmeath, 10, 11.
Doole, Murrogh, servant at Castlewarning, 123.
Dopping:
Anthony, 172.
Mr., 292.
Dorfold (Derfort), near Nantwich, 235.
Dormer:
Charles, Earl of Carnarvon, and the Army Plot, 134.
George, 11.
Dorran, Richard, of Dorranston, 13.
Dorrell, Mr., 327.
Dorset, county of, 85, 87.
Doulbery Hill, co. Somerset, rendezvous at, 403.
Dounckton [? Downton, co. Hants], 594.
Dounhill, co. Waterford, 53.
Dover, 107.
King Charles I at, 164.
Dowdall:
Bridget. *See* Casey.
Captain, 320.
Dame Elizabeth, 103, 104.
James, late bailiff of Dundalk, 46.
Justice, 15.
Nicholas, cousin of Sir Philip Percivall, letter to, 93.

Dowde, John, late sheriff of Dublin. *See* O'Dowde.
Dowhallo, Dowharrow. *See* Duhallow.
Dowing, Dick, Lord Broghill's servant, 327.
Dowlinge, Walter, 53.
Down, Bishop of. *See* Echlin, Robert; Leslie, Henry.
——, Roman Catholic. *See* McMahon, Emer.
Down, county, 53.
forfeited lands in, 548.
Downamona *or* Downemona, co. Tipperary, 140.
Downbarry. *See* Dunbarry.
Downdery. *See* Dunderrow.
Downes, Mr., of the *Fleece* in Canning Street, 415.
Downeskeagh. *See* Donaghskeagh.
Down Iman [? Dunamon], co. Galway, 52.
Downs, the, a great ship gone from, 416.
Downsandell. *See* Dunsandle.
Dowthstown (Doweston, Douston), [co. Meath], 9, 16.
D'Oyley, Captain [Edward], horse regiment of, in Munster, 375.
Doyne, Patrick, 21.
Drake:
Sir Francis, letter from, 462.
John, 36.
Draper, Lieutenant, 245.
Draycott:
Christopher, sentenced for assault, 58, 59.
——, guardian of. *See* Brett, Bartholomew.
Marcus, 56.
Drayton, co. Middlesex, "minister" of. *See* Jacob, Francis.
verses written at, 518.
Dreinham [? Drinan], custodiam of, 319.
Drewry. *See* Drury.
Drinkwater, Nathaniel, 293.
Driscoll. *See* O'Driscoll.
Drogheda, Viscount Moore of. *See* Moore.
Drogheda (Tredagh, Tradag, Tradaff), aldermen of, 32.
charter of, alluded to, 70.
former clerk of the stores at, 169.
collector at, 72.
commissary's place at, 434.
court and jury at, 55.
the four courts held at, 29.
garrison at, money for, 319.
Mayor of. *See* Roe, Sir Francis.
merchants of, 55, 72.
Parliament forces at, 444.
person to be pilloried in, 22.
port of, 5.
prison at, marshal of, 59.
recusants of, 32.
sheriffs of, 46. *And see* Townley.
Drogheda—*cont.*
siege of, measures for the relief of, 158-161.
attempted assault on, 160.
relief of, 160, 168, 172.
success of Sir Henry Tichborne at, 160, 161.
plot for taking, 245.
Drom, co. Tipperary, late High Constable of. *See* Butler, James.
Dromana *or* Dromanah, co. Waterford, 173, 470.
castle of, 305.
Governor of. *See* Banastre, Captain.
Inchiquin's army near, 396, 397.
surrender of, 397, 403.
Dromaneen (Dromynyne), co. Cork, castle and lands of, 30.
Dromcarbid, co. Cork, 100.
Dromdowny, Dromdoney, co. Cork, 81 (2), 95, 113, 515, 582, 584.
castle of, burnt, to keep it out of the rebels' hands, 237.
the Meares of, 83.
Dromeicher, co. Cork, 100.
Dromgalien [? Drumgullane], co. Waterford, lands of, 135, 139.
——, ancient men brought to show the bounds of, 135, 137.
Dromiskin [co. Louth], 6.
Dromore, Bishop of [Theophilus Buckworth], 58.
Dromore, co. Down, 145.
jury at, 53.
burnt by the rebels, 146.
Dromscokan [? Dromsicane], co. Cork, 24.
Droughe, Henry, 3.
Drumdely, co. Limerick, manor and castle of, 62.
Drumloaghan (Drumlaghan), co. Cavan, 39.
Drumloman (Dromlomane), co. Cavan, 16.
Drury, Drewry, Sir William, President of Munster, 10.
as Lord Deputy, 15.
——, orders signed by, 11, 12.
as Lord Justice, 13.
Drylinge, William, 55.
Dryshane, co. Cork, 24.
Dublin, Archbishops of. *See* Jones, Thomas; Loftus, Adam; Bulkeley, Lancelot.
Thomas [Fleming, R.C.] Archbishop of, orders signed by, 231, 232, 233.
diocese of, 214.
Dublin, 81, 91, 94, 97, 109, 120, 168, 235, 237, 262, 278, 288, 371, 437, 450, 466, 468, 534, 568.
address of, to Parliament, 386.
aldermen of, 26, 54. *And see* Hutchinson, Dan.; Tighe, Mr.
——, recusants, 30-32.
Articles of, 564.
——, surrenders on, 429, 455.

Dublin—*cont.*
assessments in, 348, 565, 566.
assizes at, 66.
bakers of, 32, 315. *And see* Hill, Thomas.
——, company of, order to, 188.
——, free, *ibid.*
——, foreigners, *ibid.*
billetting of soldiers at, 412.
captain of the port of. *See* Percivall, Philip.
charter of, alluded to, 101.
citizens of, their claim to grant licences for wine and aqua vitæ, 101.
Commissioners to, from Parliament (October, 1642), 271.
—— (1647), 376, 402, 404, 405, 418, 449, 560.
——, ——, names of, 389.
——, ——, arrival of, 411.
——, ——, reported to have returned to London, 413.
——, ——, their negotiations with Ormond, 414.
——, ——, grants by, 435.
——, ——, letters of, mentioned, 435.
——, ——, orders of, 448.
——, ——, unpopular proceedings of, 434, 435, 446.
——, ——, departure of, 439.
——, ——, some civil, others not, 451.
——, ——, secretary of. *See* Rowe, Mr.
——, ——, servants of, are too "officious," 451.
—— (1651), 501.
Commissioners in, 292, 340, 341.
——, for taking acknowledgement of fines in, 602 (2).
comptroller of the port of. *See* Cave, Thomas.
Corporation of, duties or rent due to, 210.
——, refusal of the Dutch to pay, 72.
Council Chamber or Table at, 26, 62.
customs of, a lease of, taken by Philip Percivall and Thomas Cave, 71.
——, collectorship of, 434.
distress at, 449, 450.
election of M.P. for, 553.
forces in, 261, 476, 478.
——, governor of. *See* Lambert, Lord.
——, necessities of, 271.
forces going for, 311, 331, 384.
foreigners in, 71, 101, 188.
good condition of, 161.
governor of. *See* Harcourt, Sir Simon.
——, for Parliament. *See* Sydney, Col. Algernon; Jones, Col. Michael.
—— deputy. *See* Jones, Col. Michael; Kildare, Earl of.
Dublin—*cont.*
granaries in, 188.
house in, "made a kind of church," 52.
houses in, empty, 243.
Irish agents in. *See* Irish agents.
Irish in, a report that Ormond means to expel, 330, 331.
letters, &c., dated at or addressed to, *passim.*
letter office at, 158.
mass-houses and papists' houses in, plundered by the soldiers, 413.
Mayor of, 5, 24. *And see* Goughe, Patrick; Carrol, Sir James.
——, examination before, 159.
Mayor and Corporation of, 32.
——, customs exacted by, complained of, 70, 71.
Mayor and Constables of the Staple for, 589, 598.
men of, pass desired for, 251.
jury of, fined, 40.
merchants of, 6, 9, 14, 16, 40, 42, 51, 55, 56.
——, recusants, 30, 31, 32.
money, &c., lacking at, 339, 386, 429, 438.
——, brought to, 290.
mutiny at, 425.
news from, 323, 388, 446.
officers at, arrested, 388.
parish churches in, ministers and clerks of, 40.
Parliament at. *See* Ireland, Parliament of.
persons to stand in the pillory at, 20, 22 (2), 25, 35, 50, 57.
plague at, 520, 522.
——, decrease or disappearance of, 499, 541, 547.
port of, 5.
——, customer of, 71.
price of wheat at, 421.
priests at or going to, 47, 161.
prisoner escaping from, 253.
Protestants (*i.e.* members of the Church of England) at, 425.
——, "distressed," 162.
——, wish to admit the Parliament troops, 335.
provisions sent to, 421.
a public place in, persons sentenced to stand in, 36.
Recorder of. *See* Bysse, John.
recusants in, presenting of, 40.
residents at, *passim.*
sheriffs of, 11, 32, 46, 49. *And see* Hill, Thomas.
ship boarded by soldiers at, 185.
stores in, 188.
——, master of the, 117.
——, powder sent from, 240.
tanners and leather dressers of, 21.

Dublin—*cont.*
townsmen of, exempt from payment of poundage, 70.
travellers to and from, *passim.*
wine and aqua vitæ, licences for sale of, in, 101.
Dublin, streets, buildings, &c., in:
Abbey Green, 418.
Birmingham (Brimigam's), Tower, records in, 62.
the Brick house in, 241.
Bridge of, 27.
Bridge Foot, the Ushers' house at, 148, 168, 262, 311, 539, 575, 586.
Bridge Street, house in, 114, 123, 210 (2), 279.
——, shops in, 72.
——, soldiers quartered in, 204 *note.*
——, stables at, not to be made a court of guard, 326.
Castle, 222.
——, captain of the watch at, 285.
——, Constable of, 6, 39, 165. *And see* Ealeston, Tristram.
——, Council Chamber in, letter dated at, 582.
——, Court at, 240.
——, Court of Castle Chamber at. *See under* Ireland, Courts of.
——, gallery of, 240 (2).
——, grate of, prisoner committed to the, 37.
——, lands held as of, 99.
——, letters, &c., dated at, 78, 83, 93, 99, 112, 156, 160, 180-185, 188, 199, 201, 204, 420, 560.
——, persons committed to or imprisoned in, 5, 7, 8, 11, 19, 20, 29, 31, 32, 33, 49, 56, 59, 245, 267.
——, ——, orders concerning, 29.
——, servants at, 522.
——, is a safeguard to the town, 152.
——, meeting of commissioners at, 240.
——, attempt to seize, 285.
——, the Parliament men established in, 433.
——, suspected plot to take, 434.
Castle Bridge, 37.
Castle Street, 109.
—— ——, "the knight in." *See* Ware, Sir James.
Castle Yard, 212.
—— ——, men hanged in, 285.
Chancery at, 595.
Dublin, streets, &c.—*cont.*
Christ Church, Dean of. *See* Garvey, John.
——, Strongbow's tomb in, payment to be made at, 599.
College Green, 425.
Cooke Street, house in, 114, 210, 243.
Copper Alley, 63.
Cork House, 565.
——, the galleries of, 587.
Damas *or* Dammas Street, 240.
——, letter dated from, 421.
Excise Office, 541.
Fish-Shamble Street, 61.
the Four Courts, 50-52, 57.
Gurmand's Gate, 210.
High Street, a quarrel in, 25.
Hoggen Green, 114.
the Inns at, 240.
Market Cross, 25.
Marshalsea, prisoners committed to, 49, 57.
Merchants' Quay, Sir Philip Percivall's house on, 98, 114, 124, 136, 147, 182, 588, 589, 606.
Newgate, 37.
Pipe Street, 114.
Quay, *or* Key, 5, 26.
St. Audoen's Church, persons buried at, 124.
St. Catherine's parish, in the suburbs of, 21.
St. Patrick's Church, 25.
——, chamber at, 18.
——, elections held at, 553.
St. Patrick's Street, 138.
Ship Street, 251.
Thomas Court, letter addressed to, 94.
Tib and Tom [near Hoggen green] a house rented by Sir Philip Percivall, 160, 210, 289, 292, 310, 326, 388.
Trinity College. *See* Trinity College.
Winetavern Street, 114, 210.
Wood Quay (Key), 114.
——, the *Half Moon* on, 210.
Dublin:
charges of riot in, 5.
Dutch factors in, complaints of, confuted, 71, 72.
——, demand of, for the abolition of the place of customer, 71.
decay of shipping in, 71, 72.
Sir Philip Percivall's marriage at, 123.
plot to surprise, 142, 144, 145.
alarm at, 144, 152.

Dublin—*cont.*
Sir Simon Harcourt arrives at, 158.
the army returns to, 160.
state of affairs in, 173, 184.
Irish forces near or threatening, 222, 310, 311, 317-319, 321, 323, 324, 330, 348, 371, 402, 409, 435, 444.
—— retreating or diverted from, 334, 367, 412.
——, skirmish with, 438.
arrival of the King's friends at, 265.
sad or necessitous condition of, 265, 289, 330, 360, 430, 435, 439, 449, 450.
is unable to help the army as formerly, 273.
party for Parliament in, 284.
the Marquis of Ormond's mother and sisters come to, 294.
peace proclaimed at, 303 (2).
importance of, as the place where the King's records are kept, 317.
Lord Castlehaven "committed" at, 323.
will have no other governor than Ormond, 337.
most of the English have left, 348.
surrender of, by Ormond, to the Parliament. *See* Ormond.
Col. Jones to go to, 369, 376.
management of affairs in, 401.
Lord Kildare takes measures for the defence of, 444.
Ormond leaves, 451.
General Fleetwood going to, 514.
Dublin Bay, 330.
——, Parliament troops in, 335-337.
——, Polle Beg in, 337.
Dublin, county of, 2, 9, 16, 20, 23.
lands in, 97.
member elected for. *See* Hewson, Colonel.
places in, *passim.*
residents in, 27, 36, 47. *And passim.*
sheriff of, 8. *And see* Talbot, Robert.
Duchy Court [of Lancaster], the, a place in, 488.
Ducke, Henry, 9.
Duff, Duffe:
Donald, 400.
Donell Bane McShane McMuroghe, 2.
Edmund, trial of, 37.
Hubert, 3.
Hugh McTegg, 3.
Mathew, 9.
Patrick, 3.
Patrick, priest, 47.
Stephen, alderman of Drogheda, 32.
Walter, 14.
Duhallow (Duallo, Dowhally, Dowharrow, &c.), barony of, co. Cork, 65, 109, 143, 205 (2), 231, 232, 561.
commissioners for, 206.
garrisons in, 519.
lands and woods in, 197, 561.
Receiver of, 580.
Dulan, James, port-reeve of Inistioge, 46.
Duleek, barony of, co. Meath, 9.
Dumbleton, Dombleton, co. Gloucester, 577, 585, 601.
Mr. Dobbins of. *See* Dobbins, William.
Dunbarry (Downbarry), co. Cork, 64, 95.
Dunboyne (Dumboyne), Lord of. *See* Butler, Edmond.
Dunboyne (Doonboyne), co. Meath, 16.
jury of, fined, 12, 13.
burnt by the English troops, 161.
Dunbur (Donbarr), co. Wicklow, 49.
Duncannon, fort of, co. Wexford, relief of, 161.
desperate condition of, 247.
loss of, 251, 252.
Dunch, Edmund, M.P., 440.
Dundalk (Dondalke), bailiff of, 46.
clerk of the stores at, 169.
English troops at, 379, 444.
jury at, 50.
Col. Monck at, 477.
Dundeady (Dundedy, Downedeady, Dondedie), co. Cork, 100, 287, 390, 433, 439, 469.
castle of, an old, ruined thing, 474.
former owner of. *See* Barry, Col. John.
a garrison to be placed in, 349.
lands of, set to some Englishmen, 474, 484.
Dunderrow, Downderow, co. Cork, 570, 604.
Dundrum, co. Tipperary, letter dated at, 149.
Dunfert, co. Kilkenny, 139.
Dungan Hill *or* Dunganstown, defeat of General Preston at, 444, 445, 447, 450, 466, 477.
Dungarvan, Lord. *See* Boyle.
Dungarvan, fort of, co. Waterford, 174, 240, 407, 408.
siege of, 310.
Inchiquin wishes to take, 333.
——, his forces march to, 397, 399.
siege and surrender of, 401, 402, 403.
Parliament troops at, 481.
Dunkirk:
revolted ships at, 413.
ships of, *or* Dunkirkers, 251, 328.
Dunmoe, co. Meath, captured from the Irish, 479.

Dunmore, co. Kilkenny, letter dated at, 611.
Dunskea. *See* Donaghskeagh.
Dunsoghly, lands at, 548, 550.
Durbard's (Dunbard's) Island, castle of, co. Wexford, 32.
Durham, Bishopric of (the Bishopric), abandoned by the English army to the Scots, 119.
Dutch, the, 70.
war with, 513.
defeat of, 516, 517, 525.
debates in Parliament concerning, 516, 517.
messenger captured by, 523.
hopes of peace with, 527, 532.
negotiations for a treaty with, 534, 539.
ill-feeling of, towards England, 582.
and French, hostility between, 582.
treaty with, 607.
Dutch:
aliens, in Ireland, are preferred before the King's subjects, 71.
ambassadors, 504.
——, leave England, 513.
——, the new, have had audience, 538.
——, ——, "come with new propositions, 539.
——, ——, their house in Covent Garden, 559.
commissioners, 534.
diurnal, 539.
factors in Dublin. *See* Dublin.
fleet, nearly ready for sea, 602.
man, a. *See* Van Hagard.
merchants, 71.
——, their freedom of trade, in Ireland, 71 (2), 73.
pans and tiles, 72.
serge or fustian, 345, 346.
ships, 337, 554.
——, provisions brought by, to Ireland, 243.
shopkeepers, in Dublin. *See* Dublin.
Dutch-English Colonel, 517.
Dwigenan, Patrick, 23.
Dwyer. *See* O'Dwyer.
Dybsall, one, a minister, 42.
Dynham, "mother," 296.
Dyrpatrick. *See* Derrypatrick.
Dysert, co. Cork, 42.

E

E. a lady, 102.
Ealand, Henry, late sheriff of co. Roscommon, conviction and sentence of, 19.
Ealeston [*or* Eccleston], Tristram, constable of Dublin Castle, 29.
Earle, Erle, Sir Walter, M.P., 443.
East Meath, county of. *See* Meath.
Eaton, Theophilus, indenture signed by, 598.
Eaylward, Peter, Mayor of Waterford, 16.
Echlin, Robert, Bishop of Down, 58.
Echomore, Thomas, 32.
Ecton, co. Northampton, 93.
Edgworth:
Robin, made Quarter-Master General of the Horse to Ormond, 311.
Mrs., 31.
Edinburgh:
the King's house in [Holyrood House], privy garden of, 146.
conspiracy in ["the Incident,"] *ibid.*
Edmond, Mr. *See* Fitzgerald, Edmond.
Edmunds, Edmundes, Edmonds:
Thomas, of Worsborough, letters from, 163, 478, 490, 526.
——, letters to, 479, 536.
——, debt due to, 478, 479, 490, 509, 526, 536, 549, 558, 568.
——, his case, 536 *n.*
——, his children, 478, 490.
young, 566.
Edward VI., inquisition post mortem taken in the reign of, 66.
Ed[ward ?], Sir Philip Percivall's man, marriage of, 285.
Edwards:
Humphrey, M.P., 440.
James, 36.
——, Jennett, wife of, and their children, 36.
Alderman William, 403.
Egerton:
Charles, Constable and Governor of Carrickfergus, fined for assault, 28.
Sir Charles, his case, before the House of Commons, 431.
Egham (Eggam), co. Surrey, 340.
letter dated at, 327.
Egypt, plagues of, sickness in the Irish army likened to, 239.
"Eleven members," the, business of, 434, 452.
the army's demands concerning, 416.
articles of impeachment against, alluded to, 448, 457, 459.
flight of, 452.
Elfin, co. Roscommon, minister of, 315.
Elizabeth, Queen, army of, in Ireland. *See under* Ireland.
complaints preferred to, 5.
disloyal speeches against, in Ireland, 20, 22 (2), 24, 25, 28.
fines to be paid to, 5.
foundation of Trinity College by, 224.
lands held from, 4, 12.

Elizabeth, Queen—*cont.*
letters or patents of, alluded to, 7, 62.
pardons granted by, 3, 6, 11.
rebellion against, 13.
Solicitor of, in Ireland. *See* Bellings, Nicholas.
statutes of, alluded to, 70, 214, 215, 224.
——, repeal of, demanded, 239.
wardships of, 34.
——, Commissioners for inquiring into, 12.
and Richard Percivall, 488.
treatment of the Irish in the reign of, 239.
watch of, "the Queen's watch are the Queen's geese," 24.
Elliott, Elliot, Ellyot:
John, alderman of Dublin, 30.
Sir John, Baron of Exchequer, 43, 47, 48.
Ellis, Ellesse:
Mr., parson of Liscarroll, 115.
——, has not done his share for the church, 115.
Walter, 106.
Elmhirst, Mr., in Yorkshire, 478, 480.
Elsing, Elsinge:
Major [Christopher], sent to England by the Munster army, 422, 469.
Henry, Clerk of the Commons, gives notice to the members to attend, 443.
Emper (Imper), co. Westmeath, 23.
Emperor, the [Leopold I.], army of, marching to Flanders, 602.
England, *passim*:
agents sent to. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip; Inchiquin, Lord; FitzGerald, Richard; Choppin, Capt. John; Elsing, Major; Annesley, Arthur. *See also* Ulster *and* Munster, commissioners from.
coast of, pirates *or* freebooters on, 120, 125, 251.
commodities forbidden to be exported from, 71.
courts of justice in, 225.
crown of, debts due to, 221.
——, lands held from, 99.
foreign jurisdiction over ecclesiastical matters in, statutes against, 214.
Inns of Court in, Irish students sent to, 225.
Kings and Crown of, loyal services to, 177, 178.
land in, price of, "beaten down," 584.
mayors, sheriffs, &c., of, post-warrant to, 175.
news from, 125, 128.
North of, the, troubles in, 413.
——, Sir Thomas Fairfax to command, 429.
England, *passim—cont.*
Officers of State in:
Attorney - General. *See* Yelverton, Sir Henry.
Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. *See* Hobart, Sir Henry.
Secretaries of State. *See* Naunton, Sir Rob.; Calvert, Sir Geo.; Vane, Sir Henry; Nicholas, Sir Edw.; Digby, Lord.
See also Lord Admiral, Lord Treasurer.
Parliament of. *See* Parliament.
pension payable in, 133.
scarcity and dearness of commodities and lack of trade in, 139, 227, 342.
schools in. *See* Henley, Ringwood, Worcester, schools at.
supplies from, for Ireland, 171. *And see under* Ireland.
travellers to and from, *passim*.
Universities of, "looseness of life and error of doctrine at, feared, 111.
——, disturbance of, by the wars, 256.
West of, the Parliament army in, 280, 281, 318.
——, the King's army in, 280.
——, the King's party in, low condition of, 286.
—— [associated counties of], committee of, 430.
the burden of Ireland to, 70.
Flanders wares pay heavier duties in, than in Ireland, 71.
Lord Wentworth goes to, 85.
state of, and feeling in, on the eve of the Civil War, 117, 119, 120, 128, 131-133, 163.
the Scots army in, 119, 131.
Lord Strafford charged with intending to bring an Irish army into, 132.
hopes of a settlement in, 173, 296, 479.
the Civil War or "troubles" in, 181, 182, 187, 201, 256, 273, 275, 420, 421, 461.
unprotected state of, 602.
English:
articles, the, at Lord Strafford's trial, 132.
Council. *See* Council, the Privy.
Court. *See* Charles I., Court of.
forces in *or* for Ireland. *See* Ireland.
soldiers, among the French vineyards, 576.
tongue, the, teaching of, in Ireland, 224.
wits, think, if they go to Rome, they will be courted as Princes, 616.

English, Englishe (Englyshe):
Patrick, 32.
Philip, 52.
Tyrlagh, 3.
Enniskillen [co. Fermanagh], expected siege of, 303.
Erasmus, picture of, alluded to, 528.
Erra Pater, astrologer, 600.
Erward *or* Herward, Peter, 36.
Esmond, Sir Laurence, 56.
as Baron Esmond, of Limerick, 68, 79.
letters from, 121, 125.
letter to, 123.
sale of his lands, 121, 123.
is relieved at Duncannon, 161.
castle of, 123. *And see* Duncannon.
[2nd] wife of, lands held in right of, 121.
——, son of. *See* Geogh, Walter.
Essex, Earls of. *See* Devereux.
Estonne, Henry, 300.
Ethred, old Lady, 594.
Eustace:
James, Viscount Baltinglas, 13.
Roland, Viscount Baltinglas, 7, 8.
——, orders signed by, 2, 3.
Eustace (Ewstace, Ustas):
Alexander, 44.
Edward, merchant, 40.
James, 48.
John, 13.
Sir Maurice, 173, 200, 203, 352, 591, 569, 599.
——, as commissioner to treat with the Irish, 240.
——, letters from, 336 (2).
——, letter to, 328.
——, complaints against, 336.
——, father-in-law of, 336.
Oliver, 13.
Richard, 36.
Thomas, tanner, of Dublin, 21.
Thomas, of co. Carlow, 40.
William, 16.
Evans, Barnaby, servant at Castlewarning, 123.
Evelyn, Sir John, 268, 443.
Everard:
Sir John, 38.
Justice, 28.
Patrick, late sovereign of Fethard, 47.
Robert, 44, 111.
Evers, James, murder committed by, 52.
Everson, Christopher, 44.
Ewer [? Yeo], "the great river," in co. Somerset, 116.
Exchequer bills, 537.
Exchequer, the, moneys imprested from, 169.
Pipe Office in, *ibid.*
plate seized, returned into, 563, 566.
Excise, the, charges upon or payments out of, 283, 284, 329.
officers of, 302.
Exeter, siege of, 280.
Exminster, co. Devon, 90.
Eyton, Sir Robert, 301.

F

Facy, Richard, master of the Free School at Henley, 169.
wife of, "an admirable, kind nurse of children," 169.
Fagan, Fagane:
Christopher, 9 (2).
Hugh, 45.
of Feltrim, imprisoned, 542.
Fairfax:
Ferdinando, Lord, information given by, 398.
Sir Thomas ("the General"), 398, 451, 470.
——, letter to, 456.
——, in relation to help for Ireland, 258, 265, 284, 287, 458.
——, rumoured defeat of, 267.
——, in the West, 280.
——, believed to be going to Ireland, 353.
——, writes to Lord Lisle, 369.
——, says Lord Lisle has much to say for himself, 400.
——, command given to, 429.
——, his courts of war, 457.
——, and his army, "prejudiced" against Inchiquin, 447, 452, 457, 459, 462.
——, army of [the new model], numbers needed for completing, 258.
——, ——, commissioners with, 407.
——, ——, discontents in, 413.
Falkland, Viscount. *See* Cary.
Fana, co. Tipperary, 114.
Fanning, Fannynge:
Simon, Mayor of Limerick, sentenced for not having taken the oath of Supremacy, 46.
Symon, made Mayor of Limerick, 308.
one, 17.
Fanshaw, Richard, "Secretary to the Council of War," letter from, 170.
Farhgar, co. Galway, 52.
Farmer, Thomas, depositions by, 207.
Farranamanagh (Farrencamanagh), co. Tipperary, 68.
Farrell. *See* O'Farrell.
Farrenbeartie, co. Cork, 95.
Farrendine, co. Cork, 100.

Farrenibeggy, co. Cork, 100.
Farrer, Lieut. John, rescue of a prisoner by, 138.
Farrinedowda. *See* Kelkerasker.
Fastongort, co. Longford, 50.
Fay, Meyler, 48.
Fedane [?Feddaun], co. Waterford, 53.
Feild, John, 9.
Fell, Mr., Lord Inchiquin's chaplain, 230.
Felps. *See* Phelps.
Fennell, Fenell:
Dr. Gerald *or* Garret, physician, member of the Supreme Council, 85, 600, 605, 606.
——, certificate by, 230.
——, letter to, 83.
——, orders, &c., signed by, 231, 232, 233.
——, a letter from, intercepted, 166.
——, his services to Ormond, 167.
——, imprisoned by the party of the Nuncio, 321.
Gerald, of Ballygriffin, 139.
Fenton, Fynton:
Geffrey, Secretary of State for Ireland, 14-16.
——, order signed by, 13.
——, causes heard by, 17.
——, later allusion to, 540.
Sir William, 77, 78, 209, 260, 264, 303, 304, 327, 328, 338, 390, 453, 535, 589.
——, as commissioner for settling quarters, 190.
——, supplies sent by, 268.
——, head of the commission for compounding with protected Irish, 409.
——, takes the pay of a colonel, but was never known to fight, 442.
——, as counsellor for Munster, 611.
——, nephews of. *See* Broghill, Lord; Loftus, Sir Arthur.
——, foot regiment of, in Munster, 375.
——, his daughter, proposed as a wife for John Percivall, 499, 500.
"young Will," pursues the rebels, 153.
—, captain of horse, son of Sir William, 500.
Fenwick, Fenwicke (Fenick):
Captain, 324.
Col. George, and his regiment, skirmishes of, with the rebels, 399, 410.
Fermoy, barony of, co. Cork, 526.
commissioners for, 206.
garrisons in, 519.
Irish forces in, 263.
(Formoye) Wood, co. Cork, 254.
Fernely, Philip, 564.
letter of attorney to, 506.
award of, alluded to, 610.
Ferns (Fernes, Fearnes), Bishop of. *See* Ram, Thomas.
diocese of, 214.
Ferraldstowne, co. Wexford, 22.
Ferrall. *See* O'Farrell.
Ferry Point, the, of Youghal, 135, 139.
Fethard, co. Tipperary, 473.
sovereign of, 47.
Lord Inchiquin's forces at, 472, 473.
Field, Fielde:
Patrick, merchant, 55.
Thomas, 14.
Fielding, Basil, Earl of Denbigh, 309.
Fiennes, William, Viscount Say and Sele, 97, 423.
rumour that he is to be Lord Keeper, 125.
sons of. *See* Fiennes, James *and* Nathaniel.
Fiennes (Fines):
James, eldest son of Lord Say and Sele, indenture by, 97.
Nathaniel, 2nd son of Lord Say and Sele, indenture by, 97.
——, said to be made Secretary of State for Ireland, 540.
Filpott. *See* Philpott.
Finah. *See* Finnea.
Finglas, Fynglas:
Roger, 10.
Thomas, 9.
Finglas, Finglass, co. Dublin, 160, 418.
skirmish at, 158.
Finnea (Finah, Finna), in Westmeath, Owen Roe O'Neill's army at, 311 (2).
Fisher:
John *or* Lieut. John, in command at Annagh, 236, 245.
——, letter from, 192.
——, deposition of, 207.
——, his defence of Annagh, 256.
——, brother of, married to one of Magner's daughters, 192.
Mr., curate of Mallow, 78.
Richard, the King's Attorney for Munster, 73, 74, 77, 78.
——, case drawn up by, 114.
——, recommended as Chief Justice for Munster, 407.
Fitton:
Alexander, of the Bective, 12.
Sir Edward. *See* Fyton.
FitzDavid, John Roth. *See* Roth.
FitzEdmond, Morgan, priest, 18.
FitzEdmondes, John. *See* FitzGerald.
FitzGeffrey, Walter McHarbarde, 10.
FitzGeorge. *See* Gould.

FitzGerald:
Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Desmond, daughter of the 10th Earl of Ormond, 65, 66.
——, as the late Countess, 559.
Garret, late [11th] Earl of Kildare, lands of, 34, 35.
——, forged deed "purporting to have been made by," 34.
——, widow of. *See* Mabel, Countess Dowager, *below*.
——, son of. *See* FitzGerald, Gerald, *below*.
Garrett [14th], Earl of Kildare, causes of, *versus* Sir Robert and Lady Digby, 34, 35.
George [16th] Earl of Kildare, 80, 582, 588, 591.
——, payments to, 104, 117.
——, protection given by, 285.
——, Deputy - Governor of Dublin, 444.
Mabel, Dowager Countess of Kildare, and the Earl's lands, 34, 35.
——, children of, 34.
——, steward of. *See* Foster, Walter.
FitzGerald, Fitzgerrald, Fitzgerard, Fitzgarrald, Fitzgarret:
Alice, wife and widow of Richard (sister of Sir Philip Percivall), 343, 344, 350, 352, 451, 561, 580, 591.
——, letters from, 157, 161.
——, as godmother to Judith Percivall, 123.
——, children of, in Ireland, 160.
——, sons of, 157.
Lieut.-Col. Christopher, "the lawyer," taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
Edmond, of Ballymartyr [the Seneshal of Imokilly], 245, 377.
Edmond McThomas Cam, of Clenlish, 177, 253.
Garrald, 44.
Garrett, of Dromana, 173.
Gerald [Lord Offally], son of the 11th Earl of Kildare, 34.
——, daughter of. *See* Digby, Lady Lettice.
Gerrott, murders by, 202.
J., 348.
——, his foster-mother, 348.
James of Mocollop, titular Earl of Desmond, capture of, 252.
——, Mistress Graney, his wife, *ibid.*
Sir James Fitzmorris, *alias* James of Desmond, 33.
James, of Damaston, 2.
James, wardship of, 113.
James FitzEdmond of Imokilly, 26.
John, a juror of co. Kildare (1587), 19.
John, a juror of co. Kildare (1616), 48.
FitzGerald—*cont.*
John FitzEdmondes, of Cloyne, sentence on, 24.
——, brother-in-law of. *See* Gangogh, Thomas.
John, of county Kerry, consulted by the Lord Lieutenant, 380.
Sir Luke, 211, 348.
——, letter from, 75.
——, Irish leaders with, 326.
——, refuses to obey Owen Roe's orders, 476.
——, house of. *See* Tecroghan.
——, brother-in-law of. *See* O'Neill, Owen Roe.
Mabel, 135.
Maurice, prisoner at Liscarrol, 253.
Mistress, funeral of, 139.
Morrice, 48.
Morishe. *Soe* FitzJames.
Sir Morris, of Lecaghe, 2.
Morris, of Castle Lishin, 407.
Nanny, daughter of Richard, 451, 561, 580.
Oliver, 7.
Peter, 48.
Piers, *alias* McThomas, slain at Dungan Hill, 450.
Richard, uncle of Sir Luke, 75, 76.
——, his sons, 75, 76.
Richard (Dick), brother-in-law of Sir Philip Percivall, 115, 127, 142, 151, 161, 163, 172, 253, 353.
——, letters from, 256, 290, 291, 342, 343, 350, 359, 360, 362, 410, 411, 415, 446, 450.
——, letters to, 79, 291.
——, agreement signed by, 85.
——, debts of, 582.
——, endorsement by, 79.
——, estate of, given to Colonel Power, 490.
——, estates assigned in trust to, 114.
——, his estate of Castle Dod, 85, 480.
——, men of, will fly to Castle Dod for safety, 151.
——, made Philip Percivall's deputy as Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chief Pleas, Clerk of the Common Pleas and Custos Brevium, 84.
——, stands godfather to his nephew Richard, 124.
——, musters the English troops at Liscarrol, 151.
——, goes to England, 157.
——, satisfaction given by, "in his solicitation," 159.
——, proceedings of, in the West, and in Wales, to obtain contributions for Ireland, 342, 343, 350, 359-363, 410, 411, 415, 446, 451.

FitzGerald, Richard—*cont.*
——, wife of. *See* FitzGerald, Alice.
——, children of, 344, 350, 451. *And see* FitzGerald, William *and* Nanny.
Thomas, of Rathbegge, 23.
Thomas, of Rathnaseer, 62.
Thomas Cam, a ward of the King, 62 (2).
Thomas FytzJohn, of Rostelane, 28.
Walter, 44.
William (?), Knight of Kerry, 520.
William, of co. Westmeath, 45.
William, letters from, 92, 93.
William (Will), son of Richard, 410, 540, 556, 563, 567, 588.
——, letters from, 582, 587, 591, 594.
——, estate of, 588.
——, marriage of, 598.
——, his uncle William, 588.
—, of Ballysonan, in command of the ordnance of the Irish army in Ulster, 238.
FitzGibbon, David, 58.
FitzHarris, FitzHarrice:
Sir Edward, tenants of, 135.
Mathew, deceased, 118.
Meiler, letter from, 339.
——, letter to, 339.
FitzJames, *alias* FitzGerald, Morishe, 13.
FitzJohn:
John, 3.
Tibbot, 48.
FitzLyons, Dame Alson, 7, 9, 10.
late husband of. *See* Finglas, Roger.
FitzMaurice, Patrick, Baron of Kerry, 173, 389.
letters to, 512 (2), 520.
accusations against, 520.
deeds witnessed or certified by, 526, 535.
deeds deposited with, 534.
to negotiate concerning Judith Percivall's marriage, 506-511.
FitzMaurice, FitzMorris, Fitzmorice, FitzMorrish:
Edmund, orders signed by, 231, 232, 233.
Edward, 2.
Gerald, 58.
Gibbon, 58.
John, 2.
FitzNicholas:
James. *See* Barry.
John, 23.
Roebuck *and* Walter. *See* French.
FitzPatrick, Florence, Lord of Upper Ossory, 19.
FitzPatrick, FitzPatryck:
Barnaby, 44.
Donell, 44.
Garrott Nugent, 10.
Nicholas Ragged, 3.
Richard Ragged, 3.
FitzPeter:
George [Nugent ?], 20.
Richard Nugent, 20.
FitzPhilip (Fitzphullip). Gerrott, 19.
FitzRobert:
James, John, Thomas, Walter. *See* Roth.
Walter Marshall, 3.
FitzSymon, FitzSymons, Fitzsimmons:
Ana, 9.
Nicholas, 5.
Robert, 47.
Walter, 9.
FitzWilliam, FitzWilliams, FitzWylliam:
Christopher, 36.
Nicholas, 47.
Sir Thomas, of Merrion, 9.
[Thomas], Lord, 165.
——, son of, 165.
Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 5.
——, orders, &c., signed by, 1-3.
——, [again Lord Deputy], signatures of, 22.
——, speeches against, 25, 26.
William, 24.
Flanders:
Imperial army said to be marching to, 602.
"hopps," 72.
trading in, 574.
wares, import of, into England and Ireland, 71.
Flatisburie:
Edmond, 19.
Patrick, 19.
Fleet, the, forward state of, 538, 539.
has gone to the Sound, 602.
is making ready, 607.
Fleetwood:
[Bridget] Lady, her children, going to Ireland, 526.
Col. Charles, to be Lieut.-General of Ireland, 512, 521.
——, thinks Ireland not yet in a fit posture to elect members for Parliament, 546.
——, to be a member of the Irish Council, 554.
——, as Lord Deputy, 553.
——, grant by, 600.
——, letter from, 523.
——, letter to, 521.
——, promise of, 535.
Francis, son and heir of Thomas, 69, 73.
——, wardship of, 69, 73, 99, 113.
——, ——, resigned to Sir Philip Percivall, 99.
—— estates of, erected into a manor, 99.
——, proposal to marry, to one of Sir Philip Percivall's daughters, 99.

Fleetwood, Francis—*cont.*
——, sister of, 99.
——, his uncle, a papist, 69.
Sir Richard, elder son of Thomas, senior, 72-74.
——, agents of, affidavit by, 72.
——, counsel for. *See* Gould, Mr.
——, deeds of, alluded to, 73.
Thomas, senior, father of Sir Richard and Thomas, 73.
Thomas, father of Francis, deceased, 99, 113.
Thomas, of Ballydirawne, co. Cork, 69.
——, inquisition after the death of, at Bandon Bridge, 72, 73, 74.
——, ——, commissioners for, 72-74.
——, *melius inquirandum* held later, at Cork, 69, 73, 74.
——, ——, finding of the jury at, 69, 74.
——, his tenure of his lands, 69, 73.
——, his widow, 73.
——, son of. *See* Fleetwood, Francis.
Fleetwood, manor of, co. Cork, 99.
Fleming, Sir Thomas, Baron of Slane, orders signed by, 1-3.
attack upon, 24, 25.
Fleming, Fleminge, Flemynge:
Christopher, 7, 8.
Christopher, of Dyrpatrick, 9.
Edward, 44.
John, 44, 51.
Martin, merchant, 55.
Richard, 3.
Sir Thomas. *See above.*
Thomas, of Bealgoly, 26.
Thomas, alderman of Drogheda, 32.
Thomas, co. Cavan, 53.
Thomas, co. Cork, 50.
Thomas, of the Supreme Council, order signed by, 231.
William, merchant, 55.
Flemish commodities, trade in, hoped for, 591.
Fletcher, Mr., postmaster of Coventry, 163.
Flower, Colonel [William], 285.
regiment of *or* forces under, 444, 460.
Floyd, Mr., 521.
letter to, 522.
Flushing, English merchants at, 72.
Flynne. *See* O'Flynne.
Folliot, Henry, Lord, of Ballyshannon, 295, 577, 593, 598.
Font, Richard, the miller of Kilmainham, 184, 186.
Fonts [? Fontstown, co. Kildare], 348.
Forbes (Furbush), Lord, his firelock muskets, 196.
Foreign affairs, look ugly and dangerous, 602.
Formoile [co. Longford], letter dated at, 91.
Forrest, Jo., 556.
Forstall:
Patrick, 44.
Robert, 10.
Forster:
Gerald, 13.
John, 31.
Forth, Sir Robert, 240.
Fossard, Patrick, 3.
Foster:
Martyn, merchant. 40.
Walter, steward to Lady Kildare, 34.
Foulke, Foulkes, Fouiks, Fookes:
Captain. 494.
Lieut.-Colonel, 519 (2).
Mary, servant at Castlewarning, 122, 157, 159.
Mr., and his son, 135.
Fowle, Thomas, deed witnessed by 599.
Fowler (Fowlor), William, "a very rich, stubborn fellow," 136.
Fowles, Mr., 588.
Fowre, co. Westmeath, 47.
Fox, Foxe:
Edmond, alderman of Limerick, 46.
Joane [Casey], wife of John, 104.
——, brother of. *See* Casey, Thomas.
John, 100, 104.
——, indenture by, 104.
Patrick, murdered by the rebels, 460.
——, wardship of his son, 460, 461, 466.
Walter, 11, 13.
France, King of [Louis XIII.], demand made to, for the banishment of Mazarin, 510.
fight of, with the Prince of Condé's party, *ibid.*
is going to the army, 511.
France, 90, 173, 246.
burning condition of, 504.
English ships stayed in, 328.
free trade of the Dutch with, 72.
help promised to the Irish rebels from, 161.
letters from, 334.
money and goods conveyed into, 272.
proposal to raise a regiment for, 406, 407.
ships to or from, 251, 410.
travellers to, 334, 363, 504. *And see* Southwell, Robert, junior.
war between England and, 72.
and Spain, treaty of. *See* Pyrenees, treaty of the.

Francis, Thomas, servant of Philip Percivall, letter from, 68.
Francton, John, printer, 37.
Frayne, Patrick, 47.
Freind, Gerard, agent to Sir Richard Fleetwood, affidavit by, 72.
Freeman:
Nicholas, 58.
Thomas, 250.
——, letter from, 255.
——, father of, 255.
Freke, —, brother [in-law] of Sir Percy Smyth, 352.
French:
Alexander, 17.
Anstaunce, 24.
Edmond, merchant, 24.
Roebuck FitzNicholas, 17.
Walter, counsel-at-law, 37.
Walter, of Galway, 25, 42.
Walter FitzNicholas, 25.
French, the, 616.
his Majesty's allies, 70.
threatened invasion of, 413.
and Dutch. *See* Dutch.
French:
agent, in Ireland, 348, 388, 406, 407.
ambassador to England (M. de Bordeaux), 538.
ambassadors, none landed, in England, 539.
army, 512.
——, suspected intention of the Army Plot to bring over, 134.
Gazettes, 510, 610.
language, 609, 610.
monsieur, quoted, 500.
ports, blocked, 582.
vineyards, 576.
wines, 72, 410.
Frome, Froom [co. Somerset], 461.
Frost:
[? Gualter], 187, 371.
Mr., commissary or purveyor in Ireland, 171, 175.
Froyle, co. Hants, 280, 287, 466, 478.
Fruit trees, list of, 531.
Fudge, Henry, depositions by, 207.
Fullen, John, 11, 13.
Fullerton, Sir James, 28.
Funeral, a, riot at, 33.
Furbush, Lord. *See* Forbes.
Furlonge, Mathew, 44.
Fyall, co. Cork, 28.
Fyan, Nicholas, 14.
Fynne, Fynn:
Hugh, 3.
Richard, 2.
Fyton, Sir Edward, Vice Treasurer, orders signed by, 1, 3, 8, 9, 10.

G

Galbraith:
Humphrey, 295.
John, servant of Sir Philip Percivall, letter from, 145.
——, pillaged by the rebels, 145.
Gallchowe, Terlaghe, rescue of, 37.
Gallop, Mr., 523.
Galmoy, Viscount. *See* Butler, Sir Edward.
Galtrime, John, 31.
Galtyre, the, barony of, co. Waterford, pillaging in, 153.
Galvey [? Galway], commissioners for, 15.
Galwane, Nicholas, merchant, 28.
Galway, Galweye:
John, estate of, 595.
——, suit against, dismissed, 568.
Mr. *or* Sir Jeffrey, 62.
——, son of, 62.
Richard, 46.
Galway (Galwey, Galloway), town of, 105, 173, 477.
as a county, 405.
abbey of St. Francis near, assizes held at, 52.
aldermen of. *See* Blake, Vallentyne; Browne, Dominick.
bailiff of. *See* Darcy, James Oge.
claim on, for the misconduct of a pilot, 114.
fort of, relieved by Lord Clanricarde, 223.
late Mayor of. *See* Kyrvan, Stephen.
merchants of, 42.
opposition at, to Ormond's peace, 308, 311.
residents at, 24, 25, 42, 54.
ship cast away near, 114.
——, taken at, 446.
siege of, 500.
surrenders to Sir Charles Coote, 508.
West gate of, 54.
Galway, county:
abbey lands in, 105.
castle in, 24.
"Commission of survey for distinguishing possessions in," 105, 106, 107, 124.
——, names of the commissioners, 105.
——, clerk of. *See* Johnson, John.
coroner's jury in, 37.
gentry of, 173.

Galway, county—*cont.*
Lieut.-Governor of. *See* Willoughby, Sir Francis.
places and residents in, 38, 52.
project of taking half the lands from the natives of, 106.
wine licence for, 101.
Sir Charles Coote in, 292.
Gangaghe, Gangogh, Thomas, 21, 24.
Gardener *or* Gardiner [Sir Robert], Chief Justice [of Queen's Bench, Ireland], present at the sittings of the Court of Castle Chamber, 19, 20, 21.
report of, alluded to, 19.
Garland, Garlande:
James, merchant, 40.
Thomas, 36.
Garragort (Garregott), co. Cork, seized by the Irish, 206, 208.
Garrahall, John, 2, 3.
Garranballyverikin, co. Tipperary, 140.
Garraneplubedigge, co. Cork, 69, 70.
Garranmillon (Garranmellane), co. Waterford, 48.
Garrenuske, co. Wexford, 47.
Garret, Garrott:
Edmond, 50.
James, 3.
John, 3.
Garretstowne, co. Cork, 50.
Garringowne, co. Tipperary, 200.
Garrinstocodon, co. Tipperary, 80.
Garristowne (Garriston), co. Dublin, 23.
moor of, *ibid.*
Garryconba, co. Cork, 95.
Garryduffe, co. Kilkenny, 48.
Garrylough (Garrylegh), co. Wexford, 47.
Garrymore, co. Tipperary, 140.
Garrynard, co. Cork, 95.
Garvan, Anthony, a servant of Sir Philip Percivall, 97 (2), 530, 533.
Garvey, John [Dean of Christ church, Dublin], 15.
orders or decrees signed by, 3, 6, 7, 11-13, 17.
as Bishop of Kilmore, 19 (2).
Gascoigne, Simon, 7.
Gash, Quarter-Master, 563.
Gawran, port-reeve of, 46.
Geffery, Anthony, gardener at Castlewarning, 122.
Geidon, John, 203.
Genoa, ambassador from, arrives in London, 564.
Geogh, Walter, son of Lady Esmond, 121, 125.
Georgestowne, co. Waterford, 53.
Gerbier, Sir Balthazer, his academy, 492.
Germany, Imperial army in, 602.
a visit to, recommended, 610.
Gernon:
Luke, second Justice in Munster, 78.
Thomas, 43.
Gerrald, Garrald. *See* FitzGerald.
Gerrarde, Sir William, Lord Chancellor, causes heard before, 4.
orders signed by, 4-6, 10-12.
Gesheli, John, 57.
Gething, Gethinges:
Richard *or* Capt. Richard, secretary to Sir W. St. Leger and to Lord Inchiquin, 198, 318, 378, 386, 577.
——, letters from, 236, 421, 537, 540, 553.
——, letters in the handwriting of or copied by, *passim.*
——, letters to, 535, 539, 550, 559.
——, postcript by, 150.
——, his accounts, are clear and honest, 307.
——, information concerning Munster taken to England by, 390, 391 (2), 397, 399.
——, in London, 397, 405.
——, movements of, 427, 449.
——, cornet under, 269.
——, Sarah, wife of, 150, 540 (2).
Gibbons, Mr., of Youghal, 94.
Gibbs, Captain-Lieutenant, slain at Dungan Hill, 445.
Gifford, Giffard:
Captain, 320.
Eliza, Lady, wife of Sir John, 150, 423.
——, letter from, 421.
Sir John, 89.
——, letters from, 423, 424.
——, letter to, 424.
——, is put out of all his commands, 421, 423, 424.
——, wife and children of, 424.
——, his mother. *See* Jephson, Lady.
——, his [step] brother. *See* Jephson, William.
Major, 320.
Giggens, John, 14.
Gilbert, Gilberte:
Sir John, documents printed by, 194 *note.* 196, 212 *n.*
William, letter from, 110.
——, letter to, 110.
Gill, Mr., searcher of the port of Bristol, 563, 566, 567.
Gillingham, co. Somerset, 85, 88.
Glade [co. Waterford ?], 118.
Glamorgan, Earl of. *See* Somerset.
Glamorgan, county of, assessment in, for Ireland, 344, 351.
County Committee of, the "gentry" and the "fag-end" of, 451. *And see* Swansea, committee at.
Glansheskin (Glanseskin, Glancskine), co. Cork, 69.
castle, &c. of, 99.
Glanegeiry, co. Tipperary, 140.
Glanmaliera, Lord of. *See* O'Dempsy.
Glaslough, co. Monaghan, estate and lordship of, 177, 494.

Glass, making of, licence for, desired, 118.
price of, 528.
Glasse, Hugh Mc Mourghe, 3.
Glin, co. Cork, 95.
Glisans, the, slaughter by, 173.
Glynn, Glyn:
James, 52.
John, Recorder of London, 441.
Goarst, Robert, 44.
Goddard, Mr., 64, 185.
Godolphin:
Sir Francis and his wife, taken prisoner by the Turks, 90.
Captain, killed by the Turks, 90.
——, wife of, taken prisoner, 90.
Godwin. *See* Goodwin.
Goff. *See* Gough.
Gofton, Sir Francis, former auditor of the Imprest, 169.
Goghe. *See* Gough.
Golde. *See* Gould.
Golden, Goulden *or* Goolan Bridge, co. Dublin, English murdered at, 195, 200.
Goldinge, Jenyco, 9.
Goldsmiths' Hall [Treasury of Committee for compounding] payments at, quicker than elsewhere, 340.
Goodfellow, Edward, letter from, 250.
Goodwin, Goodwyn, Godwin:
John, 285, 289 (2).
——, as chairman of committee, order signed by, 188.
Robert, M.P., 440.
——, as commissioner to Ireland, 271, 299.
Walter, craner of the port of Dublin, 5.
Goodwins, one of the, to be a member of the Irish Council, 554.
Gookin:
Mrs., 592.
Thomas, 603-605.
Vincent, 534, 546, 584.
——, his efforts on behalf of the Act of Oblivion, 541, 544.
——, is going for Ireland, 544.
——, elected a Parliament man in Munster, 556.
one, wardship of, 110.
Gorge, Dr., 587.
Goring, Col. George, governor of Portsmouth, suspected to be concerned in the Army Plot, 134.
Gormanston, Viscount. *See* Preston, Christopher.
Gormanstown, 439.
Gorst, a tailor in London, 261.
Gorstellow, Mr., 608.
Gortboffiny (Gortbofyny), co. Cork, 82.
park at, 117, 118, 202.
Gortenate *or* Goortteenattee, co. Cork, seized by the rebels, 193, 206, 208.
Gortentabord [? Gortnatubbrid, co. Cork], 62.
Gorteslyade, co. Waterford, 118.
Gortgiafallye, co. Waterford, 113.
Gortnavearinge *or* Gortnabearinge, hamlet of, co. Tipperary, 78.
Gortnegilliny, co. Tipperary, 140.
Gortneleiragh, co. Cork, 231.
Gortnegowny, co. Cork, 24.
Gortneskeggy [Gortnascregga ?], co. Cork, 231.
Gorton, Nicholas, servant at Castlewarning, 123.
Gortumoylan, co. Longford, 43.
Gough, Goughe, Goghe, Goff:
Giles, 291, 563.
——, letter from, 495.
Patrick, late Mayor of Dublin, 5.
William, 14.
Gould *or* Golde:
James FitzGeorge, 63.
Thomas, counsellor at law, 72-74.
Goulding (tenant of Sir Philip Percivall), killed, 295.
Gout, the, remedy for, 607.
Government, the, debate upon, 561.
And see Instrument.
Grace:
Colonel, is to take Irish troops to Spain, 514.
Oliver, 48.
Walter, co. Carlow, 40.
Walter, Queen's County, 44.
Grace's Castle, Parliament troops at, 481.
Graces, the (of 1628). *See* Ireland, Graces granted to.
Grady, a volunteer, 307.
Graeme (Greame, Greme):
Captain, 245.
George, *alias* Jerdie, 36.
Lieutenant, 245.
Sir Richard, 4.
Thomas, 41.
Gragan (Gragganes), co. Clare, 113.
Graham, Captain, senior and junior, 320.
Graigtlea, hamlet of, co. Tipperary, 79.
Grandison, Viscount. *See* Villiers.
Grange (Graunge, Grandge), the, 433.
co. Louth, 50.
co. Westmeath, 10.
Butler of. *See* Butler, Sir Edward.
Plunckett of. *See* Plunckett.
Grangebegg, co. Kildare, 203.
Grangemellon, co. Kildare, the Pope's Nuncio at, 351.
Grant (Graunt), cornet, slain at Dungan Hill, 445.
Gravelines (Graveling), French army going to the relief of, 512.
Great Seal, Lord Commissioners of 532. *And see* Lisle.
offices enjoyed under, 540.
Greek language, the, knowledge of, 488.

Green, Greene:
Giles [chairman of the Navy Committee], 241, 256, 315.
Thomas, 50.
Greenhaugh, John, 59.
Grenane, co. Cork, Sir Philip Percivall's property at, 417.
Grey:
Arthur, Lord, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 14, 15.
——, orders signed by, 13.
——, petition to, 14.
Henry, Earl of Kent, 256.
Henry, Earl of Stamford, with the army, 441.
Col. Henry, 357, 409, 461.
——, letter to, 403.
——, ——, mentioned, 405.
——, statement by (?), 369, 400.
——, discourse of Lord Broghill with, 374.
——, defends Inchiquin, 406.
——, speeches of, 470.
——, servant of (?), 437.
——, as Major General under Inchiquin, slain, 483.
——, foot regiment of, 375, 481.
Grice:
Edward, 249, 250, 256.
William, letter from, 278.
Griffyn, John, solicitor, 37.
Grimsted, one, a bailiff of Lord Poulett, 349.
Grocers' Hall, treasurers [of committee of citizens and adventurers] at, 299.
Groome, Thomas, late sheriff of Drogheda, sentenced for not taking the oath of supremacy, 46.
Groves:
Major, 538.
Mr., 183.
——, losses of, 156.
Mr., of Covent Garden, 323.
William, order to, 178.
——, summons by, 178.
Guernsey (Garnsey), 251.
Governor of. *See* Waterhouse, Charles, jun.
Gurteenroe (Gurtineroe), co. Cork, 95.
Gurtumoylan, co. Longford, 43.
Guyne, James, priest, 55.
Gwyn, Roderick, a chief man of co. Monmouth, 351.
compounds as a delinquent, 363.

H

H., H. [? Earl of Holland], and his lady, Inchiquin has written to, 405.
Haberdashers' Hall, Treasurers [of Committee for Advance of Money] at, 299.
Hacket, Hackett:
Philip, 74.
Piers, 53.
Redmond, 56.
young, in the Lord President of Munster's troop, 149.
Hafferton. *See* Hassardston.
Hallowes, Nathaniel, M.P., 440.
Hailsy, —, 533.
Halton, co. Chester, living of, 586.
Haly:
Simon, letter from, 78.
William, late Mayor of Limerick, sentenced for conspiracy, 46.
Hamilton, Hamelton:
[James], Marquis of, returns from Scotland and is received by the King, 108.
——, his faithfulness suspected, in the Scotch business, 108.
——, plot against, 146.
Henry, Lord Claneboye, boats captured by, 414.
Hamilton:
Archibald, Archbishop of Cashel, 115, 131, 132, 141.
Charles, 550, 556.
Sir Francis, 261 (?).
Sir Frederick, 101.
Sir George, 173.
—— [Mary], Lady, his wife, sister of the Marquis of Ormond, 173, 294.
Sir James, 42.
Major William, 507, 508, 511, 513.
——, deeds witnessed by, 506 (3).
Hamblyn, Hamlyng, Hamlen:
Andrew, merchant, 32.
Nicholas, merchant, 55.
John, 9.
Hammond (Hannon):
Col. Robert, will probably be sent to Ireland, 546.
——, to be a member of the Irish Council, 554.
Dr. Sam:, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, 491.
——, letter from, 492.
Hamon, William, 14.
Hampshire *or* Southampton county, 82, 469, 487.

Handcock, Handcocke:
Katherine, 12.
Mathew, Alderman of Dublin, 31.
Hannay *or* Hanna, Sir Robert, 294.
as agent from the army in Ulster, 356, 366, 379, 386, 402, 412, 434.
Hannynge, Nicholas, 52.
Hanraghane, David, 3.
Harcourt:
Captain, 320.
Sir Simon, Governor of Dublin, arrives in Ireland, 158.
——, skirmish of, with the enemy, 159.
——, troops of, 158, 159.
——, report concerning, 163.
——, regiment of, 160, 162.
Harding:
Giles, baker, 574.
Captain William, 320.
Harford, John, 16.
Hargill, Captain, 147.
Harlerton, Mr., "of the Gallery," motion of, in the House, 443.
Harley (Harlowe), Colonel Edward, admission of, into the House of Commons, 343.
Harman:
Capt. Thomas, 285.
——, troops of, in Ireland, 467.
William, gardener, 531.
Harmans, "one of the," slain, 445.
Harmer, Ensign, 538.
Harrington, Cuthbert, 181.
Harrison:
John, 303, 335.
Thomas, M.P., 440.
——, chosen burgess for eight places, 546.
Harristowne [? co. Dublin], 446.
Hart, Harte:
Henry, letter from, 100.
——, cousin of Sir Hardress Waller, 100.
Captain Percy, 320, 449.
Captain Richard, 271.
——, complains that his ship has been "entered like a pirate," 185.
Hartwell, Joan, receipt by, 465.
Hartwell, co. Kildare, 203.
Hassardston, Herton, Hafferton, co. Dublin, town and fields of, 64.
Hassett, Captain John, 320.
Hatfield, Ridgley, mayor of the staple, Dublin, 598.
Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, 344.
Hawkins:
"Lord of Blarney,"* 608.
(Hakens), William, 295, 338, 349, 499, 504.
——, appointment made by, 390.
——, as counsellor in Munster, 611.
Hawley, Francis, Lord, 388.
Hay:
James, Earl of Carlisle, 101.
——, territory granted to, 222.
——, agent of. *See* Lewis, Daniel.
Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, letters from, 515 (2).
——, her lease, 97, 98.
——, estates settled in trust for, 177, 487, 494, 515, 516.
Sir James, 101.
Hayles, Major-General, an agent sent to, 536.
Haymond, young, 601 (2).
Heads of the Proposals of the army, the King desires to treat on, 463.
Heald, Robert, 210, 249, 285, 303, 335, 348.
Heapy, Captain [Richard], troop of, 324.
Hedwich, Richard, 47.
Hedwichstowne, co. Westmeath, 47.
Hellier, Edward, depositions by, 207, 208.
Heneshie [? Hennesy], Charles, 245.
Henley-upon-Thames, free school at, schoolmaster of. *See* Facy, Richard.
Henly, —, 292.
Hennessy, Colonel, 533.
Henrietta Maria, Queen, Sir Philip Percivall presented to, 87.
anger of, at the condemnation of Lord Strafford, 134.
means to go with the King to Scotland, 136.
goes to the Low Countries, 164.
orders of, to be followed, 313.
letters from ("reginal letters") alluded to, 350.
Henry VII., statute of, 60.
Henry VIII., statutes of, 215, 224.
Henry, Prince, eldest son of James I. (the Prince), 37.
Herald, Windsor. *See* Norgate, Edward.
Heralds' Office, *or* Office of Arms, letter dated at, 489.
researches in, 490.
Herbert (Harbert):
Lord. *See* Somerset.
Philip, Earl of Pembroke, stays with the Parliament, 441.
Herbert (Harberte):
David, 439.
David, servant of Philip Percivall, 80.
Edmond, 75.
——, heir of, a ward, 113.
Edmund Oge, 62.
[Henry], of Colebrooke, high sheriff of Monmouthshire, 351.
Sir Thomas, 601, 603.
Col. Thomas, Clerk of the Council in Ireland, letter from, 581.
——, order signed by, 582.
Herbertstowne, co. Kildare, 48.

*Perhaps a cypher name for one of the Muskery family. *Cf. Calendar of Clarendon State Papers*, iii, 27.

Hereford, 353.
governor, troops, garrison of the castle, &c., of, 343.
county committee at, is grown contemptible, 450.
letters dated at, 342, 343, 350, 362, 410, 411, 446, 450.
Mayor of. *See* Cater, William.
siege of, Commissioners with the army at, 343.
Hereford, county of:
assessments for Ireland in, 343, 344.
constables of, in gaol, 411.
county committee of, 343, 344, 362.
——, are at odds, 343.
——, secretary of, committed, 343, 344.
committee of accounts in, 362.
constables and collectors in, 362.
Herrings, sale of, 250, 251.
Herton. *See* Hassardston.
Herward. *See* Erward.
Hesilrige, Haslerigg, Sir Arthur, 256 (?).
attacks Sir Philip Percivall, 443, 444.
exclusion of, from Parliament, 579.
Hewson, Col. [John], lands in Ireland to be granted to, 548, 550.
elected member for county Dublin, 533.
Heyman, Sir Henry, M.P., 440.
Heywood, Peter, J.P., stabbed in Westminster Hall, 122.
Hibbots, one, 82.
Hichard [? Richards], Colonel, at Clonmel, behaviour of, to those who sing psalms, 546.
Hickey, William, butcher, deposition by, 208.
Hide:
Thomas, 7.
Will., 153.
Hides, green, export of, from Ireland, 71.
trade in, 72.
Higgens, Dr., 81.
High Commission, Court of, fall of, alluded to, 529.
High Courts of Justice, "nativity of," alluded to, 529.
Hill:
Col. Arthur, 263, 342, 354, 415, 588.
——, certificate signed by, 497.
——, absent from his charge, 353.
——, his wife, 415.
——, his house in St. Martin's Lane, 486.
Mr. house of. *See* Lurgan Tinnergie.
Serjeant, 289.
Hill—*cont.*
Thomas, baker-general for the army, 315, 334, 335, 348, 360, 424, 433, 465.
——, note signed by, 188.
——, rent paid by, to Sir Philip Percivall, 210.
——, sent for to England by Sir John Temple, 284, 289, 294.
——, his accounts, alluded to, 310.
——, accusations of, against Sir Philip Percivall, 353, 381, 426, 427.
——, his familiarity with Sir John Temple, 362.
——, certificate given to, by the Lord Lieutenant, 362.
Thomas, made sheriff of Dublin, 479.
Thomas, of the Custom House, widow and children of, 452.
—, brother of Sir Paul Davys, 557.
Hin[ckes, William], of Magdalene College, Cambridge, expelled, 492.
Hinson, Thomas, agent of the Earl of Thomond, 91.
Hinton, Captain, 320.
Hinton St. George (Henton), co. Somerset, letter dated at, 560.
Hoare, Patrick and Philip, 32.
Hobart, Sir Henry, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas in England, 60.
Hobbeg, David, 2.
Hodder, John, afterwards Captain and Colonel John, steward to Sir Philip Percivall, 68 (2), 80, 118, 147, 150, 152, 155, 178, 235, 290, 347, 395, 396, 437, 485, 496, 505, 512, 520, 532, 539, 559.
——, letters from, 114, 115, 117, 151, 241, 243, 248, 254, 256 (2), 258, 261, 269, 315, 345, 389, 391, 395, 421, 448, 474, 480, 483, 486 (2), 487, 490 (2), 493, 494, 496, 498, 499 (4), 506.
——, letters to, 237, 259, 287, 291, 309, 349, 498, 499, 501, 503-505.
——, as commissioner for quarters, 210.
——, as commissary at Cork, 390.
——, ——, accounts of, alluded to, 259, 307, 452.
——, ——, ordered to open the stores, 320, 321.
——, deposition of, 177.
——, depositions signed by, 209.
——, money for, or payments to, 436, 481.
——, ship bought by, 408.
——, is ordered to put a ward into Liscarrol, 143.
——, appointed to muster the English about Buttevant, 150.

Hodder, John—*cont.*
——, at Liscarrol, 151, 152, 174.
——, as commissioner in Munster, depositions taken before, 206-209.
——, is to command at Shandon, 395.
——, made commissary again, 395.
——, was "a chief instrument" in the surrender of Cork to Cromwell, 491.
——, dispute referred to, 498.
——, and the Cork charter, 499, 504.
——, costs to be paid by, 568.
William, brother of Captain John, 269, 504.
——, letter from, 499.
Hodges, Mr., M.P., 440.
Hodgeson, one, the wife of, 270.
Hodnet, William, 28.
Hoey *or* Hoye, Sir John, 410, 549, 550, 565, 617.
his case, 566.
letter from, 557.
at a skirmish with the rebels, 467.
Holdenby, Holmeby, King and Commissioners at, 431.
Holland, Earl and Countess of. *See* Rich.
Holland:
ambassadors from. *See* Dutch ambassadors.
peace with, hopes of, 536.
——, doubtful, 538.
people of. *See* Dutch, the.
ships from, 241.
Lady Inchiquin returns from, 504.
Holles *or* Hollis, Denzil, 382, 384, 398, 406, 422, 436, 441, 442.
letters of, mentioned, 389.
letter to, 393.
matters reported by, to the House, 316.
message to, 312.
order signed by, 391.
and Lord Inchiquin, 324.
and Lord Lisle's patent, 369.
and Irish affairs, 380, 387, 394, 400, 412, 413.
and Col. Dalbier, 392, 393, 396.
has left the House, 435.
Holliday, Mr., a vicar, 63.
Hollinshed (Hollyneshed), Laurence, Clerk of the Court of Castle Chamber, complaint by, 15.
information by, 14.
petition of, 14.
warrant to, 17.
Holliwood, co. Dublin, 16.
Hollywood, Edward, 43.
Holmes:
Philip, 248, 249.
Sir William, 3.
Holyhead, in Anglesea, 286.
packets at, 126.
Honygham, John, 48.
Hooker:
Captain, 388.
or Hook, James, murder of, 200.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. George, 320.
Hooton, co. Chester, 252.
Hopp:
Jane, keeper of the gaol at Mullingar, 28.
John, 47.
Hopton, Ralph, Lord, defeat of, at Torrington, 281.
Hornbooks and primers, alluded to, 529.
Horsey, John, 91.
Horsfall, John, Bishop of Ossory, 19 (2).
Hortt, Harry, 85.
Hosier *or* Hosyer, Captain, 315.
Houghton, Mr. and Mrs., 538.
Hoursie, Hannibal, 506.
House of Yvery, history of, 275 *note*.
papers printed in, 425, 475, 485.
Hovenden, Major Anthony, 320.
Howard:
Charles, Earl of Nottingham, and the engagement with the army, 440.
James, Earl of Suffolk, 324, 329, 340, 429, 436.
——, order signed by, 391.
——, stays with the Parliament, 441.
——, Sir Philip Percivall's visits to. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip.
——, house of. *See* Audley End.
Susan, Countess of Suffolk [first wife of the above], 324, 463.
Howth, Baron of. *See* St. Lawrence, Christopher.
Charles. *See* St. Lawrence.
Howyn, John, 48.
Hoyle, Alderman, his motion concerning Sir P. Percivall, 428, 430.
Hue, John, 51.
Huish, co. Somerset, letter dated at, 495.
Hume, Sir George, 253.
Humfrey, 77.
Humphreys, Edward, 403.
Huncks (Hunk), Lieut.-Col. *or* Col. Hercules, 406, 427, 437.
estates of, sequestrated, 611.
Hungerford:
Colonel, wounded at Dungan Hill, 445.
Mistress, 89, 128.
Hunsdon, Lord. *See* Carey.
Hunt:
Captain John, 69, 77.
——, covenant by, 99.
Captain [John?], an "honest, civil, stout man," 337.
——, troop of, 337, 425.
——, ——, success of, against the rebels, 410.
Hurley, Rannell Oge, 75.
Hurry (Horry), Lieut.-Col. [John], of Montgomery's regiment, 146.

Hussey:
Christopher, 12, 13.
Sir Patrick, 8.
Hutchinson, Daniel, 204, 278, 288, 289, 292, 293, 310, 465, 557.
——, letter from, 296.
——, letter to, 249.
——, as assistant Commissary General in Ireland, 424.
——, as Alderman of Dublin, 540-542.
——, and the Irish petition, 541.
——, and the Irish elections, 553.
Col. John, M.P., 440.
Hutton, —, 243.
Hutton Read, co. Kildare, farm of, 76.

I

Ida (Idagh), barony of, co. Kilkenny, 222.
Ightermurragh, co. Cork, letters dated at, 537, 540.
Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare, barony of, assessment in, 565.
Imale, co. Wicklow, 41.
Imogane (Mogaine, Maigawne), co. Cork, 64, 95, 232, 233, 243, 515.
castle of, 187. *And see* Walshestowne.
——, burning of, 526, 527, 530.
——, satisfaction for, to be demanded, 528.
Imokilly, Imokelly, co. Cork, 26.
estate of, 594.
Parliament troops at, 481.
barony of, 173, 196.
——, revolters in, 203.
——, Irish forces in, 242.
——, —— beaten out of, 253.
——, incursion of the English into, 251.
Imper. *See* Emper.
Inche Katheryn, in the Shannon, 46.
Inchyolaghan (Inchiholan), county Kilkenny, 572.
Inchynecranagh, castle of, 377.
Independents, party of, 395, 437 (?).
favoured by Lord Lisle, 368, 374, 380, 385, 408.
in the army, have had a reprimand, 392.
will not be satisfied without Inchiquin's head, 470.
Indigo, "a very drug," 347.
Ingoldsby:
Col. [Henry], Governor of Limerick, 515, 545.
——, elected M.P. for Limerick, 556.
——, father-in-law of. *See* Waller, Sir Hardress.
Col. [Richard], "of St. James'," committed for an assault, 545.
Ingrie, Edward, receiver of contributions in Munster, certificate by, 480.
is making up his accounts, 452.
Inishlaunaght (Inishelenaught), abbey of [near Clonmel], 18.
Inistioge (Inystyoge), co. Kilkenny, port-reeves of, 46, 49.
Inman, one, "a most rich clown," 116.
is a "close, stinking chuff," 128.
——, daughter of, 117, 125.
Inns of Court, 492.
Instrument of Government, the, ratified by Cromwell, 532.
——, articles of, alluded to, *ibid.*
——, alluded to, 579.
Irby (Erby), Sir Anthony, 369, 398, 400, 401.
vote of, in the House, 443.
brother-in-law of. *See* Paget.
Ireland, *General References*:
Acts of Parliament or Statutes relating to, alluded to:
for schools, 224.
in relation to titles of lands, 535.
of Settlement, 551.
for taking away the Court of Wards, 564.
for settling the Courts of Justice, *ibid.*
concerning ploughing, &c., 579.
of Treason, commissioners under, appointed, 581.
adventurers for, 552, 555. *And see* London, citizens and adventurers of.
——, Act for, protested against, 211.
——, ——, to be laid aside, 281.
——, new Act for, 516, 524, 526.
——, agent for. *See* Avery.
——, committee to treat with. *See* Commissioners and Committees, *below.*
——, offer of purchase made to, 574.
——, resolution of, 542.
adventurers and soldiers in, 546, 548.
——, the great lot between, "for baronies in the ten counties," drawn, 534.
——, lands of, value of, 575.
agents from, in England. *See* England, agents sent to.

Ireland, *General References—cont.*
alienation of, from the crown of England, opposed, 414.
Anabaptists in. *See* Anabaptists.
assessments collected for. *See* FitzGerald, Richard, proceedings of.
——, ordinances for, mentioned, 294.
Castle Chamber in, 238.
——, Court of. *See under* Courts of, *below.*
charitable uses in, fines to be employed for, 31.
churches in, decayed, repairing of, 31.
cities of, mayors, &c., of, 169.
civil list in, charge of, 229.
—— and martial lists of, debts in, 223.
clerks in, need of, 525.
college and university in. *See* Trinity College.
command in, persons suggested for the, 268, 384. *And see* Lisle, Lord; Cromwell, Oliver.
commissaries in (*temp.* Queen Elizabeth), information concerning, 169, 171.
Commissary General of the Victuals in. *See under* Army in, *below.*
commission of grace for, 98.
commissioners or committees in or for. *See below.*
commodities of, export of, 227.
contributions in, will probably decrease, 536.
Convocation or Convocation House of, 321.
copes, chalices, pictures, &c., in, taken as booty, 472.
corn in, low price of, 549.
——, sowing of, 107.
—— or cattle in, impossibility of selling, 121.
corporations of, schools in, founded only by Protestants, 224.
counties of, are many of them without sheriffs, 217.
——, forfeited lands in. *See* lands, forfeited, *below.*
crown lands in, 142, 222-224.
custodiams in, 220, 221, 256, 435, 453. *And see* Munster, custodiams in.
customs and impositions in, 70, 71.
debts in, proposed releasing of, 221.
——, ——, reasons against, 221.
deeds left or deposited in, 89.
dignitaries in, list of, who, if committed, are to be in the custody of the Constable of Dublin Castle, 29.
dioceses of, grammar schools in, 224.
Ireland, *General References—cont.*
distressed or dangerous state of, 121, 173, 228, 296, 303, 305, 378, 433, 439, 443, 514.
Dutch ships coming to. *See* Dutch ships.
ecclesiastical jurisdiction in, laws restoring, to the Crown, 214.
employment in, desired, 110.
English in, *passim.*
——, estates of, to be restored, 308.
——, lands granted to, 224. *And see* Adventurers for *and* Plantations in.
——, losses of, 145 *et seq*, *passim.*
——, robbery and pillage of, 224. *And see* Irish *or* insurgent party, robbing and stripping by, *below.*
——, murdered, 200.
——, settlement of, advantages of, 227, 564.
English:
churches in, 308.
garrisons in, 194, 275. *And see under names.*
——, provisions for, 170.
——, sub-commissaries or clerks for, 170, 171.
Pale in. *See* Pale, the English, in, *below.*
quarters, lands of Lord Ormond in, 450.
tenants in, 109. *And passim.*
——, provisos for, in a lease, 99.
escheatorship or escheators' places in, 90, 578, 612.
escheats and wardships of the Queen in, commissioners of, 12.
exactions of, upon England, &c., 70.
export from, allowed, of commodities forbidden to be exported from England, 71.
exports and imports of, 71.
garrisons for, 130, 132.
general hosting in, 8, 9.
governors of, take little care for the safety of Munster, 148.
——, new, going to, 546.
—— or State of, desired to write to England on behalf of Lord Inchiquin, &c., 154.
graces promised to, by King Charles or his ancestors, 129.
"graces" granted to, by Charles I. (in 1628), 113, 220, 223, 225-227.
Great Seal of, grants or appointments under, 61.
——, ——, alluded to, 60.
——, letters patent under, 566.
——, pardons under, 3.

Ireland, *General References—cont.*
hospitals for soldiers in, 189.
indictments, &c., in, proposal for cancelling, 238.
Inns of Court, desired in, 225.
Irish quarters of, proclamation of the peace in, 303.
——, the English not allowed to take possession of their estates in, *ibid.*
judges in. *See under* Officers of State, &c., in.
juries in, sentences against, 35-37, 39-45, 47-56.
——, bribery of, 58.
Justices of the Peace in, 39, 49.
——, Act against, desired, 138.
Kings of, old crown of, 25.
the King's account in, 242.
—— revenues and treasury in, 229.
lands in, "cheefrys" upon, 450.
——, forfeited, 223, 548, 549, 611, 612.
——, ——, commissioners for claims on, 548, 612.
——, ——, the counties containing, 534, 548, 556, 557.
——, ——, ——, Louth added to, 552.
——, ——, soldiers' lottery for, 334, 553.
——, plantation, laws as to, 535.
——, tenures of, 578.
——, value of, rise and fall in, 77, 163, 417, 593.
——, "capacity" for purchase of, 223, 224.
laws in, to be repealed, 580.
Lord Primate of [all]. *See* Armagh, Archbishop of.
love for, 112.
magazines or storehouses for, to be put only in the port towns, 167.
——, stores in or for, 175, 176.
——, convoy of victuals from, 72.
——, former clerks of the stores for, 169.
mayors, sheriffs, &c., of, forged warrants to, 18 (2).
members from, in the Protector's Parliaments, 534, 544, 546, 548, 581.
——, said to be malignants, 555.
——, places of, void, 593.
merchants in, one now, where there used to be ten, 72.
Mexican or Peruvian reals ("perus") in, 537.
"ministry" in, encouragement for, demanded, 542.
North of. *See* Ulster.
Nuncio or legate from the Pope in. *See* Rinuccini.
offices and fines in, 87, 222. *And see under* Charles I.

Ireland, *General References—cont.*
ordinances for, mentioned, 268, 546.
Pale, the English, in, commissioners for the safeguard of, 8.
——, Lords or gentlemen of, complaints of, 7.
——, ——, in rebellion, 165, 166.
——, ——, proceedings against, 166, 173.
Papal bull published in, 219.
Papists in. *See under* Catholics, *below.*
parish ministers of, are bound to keep a free school, 224.
——, uniting of, 600.
patents and grants in, 227.
people or natives of. *See* Irish.
the pillory in, 50, 55, 57-59.
the plague in, 496.
plantations in, proposed, 65, 542.
——, abandonment of, demanded by the Irish, 129, 222.
——, reasons for maintaining, 129.
——, intended, have been relinquished, 223.
——, endowed schools in, 224.
——, lands in, not to be aliened to the Irish, 224.
planters in, must be encouraged, 516.
ploughing in, "by the tail," 579.
postage of letters to, 523.
priory of St. John of Jerusalem in, 64.
Privy Councillors in, 42, 124, 310.
prize wines in, 450, 527, 564, 583.
proceedings in Parliament concerning. *See* Parliament.
prophecy in, an old, 25.
the Protector in relation to. *See* Cromwell, Oliver.
public charges of, suggestion for reducing, 549.
public treasury of records in, 548.
rebellion or rebels in, former, 33, 35, 58, 109.
——, (of 1641). *See below.*
"saints of God" gone over to, 573.
schools for the education of youth in, 224.
Scots in, 313. *And see* Army or forces in, Scotch, *below.*
sects in, 201.
——, called the "gallamafrye of new religions," 201.
serjeant-at-arms in, patent for, mentioned, 144.
services and sacraments in, uniformity of, ordered, 214.
sheep, wool, &c., from, to be transported only into England, 227.

Ireland, *General References—cont.*
sheepstealers in, 137.
shipping in, lack of, 72.
ships to or from, 421, 434, 462.
——, taken by pirates, 602.
—— needed to guard, 413.
statute of limitations for, desired, 223.
subsidy collectors in, 242.
—— ——, extortion by, 55.
—— money in, payment of, 91.
sword of state of, 25, 26.
——, refusal to surrender without the King's orders, 334, 336.
——, surrender of, 438.
—— and regalia of, 433.
tories in, 496, 499, 536, 560.
——, increase of, 527.
——, fear of, 515, 517, 520.
——, taken and hanged, 520.
——, Imogane burnt by, 530.
——, submission of, 535, 537.
——, to be transported, 535, 537.
trade with or in, 523.
——, facilities for, demanded, 542.
trained bands or militia in, must be kept in the King's hands, 228.
transplantations in. *See* Connaught.
——, the great end of, 600.
travellers to and from, *passim.*
tythes and glebes in, settlement of, 582.
"undertakers" in, 417. *And see* Adventurers.
victuallers' accounts in, 171.
war in, in Queen Elizabeth's time, 168, 169.
Wards, Court of, in. *See under* Courts in, *below.*
wards and wardships in, 577. *And see* Fleetwood, Francis; Casey, Anne; Butler, Thos.
wards in, commission or commissioners for, 60.
——, education of, 225.
weekly assessments for, treasurers of, order to, 391.
wine and *aqua vitæ* licences in, 101.
——, mentioned, 103, 109, 114.
only he who can wrest from others can hold his own in, 70.
Lord Wentworth leaves, 86.
——, his intended return to, 86.
report of troubles in, 126.
Charles I.'s proceedings in regard to. *See* Charles I.
strange passages in, 131.
moderation and temper will be necessary in, 132.
unprepared state of, 143.
alarm in, 146.

Ireland, *General References—cont.*
good service done in, by Sir Philip Percivall, 156.
those absent from, are in danger to lose their lands, 159.
the Bishop of Raphoe fears he shall find it "New England," 201.
respite of homage in, 226.
Act of Oblivion desired for, 228.
——, reasons against, 228, 229.
judges not yet come to, 240.
prospects or hopes of a peace in, 265, 367.
some commander of fame must be sent to, 268.
a Lord Lieutenant should be hasted to, 273.
discouragement concerning, 280.
the King's party wish to prosecute the war in, 281.
chief command in, claimed by the Scots, 284.
business of, delays or obstructions in, 286, 418.
to be bestowed by the Pope on some foreign prince, 322.
chief governor for, to be changed, 324.
Sir Thomas Fairfax to be commander over, 429.
little to be done for, 434.
good news from, 455.
said to be "a white paper," 514.
settlement of affairs in, 526.
Henry Cromwell's professions in regard to, 539.
affairs of, under debate, 545.
godly ministry to be settled for, 581.
dealings in lands in, have lowered the price in England, 584.
Presbyterian petition sent from, 615.
Army or forces in, English:—
of Queen Elizabeth, provisions for, 169, 171.
——, Commissary General of, 168, 169, 171.
——, Comptroller of Victuals for. *See* Beverley, Sir George.
——, contractors for. *See* Jolls *and* Cockaine.
——, Surveyor General of victuals for. *See* Newcomen, Sir Robert.
——, victualling of, assessment for, 5, 6.
of James I., 29.
of Charles I., before the Rebellion, 560, 567.
——, raising of, 107, 108.
——, will not stir till they are "cleared," 130.
——, appointment of officers in, 107.
——, disbanding of, 129, 134, 145.

Ireland, *Army or forces in, English—cont.*
of Charles I.—cont.
——, to be allowed to take service abroad, 129, 134 (2), 138, 141.
——, ——, captains named for, 129, 134. *And see* Barry, Col. John.
——, ——, stayed by order of Parliament, 141.
Army &c., in, 1641 et seq., passim.
Commander-in-Chief of, 176. *And see* Ormond, Earl of; Fleetwood, Charles.
accounts of, custody of, 479.
annual charge of, 229.
billetting of. *See* Dublin.
Commissary-General for, 448. *And see* Percivall, Sir Philip; Miller, Captain; Barton, Mr.
——, papers in relation to, 167-170.
——, deputies of, 176, 315.
contribution for, from lands in Ireland, 274-277, 295.
——, endeavours to reduce, 565, 566.
——, fixed at 10,000*l.* per month, 548, 549, 552, 553.
——, was formerly 30,000*l.*, 566.
defeat of, 303. *And see* Benburb.
deserters from, 189.
discontent or complaints of, 267, 270, 271, 272, 275.
——, fear of punishing, 271, 272.
distribution of, 161.
dragoons, 295.
Field-Marshal of, 393.
——, former position of, 394.
firelocks, 240. *And see* Percivall, Sir Philip, company of.
garrisons taken by, 479.
hospitals for. *See* Ireland, hospitals in, *above*.
importance of maintaining, 228.
and the King, 272, 275.
"the King's standing army," could easily have routed the rebels, 148.
losses of, 258.
Major-General of. *See* Waller, Sir Hardress.
Marshal-General of, 556.
mills for the use of. *See* Kilmainham.
money, arms, provisions, &c., for, 162, 164, 189, 204, 241, 264, 268, 271, 290, 338, 415, 427, 443. *And see* victualling of, *below*.
——, defalcations from, 189.
Ireland, *Army or forces in, English; money &c. for—cont.*
——, lack or need of, 187, 241, 264, 271, 272, 378, 379, 433, 441, 479, 586.
——, asked for 349.
——, delay in sending, 154, 162, 163, 173, 399.
movements of. *See under the several provinces.*
Muster-master of, 276.
——, deputy of. *See* Jones, Brian.
——, ——, statement by, 201.
mustering of, desired, 275.
necessities and misery of, 273, 275.
the new, inferiority of, to the old, 366, 386.
——, ——, "will neither obey God nor man," 439.
officers of, 221, 560, 567.
——, absentees, to lose their charges, 466.
——, adventurers and. *See* Ireland, Adventurers for, *above*.
——, arrears of, to be paid "in adventure," 234.
——, certificates of 567.
——, entertainments of, 176.
——, nomination of, 164.
——, going over to Ireland, 282, 406, 469.
——, persuaded to join the Irish, 388.
——, go to England, "some by licence, some without," 272.
——, want and misery of, 273.
——, no pay for, 479.
Ordnance, Comptroller of. *See* Becher, Phane.
——, Lieut.-General of (in Munster), 399.
places burnt by, 161.
"poor straggling souls" killed by, 146.
Presbyterian petition set on foot in, 615.
prey taken by, 465.
profits intended for, used by Sir John Temple, 426.
proposal to bring, to England, 431.
raising of, 295.
regiments in, number of, 357.
re-inforcements for, or troops going over to, 159, 162, 262, 279, 280, 283, 297, 318 (2), 324, 327, 331, 369, 384, 403, 404.
——, raising of, 149, 162, 164, 276.
——, no orders to send over, 338.
——, should be old seasoned soldiers, 442.

Ireland, *Army or forces in, English—cont.*
reformadoes in, troop of, 311.
rents to be applied for the use of, 286.
return of, to Dublin, 160, 446.
sent for, from Munster, to protect Dublin, 145.
Sir Philip Percivall's service to. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip.
skirmishes of, with the rebels. *See* Irish or insurgent party, forces of, *below*.
soldiers in, attack of, on Lady Buckingham, 241.
——, lands of, 580.
——, naked and almost starved, 272.
——, "sessing" or "cess" of, 197, 435.
——, sick or maimed, 179.
——, taken prisoner, 258.
——, will have good pay from Parliament, 234.
——, refuse the demands made upon them, 514.
——, lottery or lots of, 534, 538, 539, 548, 553.
——, intended for *or* to be sent to the King, 285, 377, 427.
strength of, 164.
successes of, 253, 254, 272, 286, 287, 414, 444, 462. *And see* Dungan Hill.
victualling of, corn for, 261, 262.
——, proposals or queries in relation to, and answers, 167-170.
——, instructions concerning, 175, 176.
——, proceedings in relation to, 270.
——, rates of, 167, 172.
—— allowances for waste, 167, 170.
volunteers for, 159.
weekly assessment for, 337.
——, ordinance for, alluded to, 282, 343, 361.
Army or forces in, Scotch (redshanks), 145, 164, 229, 338, 414, 415, 444. *And see* Ulster.
defeat of. *See* Benburb.
dejection of, 303.
orders sent to, 367.
will not obey General Monck, 479.
in the fight at Mallow, 483.
And see McDonald, Alexander, forces of.

Ireland—*cont.*
Catholic, Roman Catholic, or Popish:
Bishops, 25.
books and pictures, 58.
clergy, concessions to, by Lord Glamorgan, 278.
——, propositions of, mentioned, 316, 370.
——, object to Ormond's peace, 306, 308. *And see* party of the Nuncio, *under* Confederate Catholics, *below*.
——, said to be "secluded" from the meeting at Kilkenny, 350.
commanders, warrant to, 254.
mass, 44, 45, 51.
mass-houses, 411.
priests, jesuits, friars, &c., 44, 215.
——, brought to or harboured in Ireland, 46, 47, 51, 54, 55.
——, laws against, 214.
——, sentenced, 56.
——, "swarms of," in Ireland, 215.
——, slain or hanged, 468, 472, 473.
recusants, names of, and sentences upon, 30, 31, 32.
——, refusals to "present," 40-45, 47-56.
religion or cause, the Irish are fighting in defence of, 161, 205, 213, 214, 219.
——, hostility to, 232.
Catholics, Roman Catholics, Papists, Popish party:—
said to have pulled "the ministers" out of the pulpit, 126.
and the King, 129.
arming of, protested against, 148, 150, 152.
their reasons for taking up arms, 205.
treachery towards, complained of, 205.
penal laws against, 214.
plenary indulgence to, 219.
desire to be allowed to build schools, &c., 223, 224.
——, may do so, on conditions, 224.
inability of, to hold places of trust, 225.
not in rebellion, stipulations on behalf of, 336.
——, assurances to, 389.
adhering to the English party, 413.

Ireland—*cont.*
Commissioners or Committees in, from or for:—
commissioners in Ireland (1593), 25.
——, —— (1638 ?), 102.
—— sent from Ireland to London, *or* Committee of Grievances (1640-1), 128-130, 132. *And see* Bourke, Thomas; Browne, Geffrey; Digby, Simon; Plunckett, Nicholas.
—— for Irish affairs (1642), 167.
——, ——, the King's instructions to, 215.
—— of Parliament, sent to Ireland in 1642 (Reynolds, Goodwin and Tucker), 270-272.
—— to the King at Oxford. *See* Confederate Catholics, Council, *and* Protestants of Ireland, commissioners from.
—— to negotiate with the Irish commissioners at Dublin, 211, 240.
—— or agents, Irish, in Dublin (1644), to negotiate a peace, 237-240.
——, —— (1645-6), 277.
—— to be sent to Ireland (Feb. 1645-6), 279.
—— proposed, to treat with the Scots commissioners, 292.
—— of Parliament, sent to treat with Ormond (1646), 323, 330, 332, 335-337, 342, 353, 359. *And see* Butler, Lord Ormond.
—— ——, in Ulster, 341, 535.
—— ——; are leaving Ireland, 352.
—— for the rendition of Dublin (1647), 423, 425. *And see* Dublin.
——, ——, letters from and to, 424.
——, ——, orders of, 448.
——, ——, their departure from Dublin, 439.
—— in Ireland (1652-3), 512, 516, 547 (?).
—— of Parliament to Ireland in 1653 (Fleetwood, Ludlow, Corbet, Jones), 524, 539.
—— to England from (in 1660), 612, 614.
—— for the government and management of affairs in Ireland (1660), order by, 611.
—— of Accounts, 171, 567.

Ireland, *Commissioners, &c.—cont.*
—— High, in causes Ecclesiastical, 17, 18, 21.
——, ——, registrars of. *See* Bird, John *and* Henry.
—— for mustering men to be sent to England (1646), 289.
—— for remedy of defective titles, 99, 222, 223.
—— under the Act of Treason, 581, 611 (?).
—— for letting tythes, 582.
committee of Lords and Commons for Irish affairs, 268.
—— ——, letter from, 309.
—— ——, orders of, alluded to, 316, 322, 324, 326.
—— ——, report to, 269.
—— ——, sub-committee of, 299.
—— for Irish affairs (*doubtful whether the preceding or the following one*), 331, 332, 340, 353, 368, 453.
—— ——, letter to, 473.
—— ——, Secretary of, 368.
—— of Lords and Commons for Irish affairs, at Derby House (*appointed October*, 1646), "a new committee," 342.
—— ——, letter to, alluded to, 329.
—— ——, letters referred to, 460.
—— ——, meeting of, 329.
—— ——, and the affairs of Munster, 374, 388, 392-394, 400.
—— ——, inaction of, 358.
—— ——, matters laid or to be laid before, 379, 394, 407, 412, 449, 475.
—— ——, orders of, alluded to, 448.
——, ——, reformation of, said to be needed, 375.
—— ——, resolution of, 337
—— ——, ——, order upon, 337, 391.
——, ——, sub-committee appointed by, 436.
—— of the House of Commons for Irish affairs, order of, 188.
—— ——, chairman of. *See* Goodwin, John.
—— of Revenue, 540 (2).
—— ——, swallows great sums, 549.
—— to treat with the adventurers, 534, 541-543.
——, ——, negotiations of, with the Protector, 542.

Ireland—*cont.*
Confederate Catholics of:—
agents or commissioners from, to the King at Oxford, 201.
——, propositions of, alluded to, 212 *et seq.*, 239, 240, 292.
——, ——, answers to, 212-229.
——, favour shown to, 281.
—— have returned to Ireland, 239.
assembly of, at Kilkenny. *See* Kilkenny.
commissioners from, at Dublin, 237-240.
commissioners of, for settling the quarters, 245.
contribution paid to, 418.
debts owing to, forfeited to the crown, 221.
debts owing by, unjustly levied and must be paid, 221, 222.
members of the association of, 418.
——, in the trained bands, 228.
model of Government established by, alluded to, 197, 198, 205.
their oath of association, 219, 372.
party of the old English *or* Preston's party, 341, 351, 352, 414. *And see* Butler, Earl of Ormond, Irish party in favour of.
——, ——, overawed by the Nuncio, 321.
party of the Nuncio, 306, 311, 321, 351, 356, 370. *And see* Rinuccini.
——, ——, loss of influence by, 414.
printer to. *See* Bourke, John.
raising of troops by, 333.
Remonstrance of Grievances by, 211, 213, 272.
——, printed at Waterford, 213.
Supreme Council of, sitting generally at Kilkenny, 197, 199 (2).
——, commission from, alluded to, 260.
——, confirmation of Lord Muskery's action by, 203.
——, meeting of, at Waterford, 209.
——, orders by, 231-233.
——, ——, mentioned, 209, 219.
——, petitions to, 232 (2).
——, proceedings of, 242.
——, promise of, to stand to the cessation, 242.
——, removal of, into Connaught, 203.
Ireland, *Confederate Catholics of*, Supreme Council of—*cont.*
——, sheriffs and other officers set up by, 217.
——, to yield their power to Ormond, 308.
——, members of, imprisoned by the new Council, 321, 323.
——, a new, appointed, 321, 381.
——, ——, and Lord Ormond, 369.
——, ——, is leaving Clonmell, 414.
——, ——, Archbishop of Cashel flies to, 472.
——, ——, leases held from, 486.
——, ——, defence of. *See* Kilkenny, forces at.
Council or Council Board:—
("the Lords"), 7, 8, 240, 262. *See also under* Lord Deputies *and* Lord Lieutenants.
——, causes heard before, 4.
——, clerk of, 18, 474. *See* Usher, Sir William; Davys, Sir Paul; Herbert, Thomas.
——, ——, books of, 335.
——, ——, office of, 540, 542, 543.
——, commission from, mentioned, 157.
——, complaint against, 5.
—— delegates from, to the King at Oxford, 279, 281, 282. *And see* Stewart; Lowther; Percivall; Donelan.
——, ——, answer or report of, 212-229.
——, dispute in, 238.
——, information sent to, 189.
——, jurisdiction of, 226, 227.
——, orders of, 183, 184, 582.
——, ——, alluded to, 186, 314, 360.
——, petition presented to, 565.
——, propositions to, 101.
——, protest from, against a free Parliament, 217.
——, and the Earl of Glamorgan's peace, 267.
——, unanimous agreement of, with Ormond, 336.
Council for, the Protector's (1654), 541, 542, 547, 550, 551, 555, 581.
——, proposed members of, 554.
Courts of:—
Act for settling, 564.
regulation of, 227.

Ireland, *Courts of—cont.*
suits in, 556.
Four Courts, Marshal of, 29.
Castle Chamber, 106.
——, clerks of. *See* Kendall, Robert; Hollinshed, Laurence; Stoughton, Anthony.
——, ——, payments to, 2.
——, deeds in the custody of, 31.
——, fees of, to be paid, 1-60, *passim.*
——, Marshal of, 6. *And see* Molyneux, Samuel.
——, ——, order concerning persons to be given into the custody of, 29.
——, ——, prisoners committed to, 31 (2), 32, 33.
——, other officers of, 6.
——, orders or decrees of, 1-60.
——, ——, the entries of, carelessly made, 14.
Chancery, 5, 348.
——, suit in, 9.
Chief Pleas, King's Bench, Queen's Bench or Upper Bench, 30, 60, 135.
——, causes in or referred to, 19, 58, 564 (?).
——, Chief Justices of. *See under* Officers of State, *below.*
——, Clerk of the Crown in. *See* Percivall, Philip *and* John.
——, ——, deputy. *See* Fitzgerald, Richard.
——, ——, late. *See* Andrew, Henry.
——, Clerk of the Records of, 63.
——, juries impannelled in, 36 (2), 44.
——, jury in, fined, 13.
——, Justices of, 36. *And see* Sarsfield, Sir Dominick; Sibthorpe, Chris; Sparke, William.
——, office in, 575, 600.
——, proposal to annul all late decrees, &c., in, 220.
——, ——, reasons against, 220, 221.
of Claims, 542, 557, 559.
Common Pleas, 38.
——, Chief Justices of. *See under* Officers of State, *below.*
——, Clerk and *Custos brevium* in. *See* Percivall, Philip.
——, ——, deputies of. *See* Fitzgerald, Richard; Savage, Valentine.
——, ——, late. *See* Andrew, Henry.

Ireland, *Courts of*, Common Pleas—*cont.*
—— Justices of. *See* Dillon, Robert; Palmer, Peter; Lowther, Gerald.
——, prothonotary of. *See* Percivall, John.
Exchequer, 130, 221.
——, Chief Baron of. *See under* Officers of State, &c., *below.*
——, Barons of. *See* Elliot, Sir John; Blenerhasset, Sir John; Nugent, Nicholas; Oglethorpe, Sir Robert.
——, deeds in, 34.
——, grant from, 360.
——, Office of Hanaper *or* Hamper in, 133.
——, seal of, green wax book given under, 24.
—— writs out of, mentioned, 40.
Faculties, registrars of. *See* Bird, John *and* Henry.
High Commission in Causes Ecclesiastical, 18 (2).
——, registrars of. *See* Bird, John and Henry.
Prerogative, register of, certified extract from, 156.
Star Chamber. *See* Castle Chamber, *above.*
Wards and Liveries, 60, 75 (2), 109.
——, establishment of, by James I., 61, 488.
——, Master of. *See* Parsons, Sir William.
——, Attorney of. *See* Bolton, Sir Richard; Lowther, Gerald.
——, clerk and registrar of. *See* Percivall, Richard *and* Philip.
——, ——, deputy. *See* Savage, Valentine.
——, escheator and feodary of, 96.
——, fees in, 68.
——, free school kept by, 224.
——, marshal or usher of. *See* Pluncket, George.
——, ——, former. *See* Worth, Morris.
——, officers of, 225, 226.
——, orders in, 64, 103 (2), 104.
——, registrarship of, certificate concerning, 566.
——, suit in, 76.
——, suppression of, 303, 546, 548, 564, 612.
——, usefulness of, 226.
——, wards in, 75. *And see* Percivall, Sir Philip, wards of.
——, ——, education of, 224, 225.

Ireland, *Courts of*, Wards and Liveries—*cont.*
wardships granted from, list of, 113.
—— purchased in, 92.
Insurrection of 1641 *in*, 162, 163, 166, 178, 190, 199, 200, 215, 223, 282, 294, 541, 564, 565. *And* 147 *et seq.*, *passim*.
breaking out of, 142-145, 253.
charges of (to Parliament), to be levied on Papists' estates, 417.
effects of, 223, 226.
the free exercise of the Roman religion one of the chief causes of, 215.
histories of, mentioned, 292.
interruption of justice by, 450.
lands deserted in consequence of, 194.
losses from, 213, 271, 281, 290, 295, 515, 543. *And see* Percivall. *Also* Ireland, Protestant party in, *below*.
Irish or insurgent party (*rebels or enemy*), 147 *et seq.*, *passim*.
Act for reducing, to obedience, alluded to, 215, 216, 229.
arms and munition for or in the hands of, 174, 240.
cessation with (1643), 190-197, 205-208, 230, 232.
——, alluded to, later, 240, 279, 282, 297, 353, 357, 377, 419, 508, 560, 564, 567.
——, articles of, alluded to, 192, 194, 197, 199, 202, 277.
——, breaches of, 192-197, 206-209, 277.
——, commissioners for "settling quarters" after, 190, 191, 194-196.
——, defence of, 273-277.
——, Sir Philip Percivall's conduct in relation to. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip.
——, schemes of the Irish in regard to, 190, 194, 207.
——, "want" the only cause of, 427.
cessations with (1644-1647), 236-238, 266, 267, 277, 292, 363, 388.
——, rumours of, 341, 342.
commissioners of, in Dublin. *See* Commissioners, &c., *above*.
cruelties of, 146, 160, 273, 275, 276, 292.
disobedience of, to the orders of their chiefs, 234.
Ireland, *Irish or insurgent party*—*cont.*
dissensions amongst, 306, 312, 313, 321, 322, 323, 370, 381, 399, 477.
encouragement of, 251, 386.
forces of, castles taken by, 254, 255, 276, 294, 295. *And see* Annagh, Castleconnell, Castlewarning, Liscarrol, Mallow.
——, colours of, lost, 160.
——, commanders or officers of, 231.
——, ——, pressing of men by, 476.
——, ——, taken and hanged, 520.
——, ——, wives of, come to Ireland, 476, 477.
——, defeat of, 153-155, 158-160, 163, 238, 253, 254, 262, 265, 267, 283, 295, 483. *And see* Dungan Hill.
——, Generals of. *See* Bourke, Clanricarde, Glamorgan, Muskery, Owen Roe O'Neill, Preston, Purcell, Stephenson.
——, ——, "his Majesty's Catholic commanders," warrant to, 255.
——, ——, great divisions amongst, 399.
——, ——, their message to Lord Inchiquin, 339.
——, losses of, 256, 260, 295, 435, 483.
——, movements of, 299, 300, 321, 444. *And see under the several Provinces*.
——, mutiny amongst, 449.
——, places besieged by, 321, 438. *And see* Drogheda, Maynouth, Youghal.
——, —— taken by or surrendered to, 235, 254, 256, 402, 434, 438, 439. *And see* Bunratty.
——, —— taken from or surrendered by, 265, 397.
——, prisoners taken by, 380, 381.
——, raising of, 477.
——, retreat of, 238, 397, 482.
——, skirmishes with, 145, 146, 158, 159, 290, 379, 418, 425, 438, 439.
——, strength of, 255, 300, 482.
——, successes of, 275, 303.
——, taken prisoner, 153, 160, 194.
——, victory of. *See* Benburb.

Ireland, *Irish or insurgent party, forces of—cont.*
——, to go to Prince Charles, in Scilly, 285, 290.
——, to go to Spain, 141, 158, 388, 506, 514, 520.
——, to go to France, 406, 407.
——, their approach to Dublin. *See* Dublin.
——, abandon the siege of Drogheda, 172.
——, are abroad with likelihood of success, 195.
——, are drawing from all parts, 242.
——, not yet in readiness or gathered, 370, 381.
indictments of treason against, 276.
intention of, to extirpate the English, 234.
the King aspersed by, 240.
the King's rents seized by, 229.
ladies taken but released by, 439.
leaders of, 153, 222, 231, 234. *And see under their names.*
——, letters to, 197. *And see* Muskery, Lord, letters to.
——, encouraged by Spain, 161.
——, captured, 445, 447.
——, slain, 252, 254.
and Lord Ormond. *See* Butler, Earl of Ormond.
murders by, 173, 200, 212, 228, 229, 240, 277, 278.
obstinacy of, 198.
offers of, to Lord Inchiquin, 406.
peace with, negotiations for, 237-240, 266, 267.
——, Glamorgan's. *See* Somerset, Earl of Glamorgan.
——, Ormond's. *See* Butler, Earl of Ormond.
——, ——, articles of, have been signed, 285.
——, ——, ——, mentioned, 304, 308.
——, ——, proclaimed, 303, 308.
——, ——, results of, 306.
plot of, to seize Dublin, 142.
—— (supposed), to murder Lord Inchiquin and the English in the Munster garrisons, 234.
——, to take Lord Ormond, 316, 317.
preys taken from, 283.
proceedings of and against. *See under the several* Provinces.

Ireland, *Irish or insurgent party—cont.*
quarters of, 278.
robbing, spoiling or burning by, 146, 153, 154, 157, 160, 162, 174, 229, 240, 285, 296, 315, 444.
ships of, 296.
Sir Philip Percivall's losses by. *See* Percivall.
slain, 145, 146, 153, 154, 158, 159, 161, 251, 265, 290, 312.
victuals of, begin to grow short, 175.
war against, justice of, declared, 274.
"a company of naked rogues," 144.
feeble proceedings against, 145, 148, 149, 150, 154.
declare that religion is the cause of their quarrel, 148, 213.
the ways are full of, 159.
will be quelled, though it may be long first, 164.
all are not equally guilty, 228.
are for the King, 253.
have not performed what they promised, 267.
are forbidden to deal with the heretics, 269.
are dejected, 283.
have had "four armies at gaze," 314.
will gain ground "if things are not put into other hands," 366.
divers of the "old army" have gone over to, 446.
the common cause against, 468.
few of, still in arms, 514.
Officers of State and other officials of:—
Attorney General, 18. *And see* Snagge, Thomas; Davys, Sir John; Ryves, Sir William; Osbaldiston, Sir Richard; Basil, William.
——, appointed by the Kilkenny Assembly. *See* Cusacke, James.
Auditor General. *See* Ware, Sir James.
Auditors of the Imprest. *See* Bingley, George; Gofton, Sir Francis.
Chief Justice, 5, 6.
Chief Justice of Queen's, King's or Upper Bench. *See* Ley, Sir James; Winche, Sir Humphrey; Jones, Sir William; Shurley, Sir George; Pepys, Richard; Steele Sir William.

Ireland, *Officers of State, &c.—cont.*
Chief Justice of Common Pleas. *See* Walsh, Sir Nicholas; Sarsfeild, Sir Dominick; Lowther, Sir Gerald.
Comptroller of the Customs. *See* Cave, Thomas.
deputy Clerk of the Check. *See* Bamford, Oliver.
Chief Baron of Exchequer. *See* Dillon, Sir Lucas; Pelham, Sir Edmund; Denham, Sir John; Methwolde, Sir William; Bolton, Sir Richard; Bolton, Sir Edward; Corbet, Miles.
Clerk of the Crown. *See* Percivall, Philip.
governors and ministers of state, 171.
Judges *or* Justices of Assize, 30, 40, 41, 42, 43, 79, 564.
King and other officers of arms, 303. *And see* Roberts, Dr. William, Ulster.
the King's Escheator (1630), 67.
the King's Serjeants, 67, 310. *And see* Brereton, Sir John.
King's Solicitor, or Solicitor General, 18. *And see* Bellings, Richard; Davys, Sir John; Bolton, Sir Richard; Bolton, Sir Edward.
Lord Chancellor. *See* Weston, Dr. Robert; Gerrarde, Sir William; Loftus, Adam. Archbishop of Dublin; Jones, Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin; Loftus, Adam, Viscount Ely; Bolton, Sir Richard.
Lord Deputy. *See* Fitzwilliam, Sydney, Drury, Grey, Perrot, Chichester, St. John, Falkland, Wentworth, Ireton, Fleetwood, Henry Cromwell.
——, a new, to be appointed, 263, 476, 477.
——, at the Restoration. *See* Robartes, Lord.
—— and Council of War, warrants of, alluded to, 170.
—— and Council, 42, 106, 548, 603.
—— ——, letter to, 60.
—— ——, orders of, 566.
—— ——, ——, alluded to, 110.
—— ——, proceedings of, divulged, 22.
—— ——, schoolmaster's stipend "erected" by, 25.
Lord General, 167. *And see* Ormond, Earl of; Cromwell, Oliver.
——, a former, 17.
——, the Commissary-General to receive his orders from, 170.
Lieutenant-General. *See* Fleetwood, Charles.
Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. *See* Loftus, Adam.
Lieutenant-General. *See* Wentworth, Ormond, Leicester, Lisle, Lords; Cromwell, Henry.
——, at the Restoration, Lord Ormond spoken of as, 614.
——, his tenure of office, 227.
——, his power to purchase lands, 227, 228.
—— and Council, 217, 278.
—— ——, certificate by, 201.
——, ——, ordinances, &c., of, to be affirmed in England, 218.
——, ——, warrant of, 204.
Lords Justices. *See* Drury, Sir William; Loftus, Adam; Wallop, Sir Henry; Tichborne, Sir Henry.
——, (Lord Dillon and Christopher Wandesford, *q.v.*), 111, 112.
——, ——, letter addressed to, 111.
——, (Sir William Parsons *and* Sir John Borlase, *q.v.*), 138, 142, 159, 165, 172, 560.
——, ——, warrant of, 560.
——, ——, in relation to the President and province of Munster, 142, 143, 145, 149, 152.
——, ——, proclamation sent out by, not well-advised, 144.
—— (Sir John Borlase, and Sir Henry Tichborne, *q.v.*), orders by, 188 (2).
——, fresh, to be appointed, 122, 384, 402.
Lords Justices and Council, 270, 271, 282.
——, certificate by, 156,
——, letter from, 112.
——, letters from, alluded to, 222, 273, 275.
——, ——, to the King, alluded to, 272.
——, ——, to the Parliament, alluded to, 272.
——, letters to, 175, 186.
——, demands sent to, from Munster, 148, 152.

Ireland, *Officers of State—cont.*
Lords Justices and Council—*cont.*
——, orders or warrants of, 180-185, 188 (3).
——, petition to, 186.
Marshal of the army (1611). *See* Wingfield, Sir R.
Marshal of the Admiralty, 185.
——, deputy of 185.
Master of the Ordnance (1611). *See* St. John, Sir Oliver.
Master of the Rolls. *See* White, Sir Nicholas; Aungier, Sir Francis; Temple, Sir John.
Recorder of Dublin. *See* Bysse, John.
Secretary of State, 540. *And see* Chaloner, John; Fenton, Sir Geffry; Cooke, Sir Richard; Mountnorris, Lord; Mainwaring, Sir Philip.
Surveyor General of Queen Elizabeth's army. *See* Newcomen, Sir Robert.
Treasurer, 170. *And see* Butler, Thomas, Earl of Ormond.
—— deputy, 176.
Treasurer at Wars, 14, 15, 58, 59, 167, 176.
Vice Treasurer, 86.
Vice Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars. *See* Fyton, Sir Edward; Ridgway, Sir Thomas; Wallop, Sir Henry; Loftus, Sir Adam.
Parliament of:—
Acts of, custody of, 479.
——, annulling of, desired, 220.
——, repeal of, 579.
committee of, 226, 227.
——, sent to England, 220.
constitution of, 216.
Irish faction in, 211.
members of, in England, 165.
order of, 479.
——, mentioned, 143.
privilege of, claimed, 141.
provisions in Poynings' Act concerning, 217.
relations of, to the English Parliament, 218, 220.
speaker of, 211.
votes of non-resident peers in, 226.
belief that it is to be dissolved, and a new one called, 129, 130.
intended petition to, 136.
approaching opening of, 143, 144.
——, postponed, 143.

Ireland, *Parliament of—cont.*
meeting of, 160.
is prorogued, 158, 160.
next session of, 165, 277.
efforts for the independence of, 211.
(1643-4), a relation of proceedings in, 211, 212.
the quickest means for settling affairs, 218.
power of the Irish in, 219.
discontent of, with the Lord Lieutenant, &c., *ibid.*
adjournment *or* prorogation of, 223, 288, 326, 335, 418.
House of Lords in, and the Earl of Ormond, 335.
——, as a grand committee, *ibid.*
——, clerk of. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip.
——, ——, deputy. *See* Savage, Val.
House of Commons in, 226.
——, and the Remonstrance of Grievances, 211.
——, proceedings in, 212.
——, Irish faction in, *ibid.*
——, request of, to Lord Ormond, 335.
a free, demanded, 216, 226, 239, 308.
——, would be filled with Roman Catholics, 216, 217, 229, 281.
——, protest against, sent from Ireland, 217.
——, preliminaries necessary for, 218.
"parliament time," 51.
parliaments, former, 165, 593.
Protestant Church in, 415.
Archbishops and Bishops of, 102, 335, 584. *And see under their names.*
——, ——, authority of, 18.
divines of, silenced for not accepting the Directory, 425.
or religion, propagation of, 129.
Protestant party in, 201, 281, 282, 496.
agents for, at Oxford, 229, 239, 279, 281.
agent of (1659). *See* Annesley, Arthur.
burdens of, 547, 548.
claims of, to the forfeited lands, 557.
comforted by the King's proclamations, 215.
coming from the enemy's quarters, 278.
debts of or to, 221.

Ireland, *Protestant party in—cont.*
the distressed, kindness or help given to, 162, 241, 336.
——, contributions sent for, used for the army, 271.
——, sufferings of, 162, 195, 273, 275, 331.
freeholders, none now left, 217.
hard treatment of, 556.
Ireland a miserable place for, 263.
law causes between, 564, 565.
losses of, in the rebellion, 229. *And passim.*
murder of, alluded to, 212, 229.
said to be mostly murdered or fled, 216, 228.
in Parliament, 216.
seized by "a stupidness," 548.
pray for a moderation of the contribution, 565.
sorrow of, for the loss of their clergy, 425.
spoiling of, by the rebels, 153.
trade of, 272.
Ireton, Henry, Commissary General, signs the engagement with the army, 440.
as Lord Deputy of Ireland, 501.
Irish, or Irish people, the, *passim.*
predicted invasion of England by, 20.
dissensions amongst, 350, 355.
English commanders feasted by, 196.
intruders on English quarters, 193-208, 230.
lands forbidden to be "aliened to," 100, 224.
money owed by, to the London merchants, 164.
payments by, 274, 277.
pillaged by the English, 161.
and the cessation of 1643. *See* Ireland, Irish party in, *above.*
desire of, for a "free Parliament," 211, 281.
and the Marquis of Ormond. *See* Ormond.
"the mere," formerly held as aliens, and not allowed to purchase lands, 223.
benefit to, from the English inhabitants, 224.
as capable of office as the English, "they conforming themselves" in religion, 224.
and Lord Inchiquin. *See* O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin.
have all they could hope for, 239.
are not to be called rebels, 240.
serve the King, and "will live and die in his quarrel," 250.
Irish, or Irish people—*cont.*
amazement of, at the committal of the Earl of Glamorgan, 277.
turned out of Cork, 248.
protest against Ormond's peace, 310, 311.
under protection, in the English quarters, 321.
are very uncertain, 419.
their "tenders" to Inchiquin, 471.
suspected of being concerned in the plot against the Protector, 542.
Irish:
agents, at the cessation, 275.
—— or commissioners, at Dublin. *See* Ireland, commissioners and committees in, *above.*
air, the, 110.
chiefs, to be tried for murder, 514.
coasts, Turkish pirates on, 120.
colleges abroad. *See* Seville *and* Lisbon.
gentlemen, are sending their property to the ports, 477.
——, averseness of, to the English planters, 521.
harper, 453.
hawks, 91, 103, 107.
laity, in favour of Ormond's peace, 306.
landlords, property protected by, 494.
lords or nobility, 21. 226.
——, reported to have joined the rebels, 163, 164.
members in the English Parliament. *See* Parliament.
nation, "must stand or fall with King Charles," 201.
petition, 541, 543 (3), 545-557.
——, waiting for Henry Cromwell to present it, 545, 546, 547, 550.
seas, Vice-Admiral of. *See* Crowther, Capt. John.
sheep, cruelty to, statute concerning, 579.
ships, reach Drogheda safely, 161.
students, sent to England, 225.
ward, put into a castle, 193.
widows, jointures of, 486.
Irishton:
co. Kildare, 203.
co. Louth, 50.
Isham, Isshame, Isam:
George, 6.
—, as sheriff of co. Wexford, 22.
Italians, character of, described, 615.
Italy, traveller to. *See* Southwell, Robert, junior.
a visit to, teaches caution and frugality, 616.
Ivers, Edward, 36.

J

J., Ald., 265.
Ja: Lord, 285.
Jacob:
Edward, a shepherd, 110.
Francis, minister of Drayton, verses written to, 518.
Jacobs, Mr., an attorney, 554.
Jamaica, 578.
James I.:
debts due to, 60.
endowments of Trinity College augmented by, 224.
forgiveness of, to be asked, 30.
grant by, 222.
letters patent for toleration, said to be granted by, 37.
letters or orders of, alluded to, 33, 60.
plantations made by, 224.
Privy Council of, 56, 488.
Proclamation of, against priests and Jesuits, alluded to, 46, 47, 51.
statutes of, alluded to, 223.
title of, to lands, commissioners for finding, 40.
treason against, 28, 29.
wards of, in Ireland, 60.
refusal to proclaim, 29.
the Lord Deputy as the representative of, 57.
to be moved on behalf of the Percivalls, 61.
treatment of the Irish in the reign of, 239.
James, Duke of York, regiment of, 281.
James, one, stabs Justice Heywood, 122.
Janes, Ann, 52.
Jans, James, alderman of Dublin, 31.
Jenner, —, 280.
Jephson, Jepson:
[Alice], Col. William's wife, 287, 299, 302, 323.
——, "baby clouts" for, 332.
——, her coach, 592.
Col. John (Jack), brother of Col. William, 318, 475, 594.
——, bond of, 485.
——, takes letters to England, 471, 474, 477.
——, regiment of, 481.
John, son of Col. William, clothes for, 346.
——, school bill for, 300.
——, servant of, 300.
——, tutor and schoolmaster of, 420.
Jephson—*cont.*
[Mary], Lady, in Ireland, 378.
——, son of. *See* Gifford, Sir John.
——, step-sons of. *See* Jephson, William, John, Norris.
——, son-in-law of. *See* Pigott, Col. Thomas.
old Mrs., her boxes, 342, 349, 355.
Norris (Noll), brother of Col. Jephson, 300, 324, 428.
Captain, Serj.-Major, Colonel or Major-General William, 147, 163, 183, 194, 261, 267, 299, 327, 345, 356, 357, 390, 401, 405, 406, 408, 413, 427, 428, 430, 431, 439, 449, 495.
——, letters from, 279, 281, 283, 295, 296, 297 (2), 299, 300, 302, 304, 306, 322, 324, 329, 331, 462, 467, 478.
——, letters to, 262, 280, 283, 287, 468, 471.
——, certified copy by, 234.
——, his coach, 463.
——, his geometrician, 560.
——, his house, 281.
——, information from, 559.
——, instructions to, 407.
——, lands of, 563.
——, money received and paid for, 470.
——, moneys to be paid to, 349.
——, order signed by, 391.
——, payment due to, as member of the House of Commons, 470.
——, regiment of, 261, 279, 280, 283, 287 (2), 305, 375, 396.
——, ——, clothes for, 358.
——, ——, recruits for, 331.
——, ——, surgeon of, 301.
——, troops of, 164.
——, wife of. *See* Jephson, Alice, *above*.
——, children of, 298. *And see* Jephson, John.
——, father and grandfather of, 147.
——, cousins of. *See* Millington *and* Lucas.
——, pursues the rebels, 153.
——, cause of, to be solicited by Lord Inchiquin, 154.
——, movements or intended movements of, 162, 301, 302, 325, 342, 350, 355, 364, 368, 371, 376, 378, 384, 400, 423, 428, 432, 436, 536, 538.
——, a committee obtained by, 256.
——, his private affairs "are bad enough," 323.
——, Lord Lisle's animosity to, 368, 373.
——, wishes for horse and ordnance, 369.

Jephson, William—*cont.*
——, and Lord Inchiquin, 372, 383, 391, 452, 455, 461-463.
——, and the affairs of Munster, 374, 380, 387.
——, presents a paper at Derby House, 388.
——, as general of the Horse in Munster, 393, 396.
——, and the command at Kinsale, 395.
——, and Capt. Pluncket, 398.
——, "a man of land and of the House," 404.
——, suggested by Inchiquin as his successor, 408, 417.
——, called Commissary-General, 409.
——, as solicitor for Munster, *ibid.*
——, called Lord Inchiquin's "father," 417, 461.
——, absence of, from London, regretted, 436-438.
——, objections to his going to Munster, 462, 463.
——, is labouring for supplies, 466, 469.
——, needed in London, 476.
——, stays in London to see matters settled, 477.
——, elected a Parliament man in Munster, 556.
Jephsons, "both," are violent, 400.
Jermyn [Henry], engaged in the First Army Plot, 134, 136.
Jessop, Jesop:
John, 68, 87, 88, 93, 177.
——, letters from, 87-89, 93, 94.
——, letters to, 84 (2), 88 (2), 89.
——, bonds of, alluded to, 68, 593, 595, 601.
——, purchase of Burton from, 84 (2), 85, 88-90.
——, dispute with, concerning Burton manor, 577.
——, release signed by, 610.
——, relation of, 86.
Margery, wife of John, 84 (2), 85 *note*, 88, 89.
——, stripped and robbed by the rebels, 174.
Jesuits, 45, 46, 56, 57.
proclamation against. *See* James I., proclamation of.
beyond seas, 58.
Jews, the, request of, to be admitted to live and trade in England, 569, 573.
Jo., and his "poor wife," 517.
Joane, a servant, 461.
Job's comforters, 303.
messengers, 264.
John, King, charter granted by, 111.
John, servant of John Percivall, 578 (2).
Johnson:
John, clerk to the commissioners in Galway, 105.
Mr., Irish M.P., 439.
Mr., merchant of Bristol, 304.
Thomas, 310, 316, 317.
Johnstown *or* Johnston:
co. Dublin, 433.
co. Kildare, 19.
Jolis, Sir John, former contractor for victualling the army in Ireland, 169, 171.
executors of, 169.
Jones:
Arthur, Lord Ranelagh, 293 (2), 329, 389, 545, 556, 589.
——, as President of Connaught, 126.
——, letter from, 610.
——, entertainments of, as Colonel and Captain, 176.
——, declares for Parliament and surrenders his castle, 284, 286.
——, his man, 132.
Katherine, Lady Ranelagh, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Cork, 293, 299, 329, 356, 545, 556.
——, letter from, 493.
——, letter to, 374.
——, Inchiquin defends his conduct to, 374.
——, mis-statements of, 453.
——, pleads for Sir Percy Smyth, 493.
Jones:
Captain Arthur, son of Lord Ranelagh, 270, 293.
——, letter from, 176.
——, his foot company, 176.
——, brother [in-law] of. *See* Chichester, John.
Bayley, pewterer, 255.
Brian, 240, 285.
——, as deputy muster-master in Ireland, 547.
Captain [? Arthur], 437.
——, letter to, not delivered, 449.
Henry, Bishop of Clogher, 335.
Henry, D.D., 567.
John, counterfeits the Lord Deputy's hand, 57.
Col. John, 521, 522, 549, 553.
——, letters from, 519, 523, 524.
——, letter to, 522.
Serjeant John, 257.
Lady, wife of Sir Theo., 528, 591.
Lewis, Bishop of Killaloe, 102 *note*.
Lieut.-Col. *or* Col. Michael, 253, 357 (?), 369, 384, 434, 466, 477.
——, letter to, 452.
—— letters from, 480, 482.

Jones, Col. Michael—*cont.*
——, made Governor of Dublin, 369, 376, 389.
——, goes to Ireland, 378.
——, as a commissioner of Parliament, 401, 418, 449.
——, proceedings of, against the rebels, 418, 425, 430, 433, 439, 444, 466, 476, 478, 479.
——, his soldierly retreat, 433, 435.
——, his victory at Dungan Hill, 444, 445, 447, 450, 454.
——, fought like a lion, 445.
——, his forces, have marched to meet Owen Roe, 478.
——, and Sir Philip Percivall's house, 479.
——, his deputy at Dublin. *See* Kildare, Earl of.
——, Major of. *See* Legge.
Mr., 107.
Mrs., living with Lady Broghill, 317.
Col. Philip, chairman of the Montgomeryshire County Committee, 361.
Sir Roger, assault on, 36.
Sir Theophilus, 557 (3), 581, 591, 593, 615.
——, deeds signed by, 569, 599.
——, vainly tries "to surprise the castle he was prisoner in," 466.
——, elected M.P. for King's County, 556.
——, and his sister-in-law, Lady Percivall, 590, 593.
——, goes to London for Charles II.'s entry, 612.
Thomas, Bishop of Meath, 20, 28, 29 (2).
——, order signed by, 22.
——, as Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor, 38, 42, 51.
Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of King's Bench in Ireland, 53, 55.
William, of the Priory, in Usk, 415.
Jordan, Richard, 2.
Jordanstown, Jordanston:
co. Cork. *See* Ballyjordan.
co. Meath, 16.
Joyce:
Cornet George, seizes the King, 431.
John, vice-constable of Wicklow Castle, murder of, 277, 278.
Jud, William, 147.
Judges, the:
at Lord Strafford's trial, decision of, 134.
charged by the Protector to be "careful in their places," 532.
Juntillio, the new, 134.
Justice of Peace, stabbed, 122.

K

Kanturk (Canturk, Kenturk, Kyntwecke), co. Cork, 24, 207, 526, 528, 530.
importance of, 561.
lands at, 491, 561.
letter dated at, 249.
woodlands of, 568, 575.
Kaskey *or* Casky, a tory, 526, 534.
has come in, 536.
Kathewill, Richard, 3.
Kavanagh, Kevanagh, Cavanagh Cavenaghe:
Bryan McCaher McArte, 4.
Cahir McBrian, *alias* Cahir Eglan, a notorious rebel, 22.
one, a leader of the rebels, defeated, 153.
Kavanaghs *or* Cavenaghs, the:
said to be in rebellion, 150.
have come in, 514.
Kealichan (? Callaghan), Richard, 2.
Keanele [? Kennel], co. Cork, 26.
Kearde, Shane, 3.
Kearnan, Phelim, 56.
Thomas, his brother, 56.
Kearney, Carney:
Michael, son of Patrick, letter from, 76.
Nicholas, letter from, 114.
——, cousin of. *See* Creagh, John Fitz Henry.
Patrick, the burning of his house, 76 (2), 78 (2), 79.
——, letter from, 80.
——, cousins of, 80.
Kearone [? Kerane], co. Tipperary, 140.
Keating, Keatinge:
Edmond, 2.
Edward, 159, 564, 566.
——, his son, 564.
Jeffrey, trial of, 44.
John, of Nicholstown, 53.
Oliver, 44.
Piers, "a notorious traitor," 44.
Keilyvanagh [? Killavenny], co. Wicklow, 54.
Kelkerasker *alias* Farrinedowda, co. Tipperary, 140.
Kellins, co. Tipperary, 140.
Kells, disaster at, 360.
Kellvitlaglaghy, co. Tipperary, 140.
Kelly, Thomas, surveyor, 110, 111.
letter from, 121.
And see O'Kelly.
Keme, Major, 329.
Kemp, John, M.P., 440.
Ken, Captain, 90.

Kenan, William, 33.
Kendall, Robert, clerk of the court of Castle Chamber, 6, 8, 14, 60.
complaint against, 6.
Kenleston [? Kellistown, co. Carlow], 3.
Kennedy, Kenedy, Kenddy:
Alson, 21.
Capt. Hugh, Scots Commissioner, 342.
John, 172.
Richard, 288, 289, 290.
Robert, alderman of Dublin, 30, 31.
Thomas, 589.
And see O'Kennedy.
Kennedys, the, 65.
——, slaughter by, 173.
Kenny, Henry, 172.
Kensington, Lord Ormond goes to, 463.
Kent, Earl of. *See* Grey, Henry.
Kent, a tenant, 539.
Keoghe, Nicholas, 3.
Ker [Harry], Lord, engages in the plot against Hamilton and Argyle, 146.
regiment of, Lieut.-Colonel of. *See* Stewart, Alexander.
Kercher:
Mr., 123.
Tom, 84.
Kerry, Lord. *See* FitzMaurice, Patrick.
Kerry, Lady, daughter of, 389.
Kerry, knight of. *See* FitzGerald, William.
Kerry, county, 189, 230, 322, 380, 462.
a jury of, 75.
insurgent forces of, 174.
Lieut.-General Purcell in, 203.
burning in, 296.
Irish officers taken and hanged in, 520.
M.P. for. *See* Waller, Sir H.
Kilballyquilty (Kilballykelty), co. Waterford, 53.
Kilballyvorihy, Kilballyvoryne, Kilballworrye, co. Cork, 196, 208, 246, 249.
Kilbeg, co. Tipperary, 140.
Kilbeggan [? co. Westmeath], Owen Roe "lies on lurch" at, 476.
Kilbereghan [? Kilbraghan], co. Kilkenny, 55.
Kilberrihert, co. Cork, 205, 231.
Kilbolane (Kilbollan, Kylblane) co. Cork, 27, 178, 194.
letters dated from, 230, 244, 253.
Kilbrogan, co. Cork, 95.
Kilclogh, co. Cork, 69.
Kilcross (Killkrosse), co. Kilkenny, 55.
Kilcullan Bridge, co. Cork, letter dated at, 580.
Kildare, Earls and Countess of. *See* Fitzgerald.
Kildare, county, 2, 13, 19, 20, 22, 25, 556.
bailiff in. *See* Browne, William.
baronies in. *See* Clane; Ikeathy and Oughterany.
gentlemen of, 203.
juries in, 19, 44, 48.
high sheriff of. *See* Burrowes, Erasmus.
Kildare, Curragh of, 435.
Roman diocese of, 214.
Kildare and Wicklow, counties, members for, 581. *And see* Morgan, Major; Meredith, William.
——, election of, opposed, 553.
Kildeligie [? Kildellig, Queen's County], letter dated at, 109.
Kilgabriell, co. Waterford, 136.
Kilgowan (Kilgone), co. Kildare, 48.
Kilgreggan, co. Tipperary, 140.
Kilkenny, county, 3, 12, 18, 55, 139.
commissioners in, 10.
juries of, fined, 10.
lands in, 74, 222.
the Earl of Ormond's lands in, 66.
not one Englishman or protestant left in, worth a groat, 153.
preyed by the Irish, 399.
Inchiquin's forces spoiling in, 472, 473.
Kilkenny, Kylkenny, town of, 44, 48, 53, 60, 139, 199, 285, 344, 402, 417, 460, 473.
documents dated at, 231, 232, 233.
forces at, to defend the Supreme Council, 472, 473.
great meeting *or* assembly at, 350, 355, 356.
——, breaks up, 381.
juries at, 44, 48, 51, 53.
the King's gaoler at. *See* Comerford, Nicholas.
letters dated at, 116, 203, 514.
Mayor of. *See* O'Shea, Lucas; Roth, John Fitz Piers.
model of Government published at, 197.
prisoners taken to, 258.
sheriff of, 45, 47, 49.
Supreme Council at. *See* Ireland, Confederate Catholics of.
wool, 64.
Lord Deputy at, 8.
Ormond's march towards. *See* Butler, Earl of Ormond.
return of the commissioners from, 289.
Lord Muskery, &c., imprisoned at, 323.
Ormond's agents dismissed from, 370.
Lord Ormond at, 494.
Killagh, co. Tipperary, 42.

Killaloe, Bishop of. *See* O'Brien, Maurice; Jones, Lewis; Worth, Edward.
Killbridy, co. Cork, 95.
Killcloghie [? Kilclogh], co. Cork, 99.
Killdyny, co. Galway, 52.
Killeagh (Kileigh), co. Cork, 251.
Killecloubarry, co. Cork, 24.
Killenayle, Killenale, Kyilenale, co. Tipperary, lands of, 76, 77.
manor of, 77.
Killeen, Killene, co. Kerry, land of, 109.
the business of, 110.
Killeny, Killiny [? Killeen], co. Tipperary, 48.
woods of, 611.
Killetragh (Kylletworagh), co. Cork, 28.
Killevarrige [? co. Cork], 486.
Killgonane, co. Cork, 95.
Killiane (Killyan), Little, co. Wexford, 16.
Killibane, co. Kilkenny, 18.
Killieide, co. Cork, 69.
Killigillane, co. Cork, 100.
Killimor (Killymore), co. Galway, 52.
KillmacThomas Castle, taken by Lord Inchiquin, 414.
Killmihill [? co. Limerick], letter dated at, 113.
Kilinetwohill, co. Cork, 95.
Killoganny, co. Tipperary, 140.
Killoran, Killowran, co. Tipperary, 140.
Killosia, vicar of. *See* Dermott, David.
Killsrow, co. Longford, 53.
Kilurdi [? co. Tipperary], commission to be held at, 77.
Killure, *alias* Killore *or* Killworth, co. Cork, 99.
Killwarly, co. Down, 53.
Kiliybandrick, Killibadricke, co. Cavan, 39.
Kilmacrenan (Killmakreenen), barony of, co. Donegal, 435.
Kilmacurra (Kylmacurragh), co. Wicklow, 41.
Kilmainham (Kylmainame), co. Dublin, 27.
the mills and fishing of, 183, 184, 186 (3), 188, 264.
the miller at. *See* Font, Richard.
Kilmallock, Lord. *See* Sarsfeild.
Killmallock, co. Limerick, 314, 405, 414, 421.
juries at, 100, 103.
letters dated at, 78, 114.
manor of, 62.
sovereign of, 45.
——, and burgesses of, 62.
the Irish marching to, 304.
Lord Inchiquin prevents an assembly at, 322.
Killmallock—*cont.*
Inchiquin marches against, 416, 490.
hopes of capturing, 421, 427, 456.
reported to be taken, 439.
Kilmaloo, Kilmallow (Kilmalooes), co. Waterford, 114.
letters dated at, 120, 126, 127.
tythes of, 138.
woods of, 139.
Kilmare, Kilmarre, river of, 284.
Kilmore, Bishop of. *See* Garvey, John.
Kilmore *or* Kilmore and Orrery, co. Cork, barony of, 109.
——, commissioners of, 536.
——, lands in, 536.
——, ——, "excluded the line," 526.
——, "the harmless subjects of, preyed and robbed," 178.
——, tenants of, 530.
co. Tipperary, 92, 108, 114.
Kilmoyemoge, Killmoyenoge, co. Waterford, 118.
Kilmoyleran, co. Cork, 64.
Kilmurry, co. Galway, 52.
Kilnacally, Killnecallie, co. Cork, 95.
Kilnamanagh (Killemanagh), barony of, co. Tipperary, loss of cattle in, 156.
Kilnemanaghbeg, lands of, co. Wicklow, 50.
Kilpoole (Kylpoole), co. Wicklow, 40, 41.
Kilrush, co. Kildare, 48.
Kilsheelan (Kilshelan), co. Tipperary, 140.
Kinard, near Charlemont, in co. Armagh, skirmish at, 238.
Kinaston. *See* Kynaston.
King, the. *See* James I.; Charles I.; Charles II.
"King and Parliament" and the Irish, 414.
King:
Arthur, surgeon to Col. Jephson's regiment, 301.
Mr., 64.
Sir Robert (244 ?), 311, 325, 327, 365, 366, 424, 432, 433, 477, 525, 540, 542, 543, 557.
——, letter from, 404.
——, letter to, 263.
——, certificate of, 560.
——, one of the commissioners to Ulster, 263 *note*.
——, is both honest and able, 371.
——, is coming to England, 379, 401, 437.
——, appointed a commissioner for Dublin, 389.
——, in London, 449.
——, a member of the Council of State, 527.

King, Sir Robert—*cont.*
——, put on a new committee for Ireland, 534.
——, his son, gallantry of, at Dungan Hill, 445, 450.
——, ——, severely wounded, 450.
——, ——, spoken of, for a regiment, 461.
——, sister of, 404.
King's Counsel, opinion of, 186.
King's County, 26, 479.
forfeited lands in, 548.
member of Parliament elected for, 556.
High Sheriff of. *See* O'Moore, Sir Thomas.
Kingsmill:
Col. Sir William, 320.
——, certificate of, 281.
——, ——, alluded to, 279.
——, as major of the Duke of York's regiment of foot, 281.
——, regiment of, 481.
Mr., servant of, murdered, 200.
King's Road, Bristol, ships sailing from, 563.
Kingston:
Henry, 248.
——, accounts of, mentioned, 315.
Kingston, Surrey, the King's army retreats to, 182.
Kingston Seymour, co. Somerset, 85.
Kinsale, Kingsale (Kynesale), co. Cork, 26, 314, 345, 389, 574, 577, 581, 588.
alarm in, 144.
corporation of, proceedings of, 603-606.
——, agents of. *See* Cory, Mr.; Miller, William.
——, treasurer of. *See* Stepney, John.
——, court books of, 603.
deer hundred court at, 603.
English in, plot to murder, 234.
garrison at, 174.
government of, Sir Hardress Waller desires, 393.
Irish forces marching to, 175, 469.
—— bribed by the townspeople not to fire the town, 469.
Irish troops at, 145.
——, ready to embark for Spain, 141.
letters dated at, 323, 347, 362, 594-596, 601, 603-608.
letters addressed to, 569, 574, 576, 579, 594, 599, 602.
liberties of, 604, 605.
market place of, house and castle in, 604.
papers relating to, sent to Ireland, 522.
Parliament troops in, 247, 481.
——, ——, sent from, 284.
the plague hot in, 500.
provisions for, 241.
Kinsale—*cont.*
sale of goods at, 291.
Mr. Southwell's house in, 584.
sovereign of, 604, 605.
——, wife of, 605.
town clerk of, 605.
reports of the taking of, 162.
a snug resting-place, 575.
the Old Head of, 607.
Kinsaly, Kinsaley, co. Dublin, 360, 433, 460.
Kinsley, John, 1.
Knight:
Major, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel William, 320, 428, 429, 436.
——, letter (printed) supposed to be written by, 449, 469.
Mr., money to be paid to, 345.
Knight:
the little, 523, 559.
——, sister of, 559.
the old, at Michelstown, 588.
Knightley, Mr., 280.
Knivеton, Henry, 456, 461.
Knockanglas (Cnockanglas), co. Tipperary, burning of a house at. *See* Kearney, Patrick, house of.
Knockbarry, co. Cork, 100.
Knockbracke, co. Tipperary, 135, 137, 139, 140.
Knockgraffon (Knockgrafond), co. Tipperary, 42.
Knocknageeha (Cnocknegehee), co. Cork, lands of, 580.
Knocknageragh, co. Waterford, 114, 135.
Knocknenoss, battle of. *See* Mallow.
Knockrobin, co. Cork, 95.
Knock-Temple, co. Cork, living of, 115.
Knocktoffer, co. Kilkenny, 12.
Knyfton, Knifton, Mr., 251, 254.
Kylblane. *See* Kilbolane.
Kyleahye [? Killeagh], co. Cork, 28.
Kylmire [? Kilmurry], co. Meath, 41.
Kynaston, Kinaston, Col. John, his company, 425.
Kynsalies, the [Hi Kinsellagh], lands of, in co. Wexford, 40.
Kyrryne, David, 3.
Kyrvan, Stephen, late mayor of Galway, 37.

L

Lackagh (Lecaghe), co. Kildare, 2.
lordship of, co. Tipperary, 611.
Lackaroe, co. Cork, 100.
Lackeen (Lackine), co. Cork, 95.
Lacken (Lackine, Leackine), co. Tipperary, 53, 65.

Lacy, Lacey:
Ellen *or* Elin, *alias* Barry, 193, 194, 486.
John, assault by, 135.
John, "pretended sheriff" of co. Limerick, 209.
Lacyes, the, co. Limerick, 177.
tenants and followers of, 177.
Laffan:
Allan *or* Allane, wife of John, 80, 85.
——, death of, 79.
——, first husband of. *See* Brett, Geoffrey.
Henry, of Glade, deceased, 118.
——, son of, *ibid.*
—— estate of, 123.
John, 83, 85.
Nicholas, 47.
Lake:
Lancelot, trustee of the mortgage on Burton, 583.
——, acquittance signed by, 598.
——, accident to, 598.
William, secretary to Lord Weston, letter from, 67.
Lake, co. Westmeath, 10.
Lally, William Oge, 52.
Lalor, Vicar-General in Ireland, [*temp.* Ric. II.], attainder of, 214.
Lambert, Lamberte, Lambarte:
Charles, Lord, 240, 326, 479.
——, documents signed by, 156, 180, 185, 201, 204.
——, as governor of the forces in Dublin, warrant to, 188.
——, has protested against Ormond's peace, 314.
——, made Earl of Cavan, 388.
——, as Earl of Cavan, skirmish of, with the Irish, 467.
Major-General [John], intended journey of, to Ireland, as Lord Deputy, 504-506.
——, at the Protector's Installation, 532.
——, is reported to "have the Generalship," 532.
——, as "Lord Lambert," matter referred to, 544.
John, commander of the *Lily* frigate, 181, 182. 184.
——, receipts by, 182 (2).
Sir Oliver, 28.
one, and his wife, 439.
Lambeth, Surrey, 182.
Lamms, Mistress, 135.
Lamporte, Philip, 11, 13, 14.
Lancashire, regiment from, 388.
Lancaster:
Joshua, deputy Escheator for co. Tipperary, 78.
Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh, orders signed by, 3, 6, 10.
Lancaster, Duchy of, office of Chancellor of, 330, 334.
Landrome [? co. Cork], parish of, 114.
Land's End, the, ship taken near, 251.
Lane:
Sir George, offer of, to Sir John Percivall, 614.
Richard, shoemaker, murder of, 200.
Langdale, Sir Marmaduke, arrives in Ireland, 265, 266.
Langford, co. Somerset, 90.
inn at, 90.
Langgram, Rowland, commander of a French prize, receipt by, 181.
Langton:
Thomas, 3.
William, 3.
Lanistown (Landeston), co. Dublin, 9.
Larkin, Peter, merchant, 40.
Lascelles, Col. Francis, M.P., 440.
Lathom Castle [co. Lancaster], siege and taking of, 267.
Latin language, documents written in, 63, 64, 70, 97.
Latin and Greek tongues, teaching of, in Ireland, 224.
Latinist, "a perfect," 488.
Laud, Dr. William, Archbishop of Canterbury, rumour that he is to be brought to trial, 125.
La Vallette, Duc de. *See* Candale, Duc de.
Lawlis, Thomas, servant at Castlewarning, 123.
Lawrence, Colonel, and the Irish elections, 553.
Leackine, co. Tipperary. *See* Lacken.
Leale *or* Leall, Serjeant Elyas, 257.
deposition by, 207.
Lecaghe. *See* Lackagh.
Lecale, Lecaile [co. Down], quarters in, 379, 448.
Lecarricke. *See* Carrick.
Ledwiche, Ledwyche:
Christopher, 10.
Edmond, 11.
Edward, 10.
Hobbert, 10.
Richard, 10.
Lee, Legh:
Lady, 261.
Moreshe, 13.
And see Ley.
Leeke, Sir John, letter from, 136.
intended petition against, 136.
Legge, Major, of Col. Michael Jones' regiment, killed, 425.
Lehesseragh, co. Tipperary, 140.
Leicester, Earl of. *See* Sydney, Robert.
the House of, 399.
Leicester, convoy from, 255.
reported taking of, 256.
Leigh, Lieutenant, sent by Ormond to the Parliament, 360, 363.
Leighlin, Bishop of. *See* Meredith, Richard.
diocese of, stipend out of, 25.
Leighlin, Old, 25.

Leinster, province of, 132, 171, 271, 476.
charge of, 405.
commissary for, former, 168, 171.
English forces in, 295, 313, 560, 567.
——, regiments and captains of, list of, 189.
——, defalcations for provisions issued to, 189, 209.
——, success of, 460.
——, preying and killing by, 466, 467, 476.
garrisons in, 430, 433, 476.
——, taken, 430.
Irish or rebel forces in, 151, 175, 326, 454, 476.
——, defeat of, 483.
——, dissension amongst, 476.
——, place taken by, 402.
——, prey taken from, 410, 460.
——, skirmish with, 410.
——, strength of, 350, 433.
—— threatening Dublin. *See* Dublin, Irish forces near. *See also* O'Neill, Owen Roe.
Irish quarter of, 402.
proceedings of the Ulster men condemned in, 350.
seal of. *See* Munster and Leinster.
stores in, provisions issued from, 189.
Leith, in Scotland, King's ship at, 146.
Leitrim (Leytrime), county:
assizes in, 55.
juries in, 54, 55.
Leix (Leax, Lease), fort of. *See* Maryborough.
Leixlip, co. Kildare, 446.
Leland, William, 106.
Leman, William, M.P., 440.
Lenthall, William, Speaker of the English House of Commons, 287.
letter of, alluded to, 443.
letters to, 376, 458.
——, alluded to, 272, 397, 407, 419, 467.
his absence and return, 443, 455.
Leonarde, Robert, 7.
Lesley, Leslie, Leslye:
General [David], aid asked from, 467.
Henry, Bishop of Down, funeral sermon preached by, 363.
John, Bishop of Raphoe, letter from, 201.
——, son of, comes from the King, 363.
Le Strange, Sir Thomas, 20.
Lestynane. *See* Listenan.
Letterkenny, co. Donegal, 361.
letters dated at, 341, 356, 419.
Letters, intecepting and opening of, 558, 565.
Letters *or* diurnals, charge of postage for, 555.
Leveller, a great. *See* Wildman, Major.
Lewin, Mr., of Bristol, 327.
Lewis:
Daniel, agent for the Earl of Carlisle, 68.
Capt. [Thomas], 363.
Lewisse, John, 21.
Ley, Lea:
Dr. Edmond, priest, 18.
Sir James, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, 29.
——, report of, alluded to, 29.
Sir James, Attorney of the Wards in England, 60.
Nicholas, 2.
Patrick, 13. *And see* Lee.
Lidcot, East, co. Somerset, manor of, 85.
Liffey, the river, 326.
fishing in, 188.
Lilburne, Major, troop given to, 364, 368.
Lilly, the astrologer, 529, 608.
Limavaddy (Lemevaddy), co. Coleraine, jury impanelled at, 35.
Limerick, Baron of. *See* Esmond.
Bishop of. *See* Adams, Bernard.
Bishopric or diocese of, lands belonging to, 61, 62.
Limerick (Limbricke, Limerbricke), city of, 35, 62, 112, 200, 414, 456, 615.
aldermen of, 35, 46, 56. *And see* Comyn, David; Roche, Dominick.
bailiffs of, 17.
bridge of, the Thomond side of, 110, 111.
corporation of, 36.
"county of the city of," the King's title to lands in, 110, 111.
"customers" at, refuse to allow goods to be landed, 114.
garrison at, proposed, 132.
governor of. *See* Ingoldsby, Col. Henry.
Irish forces defeated at a pass near, 446, 454.
—— retreat towards, 483.
letters, &c., dated at, 17, 61, 121.
mayors of. *See* Bourke, John; Fanning, Simon.
——, the late. *See* Creagh, Christopher; Haly, William; Strich, John.
mayor and corporation of, 61.
——, refuse to have their lands surveyed, 111.
merchants of, 46, 56, 62.
recorder of. *See* Sarsfeild, John.
riot at, in opposition to Ormond's peace, 308, 311.
St. Mary's Abbey or House at, 46.

Limerick, city of—*cont.*
siege of, 500.
suburbs of, lands in, 46.
town clerk of. *See* Rice, David.
Limerick, county, 96, 98, 103 (2), 104, 177, 189, 402, 480.
castles on the borders of, 295.
composition paid by, 339, 342, 344.
Inchiquin's army marches into, 322, 397, 446, 447, 461, 481.
Irish County Council for, 209.
Irish forces of, 174.
the Lacyes of. *See* Lacyes, the.
lands in, 113, 474, 486.
——, forfeited, 548.
——, value of, 192.
M.P. for. *See* Ingoldsby, Col. Henry.
plantation of, relinquished, 223.
"the rebels in," 377.
sheriff of, order to, 100.
——, "pretended." *See* Lacy, John.
soldiers in, 209.
will presently be in rebellion, 153.
said to be taken in, 462.
Limerick (Lymebricke), co. Wexford, 460.
Lin. *See* Lyn.
Linche:
Henry, counsellor at law, 38.
James Fitz Ambrose, 25.
Stephen Fitz James, 25.
Linches Knock, battle at. *See* Dungan Hill.
Lincoln, county of, purchase of land in, 89.
Linsey *or* Linshie, John, minister, murder of, 200.
Linziestown (Lynseston), co. Wexford, 16.
Lisbon (Lysbonne), 46, 54, 56.
Irish College at, 56, 57.
——, provost of, 57.
Lisburn. *See* Lisnegarvy.
Liscarrol, Liscarroll (Liskarowle), co. Cork, 175, 176, 194, 515, 527, 528, 560.
battle of, 231.
castle of, 115, 206, 235-237, 243, 249, 535.
——, "bawne" of, 155, 205.
——, constable or captain of. *See* Reymond, Thomas.
——, guns carried off from, 179.
——, prisoners at, 253.
——, sentinal at, plot to kill, 231.
——, first siege and capture of, alluded to, 248, 253.
——, well of good water in a tower at, 155.
——, measures for protection of, 143, 147, 151, 152, 155, 156, 242, 244, 255.
——, English taking refuge in, 152, 155, 174, 253.
Liscarrol, castle of—*cont.*
——, threat to hang prisoners before, 194, 207.
——, rumour that Col. Barry means to take possession of, 195, 196.
——, is still safe, 241.
——, capture of, by the Irish, 256-258, 295, 419.
——, saved from being burnt, 334.
——, betrayed and burnt, 500, 502.
——, a party put into, 520.
garrison, ward or wardens of, 117, 155, 178, 230, 231, 237, 276, 295, 315.
——, complaints against, 161, 175, 176, 186, 249.
——, petition of, 257.
——, provisions sent to, 205.
——, to be entered into the King's pay, 179, 183.
——, list of, 183.
——, taken prisoner, 190, 193, 194, 206, 207.
——, conduct of, defended, 196.
——, depositions of, 206-208.
——, exchanged, 207.
——, design to surprise, 231, 234.
——, are to do the enemy what harm they can, 253.
church of, 114, 115.
Col. Barry's lands at, 496.
contributions paid at, 418.
estate of, claim on. *See* Barrymore, Earl of.
——, letters concerning, 114, 115, 117.
Irish near, treachery of, 155, 232.
letters dated at, 80, 147, 155 (2), 195, 199, 234, 243.
living of, 115.
——, parson of. *See* Ellesse, Mr.
manor of, castles, towns, lands, &c., in, list of, 100.
payment of "sheaf" to, 232.
the rebels at or near, 155, 181, 526.
river at (the Awbeg), 115.
tenants of or for, 526, 562.
woods of, cutting of, objected to, 96.
Col. Barry of. *See* Barry, John.
the Barrys of. *See* Barrys.
Lisdargane [? Lisduggan], co. Cork, 95.
Lisdonowly *alias* Lisdonellen, co. Tipperary, 140.
Lisgriffin *or* Lysgriffin, co. Cork, 193, 245.
—— castle and lands of, 208.
——, letter dated at, 245.
Barry, of. *See* Barry, Redmond.
Lisheeneenaun (Lishenenan), castle of, co. Galway, 24.

Liskelly, Liskilly, co. Cork, 95.
seized by the Irish, 193, 195, 206, 208.
Lisle, Lord. *See* Sydney, Philip.
Lisle:
Captain, 305, 324, 328.
[John], 297, 300.
——, as Lord Commissioner, gives the Protector the oath, 532.
Lismain (Lysmayne), co. Kilkenny, 48.
Lismore, co. Cork, castle of, taken by the Irish, 259.
letters dated at, 81, 98, 198.
troops sent to, 390, 391.
Lismortagh, Lismoriertagh, Lismurtagh, co. Tipperary, 74, 76, 78 (2), 80, 83, 114.
lands, &c., of, 78, 79.
the house at, 82.
Lismullin (Lesmollen), co. Meath, 16.
Lisnamrock (Lysnemrocke), co. Tipperary, 53.
Lisnasella (Lysnesilly), co. Tipperary, 53.
Lisnaviddoge (Lissneviddage), co. Tipperary, 140.
Lisnegarvy [Lisburn, co. Antrim], 145.
Lord Montgomery's garrison at, 145, 146.
Lisnegreene *or* Lisnygreenagh, lands of, co. Cork, seized by the Irish, 206, 208.
Lisronagh, co. Tipperary, parish of, recusants in, 42.
Lissaquill (Lissechuill), co. Longford, 50.
Listenan *or* Lestynane, co. Waterford, 114.
letters dated at, 137, 139 (2).
the great house at, 139.
Lister:
Thomas, M.P., 440.
Sir William, 478.
Litchfeild, Thomas, 38, 39.
Liverpool (Leverpool, Leaverpoole), 240, 255, 267, 284, 371.
letters dated at, 278, 379, 383 (2).
troops shipped from, for Ireland, 384.
Watergate (Watrigate), at, 255.
Livesey, Sir Michael, M.P., 440.
Livingstone, James, Lord Almond, made Lieut.-General of the army of Scotland, &c., 146.
engages in the plot against Hamilton and Argyle, *ibid.*
Llanelwedd, co. Radnor, 351.
Locke, Lock:
Alderman, of Bristol, 609.
Mathew, assistant secretary to General Monck, 534, 540, 544, 547, 550, 552, 554, 555, 557.
——, copy certified by, 554.
Thomas, death of, 534.
Locke, Lock—*cont.*
Walter, late sheriff of Dublin, sentenced for not taking the oath of supremacy, 49.
William, 93.
Loftus (Lofftes, Lofthouse, Lofthowse):
Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland, 2, 8.
—— orders, &c., signed by, 1, 2, 5-13, 22.
——, as Lord Justice of Ireland, 15, 16.
——, as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 14, 15, 21, 25.
——, ——, present at sittings of the Court of Castle Chamber, 14-16, 19-21, 28, 29.
——, as chief of the Ecclesiastical Commission, 21.
Sir Adam, *afterwards* Viscount Loftus of Ely, 35, 38.
——, as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 55, 58, 59, 81, 111.
Sir Adam, Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars in Ireland, 130, 171, 242, 277, 330, 331, 352, 359, 552.
——, accounts of, alluded to, 541.
——, agreement signed by, 95.
——, certificates by, 156, 357, 567.
——, defalcations made by, 189.
——, estate of, 335.
——, orders or warrants signed by, 100, 112, 180-182, 185, 188.
——, warrant to, 204.
——, his man. *See* Wharton.
——, only oaths and protestations to be got from, 252.
——, movements of, 330, 356, 362, 397.
——, his view of the business of Munster, 398.
——, goes out against the Irish, 410.
——, and Lord Inchiquin, 411.
——, news sent to, by his son Dudley, 478.
Sir Arthur, 252, 384, 429, 436.
——, certificate by, 567.
——, his committee, 398.
——, "instrument" offered by, to the officers going for Ireland, 406.
——, his Lieut.-Colonel, 401.
——, officers related to, 333.
——, foot regiment of, in Munster, 375.
——, regiment of, broken to pieces, 401.
——, regiments raised by, 382.
——, valiant carriage of, 160.
——, in relation to Lord Inchiquin. *See* Inchiquin.

Loftus, Sir Arthur—*cont.*
——, and Sir Philip Percivall. *See* Percivall.
——, movements of, 362, 372, 376.
——, called "Mac Adam," 369.
——, and the raising of regiments in Munster, 382.
——, his extravagant discourse, 387.
——, perverse and wilful, 388.
——, added to the Council of Munster, 435, 437, 438.
——, is nephew [through his wife], of Sir William Fenton, 442.
——, traduces Lord Inchiquin and the whole Irish nation, 453.
——, mother of, 160.
Arthur, deeds witnessed by, 506 (2).
Captain, 320.
Dorothy, Lady, wife of Sir Arthur, 288, 317, 469.
Dr. Dudley, 478.
——, father of. *See* Sir Adam, *above*.
Lady, wife of Sir Adam, 330.
Nicholas, brother of Sir Adam, vice-treasurer in Ireland, (235 ?), 242, 289. 293, 294, 310, 327, 329, 334, 436 (?), 447, 541.
——, letters from, 265, 267, 277, 283, 290.
——, letter to, 263.
——, deputy of. *See* Stoughton, John.
——, document signed by, 98.
——, estate of, 605.
——, money sent by, 338.
——, can procure no more, 340.
——, money or help from, desired, 151, 252.
——, moneys to be received by, 91.
——, orders signed by, 103, 104.
—— children of, 290.
Lieut.-Colonel Walter, killed, 258, 260.
Loughane, Loghan, Loghane:
co. Cork, alleged riot at, 21.
co. Tipperary, 92, 95.
Loghcrive [? Loughcrew], co. Meath, 16.
Loghert, lands of, 484.
Loghlin, Loghlyn:
John, wine and aqua vitæ licences granted to, 109.
Thomas, deed witnessed by, 141.
Lombard, Lumbard:
Gregory, 28.
James, of Cork, favoured by Lord Inchiquin, 376, 377.
John, takes prisoner the warders of Liscarrol, 190, 191, 193, 206, 207.
Lombard, Lumbard, John—*cont.*
——, Sir P. Percivall's property taken by, 195, 198, 206, 231.
——, has been hitherto Sir Philip's tenant, 206-208.
Lombard *or* Lumbard Castle, in Buttevant, prisoners at, 207.
Lonan, James, 44.
London, *passim*.
Alderman of. *See* Avery.
Aldermen, Court of, letter read in, 384.
Bow bell, 531.
city or, citizens of (the Londoners), help sent by, to Ireland, 149, 240.
——, and the army and Parliament. *See* Army.
——, and presbyterianism, 380.
——, and the town of Dungarvan, 407.
citizens and adventurers of, backwardness of, 286.
commissioners "for enquiring and seizing on" rebels' goods in, names of, 240.
Common Council of, 263.
——, urged to aid Ireland, 367.
——, declare for the Parliament, 416.
——, declaration of, alluded to, 455.
Customs, the, at, certificate from, mentioned, 609.
deeds or records in, 87, 88.
disorders in, 437, 456, 458.
high price of provisions in, 304.
Irish commissary in, 273.
letters dated from, *passim*.
Lord Mayor of, at Cromwell's Installation as Protector, 532.
Lord Mayor and Aldermen of, letter to, 366.
——, ——, mentioned, 384.
——, the Protector's speech to, mentioned, 558.
merchants of, money owed to, by the Irish, 164.
money payable in, 84, 481.
new buildings about, Commissioners for, 583, 590.
news from, cannot be written with safety, 163.
the plague ("the sickness") in, 86, 87.
preaching in, 336.
prentices of, their going down to the Parliament, 443.
robbery near, 573.
ships of, 309.
travellers to or from, *passim*.
streets, buildings, &c., in:
Aldermanbury, 375.
Angel Court, 329.
Blackfriars, letter dated at, 502, 503.
Canning Street, the *Fleece* in, 415.
——, *Saracen's Head* in, 285, 304, 310, 335.

London, streets, &c.—*cont.*
Charing Cross, 359.
Charing Street (*sic*) *Saracen's Head* in, 245.
Cheapside, *Bell* or *Wooden Bell* in, 256, 342.
Coleman Street, 499.
Counter, the, prisoner in, 585.
Covent Garden, Bow Street in, 585.
——, The *Half Moon* in, 323.
——, Henrietta Street in, 468.
——, house of the Dutch ambassadors in, 559.
——, Piazza in, 142.
Exchange, the, 573.
Fetter Lane, the *Star* in, 163.
Fish Street, 598.
——, the *Swan* in, 574.
Goldsmiths' Hall, treasury [of the Committee for Compounding] at, 130.
Grey Friars, "near Christ Church," 496.
Grocers' Hall [meeting place of committee of citizen Adventurers, &c., for Ireland], 324.
——, lots to be drawn at, 534.
Haberdashers' Hall [meeting place of the Committee for Advance of Money], 324.
——, committee sitting at (in 1650). *See* Compounding, Committee of.
King Street, 405.
Lincoln's Inn, 293, 506, 577, 580.
——, letter dated at, 589.
——, members of, 488, 613.
Long Acre, 278, 357.
Mile End, 499.
Mr. Bowe's house in. *See* Bowes.
Newgate Market, 291.
Newgate prison, prisoner committed to, 240.
New Inn, 328.
Old Bailey, letters dated at, 503.
Queen Street, 235.
St. Clement's, 328.
——, incumbent of. *See* Masterson.
St. Giles' Fields, 381.
St. Martin's in the Fields, church of, 483.
——, parish of, document dated from, 498.
St. Martin's Lane, 465.
——, the Percivalls' or Capt. Parson's house in, 278, 295, 297, 306, 330 352, 357, 427, 468.
London, St. Martin's Lane—*cont.*
——, Lady Percivall's or Col. Hill's house in, 486, 491, 521.
——, Mr. Dobbins' house in, 579, 584, 615.
——, letters dated from, 484, 496, 515, 577.
St. Paul's churchyard, stationer's in, 529.
St. Paul's school, headmaster of. *See* Mulcaster.
——, usher of, 488.
Salisbury House, letters dated at, 531, 578, 581, 590, 594, 611.
Scotland Yard, letter dated at, 582.
Shoreditch, the *Falcon* in, 531.
Smithfield, 513.
Strand, the, Cecil (Cissell) House in, 245.
——, the *Chequer* Tavern in, 87.
——, the sign of the *Axe* or *Hatchet* in, 87, 88, 168.
Strand Bridge, 61, 88.
Tower, the, 571.
——, Keeper of the Records at. *See* Rylie, William.
Tower Street, the *Dolphin* in, 327.
Warwick Lane, letter dated from, 170.
White Friars, 255.
Whitehall. *See* Whitehall.
Sir Philip Percivall in. *See* Percivall.
proposal to banish Papists from, 122.
clamour in, for the execution of the Earl of Strafford, 134.
the King expected in, 149, 164.
state or condition of, 162, 429, 436.
difficulty of finding houses in, 182.
Irish affairs in, proceed slowly, 266.
proposal to bring the King to, 455.
entrance of the Genoese ambassador into, 564.
all quiet in, 609.
Charles II's entry into. *See* Charles II.
Londonderry, Earl of. *See* Ridgway, Sir Robert.
Londonderry, ship of, 180.
Long, Longe:
Bartholomew, 19.
John, Archbishop of Armagh, at the Court of Castle Chamber, 20.
John, the carrier, 283.
Robert, of Castletown, murderous assault on, 20.

Long, Longe—*cont.*
Colonel Thomas, 569.
——, wounded at Dungan Hill, 445.
——, regiment of, 414.
——, family of, 460.
Long Ashton, co. Somerset, 367, 558, 570.
letters dated at, 281, 296-298, 302, 304, 427, 476, 483, 519 (2), 521, 559, 581, 583, 584, 590.
petty constables and tithing men of, summons to, 403.
Longford, sessions at, 23.
Longford, county, 16, 23, 53, 107.
county gaol of, prisoners sent to, 19.
juries in, 43, 45, 50, 53.
sheriff of. *See* O'Ferrall, Irriell.
Lonte, John, servant of Sir Philip Percivall, 135.
certificate by, 126.
letter from, 139.
Loraghe, in Ormond, 4.
Lord Admiral, the. *See* Rich, Earl of Warwick.
Lord Keeper, report that Lord Say and Seal is to be made, 125.
Lord Treasurer. *See* Cecil, Lord Burghley; Weston, Lord.
——, General Monck spoken of, for, 614.
Lords, House of, 134, 439, 478.
has passed the bill of attainder against Lord Strafford, 134.
agreement of, with the Commons, 164.
letter to, 371.
letter to, alluded to, 447.
paper read in, 456.
Papists and Bishops "outed" from, 164.
Speaker of. *See* Montagu, Earl of Manchester.
vote of, concerning the King, 455.
And see Parliament, Both Houses of.
Lords' Journals, documents printed in, 370, 456.
list in, 440.
Lorts, Lortes, the, imprisoned by the Mayor of Pembroke, 451.
Lossnenagh, co. Tipperary, 140.
Loudoun, Lowden, Earl of. *See* Campbell, John.
Lougher (Lugher), co. Meath, 16.
Lough Foyle, former clerk of the stores at, 169.
Loughmoe (Loghma), Baron of. *See* Purcell, James.
Loughmoe (Loghmoy), co. Tipperary, 42.
Loughrea (Loghreogh), co. Galway, meeting of commissioners at, 105, 107.
Mr. Simpson of. *See* Simpson.
Loughteen, co. Cork, priest at, 137.
Louth, Lord. *See* Pluncket.
Louth, Lowth, county, 20, 27, 50.
jury in, 43.
added to the "ten counties" in regard to forfeited lands, 552.
Love:
Captain, 320.
Major, 538.
Lovell, Francis, 12.
Low Countries, the:
Queen Henrietta Maria's visit to. *See* Henrietta Maria.
States Provincial of, 534.
"labouring" by ambassadors in, against the peace with England, 534.
Lowes, Richard, 47.
Lowhard, the, in co. Cork, 143.
Lowther (Loather, Lother);
Gerald *or* Sir Gerald *or* Gerard, Justice of Common Pleas and Judge of Assize, 42 (3), 50, 53, 55 (298 ?), 328.
——, as Attorney of the Court of Wards in Ireland, 226 *n.*
——, ——, letter to, 162.
——, as Baron of Exchequer, 67.
——, as Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Ireland, 235, 337, 371, 379, 478, 543, 548, 550, 552 (2), 565, (600 ?).
——, letter from, 579.
——, advice or opinion of, 541, 564.
——, bonds given to, 116, 140.
——, debt due to, 325.
——, documents signed by, 95, 100, 188, 201, 497.
——, indenture by, 587.
——, as executor of Sir R. Osbaldiston, 140.
——, delegate from the Council of Ireland to the King, 212, 226, 229.
——, bold speech of, 238.
——, return of, to Ireland, 243.
——, has protested against Ormond's peace, 314.
——, is to be Lord Chief Justice again, 541.
——, to be assistant in the Court of Claims, 542.
——, and the Irish petition, 543 (2) 547.
Lady, 337.
——, debt due to, 378.
Lucas:
John, late fellow of New College, Oxford, cousin of Col. Jephson, 304, 331.
——, sisters of, 331.
Sir Thomas, certificate of, 419.
——, warrants signed by, 180, 185.
——, marches against the enemy, 158.
——, wife of, taken by the rebels, but sent back, 439.
one, money paid to, in Cork, 481.

Ludlow, Lieut.-Gen. Edmund, M.P., 440.
proposed as an Irish M.P., 553.
Luke, Sir Samuel, vote of, in the House, 443.
Lurgan Tinnergie [co. Armagh], "Mr. Hill's house," burnt by the Irish, 146.
Luttrell:
Richard, note signed by, 188.
Simon, 9, 16.
Luttrelliston, co. Meath, 16.
Lydford (Lyddeforde), East, co. Somerset, 94.
Lylles, Robert, document signed by, 104.
Lyme, co. Dorset, victuals sent from, to Ireland, 264.
Lyn, Lin, Marmaduke, Apothecary-General to the Army in Ireland, 358, 392.
Lynce, Gerrald, 41.
Lynch of the Knock (*or* Linches Knock). *See* Dungan Hill.
Lyne, —, brother-in-law of Edmund Percivall, 90, 91.
Lynham:
Richard, 12.
——, wife of. *See* Handcock, Katherine.
Thomas, son of Richard, 12.
Mr., 288, 289.
Lyonstown (Lynestowne), co. Tipperary, 49.
Lysaght, Thomas, M.A., lease of a parsonage to, 104.
Lysnesilly. *See* Lisnasella.
Lysnetane, co. Kilkenny, 48.

M

M., A., his man, 266.
McAltye, Edmond McDonell Oge, 2.
McAuliffe, Malaughlan, 580.
McBreyne [O'Byrne?], Phelim, 2.
McBrian's country, 77.
McBrien, Arte. *See* O'Byrne.
McCahel, Bryan [? McPhillipp], 39.
McCahir:
Con, 42.
Gerrald, 44.
Teige, 44.
McCanny, Edmund, 62.
McCartan, has fled to the Newry, 146.
followers of, killed, 146.
McCartan's country, 146.
McCarthy, Donagh, Lord of Muskery, 79, 129, 131, 199, 204.
as Irish President of Munster, 198, 202.
letters from, 197, 198.
letters to, 196, 197, 199.
——, alluded to, 191, 196, 209.
McCarthy, Donagh, Lord Muskery —*cont.*
as witness to a deed, 140.
agreement of, with Lord Inchiquin, 242, 244, 246, 247.
commissioners for, 206.
custodiam of his estate granted to Lord Broghill, 453.
orders or warrants of, 197 (2), 198.
——, alluded to, 195, 198, 203, 209, 231.
——, not obeyed, 200.
pass from, alluded to, 408.
petition to, 196.
——, mentioned, 200.
statements by, 202, 203.
followers of, are all "out," 162.
is still loyal, 161, 162.
reported to be "out," 164, 173.
as a commissioner to arrange a peace, 238.
imprisoned by the Nuncio's party, 321, 323, 481.
forces of, 311, 465.
party of, reconciled with that of the Nuncio, 414.
and Lord Inchiquin, 430.
wife of, Lady Muskery, sister of the Earl of Ormond, 294.
——, her delinquency, 494.
McCarthy, McCarty, Carty:
Callaghane McTeig, heir of, a ward, 113.
Cormack Roe, attainted of high treason, 64.
Cormock McDermode, of Blarny, 25.
Cormock McTeig, 24.
Dermott, *alias* McDonogh. *See* McDonogh.
Donell McTeig, of Dysert, 42.
Donell Moell, of Fyall, 28.
Donogh Mc Cormocke, *alias* McDonogh, of Kanturk, 24.
Donogh McTeig, of Dryshane, 24.
Donogh McTeig McCormacke, 2, 25.
Fynen [*i.e.* Florence], McDonnogh, 208.
Owen McTeig, 23.
Reagh, [Donnell], capture and imprisonment of, 514, 542.
Teig McDermott, 231, 232.
Teig McOwen, 24.
Teig Oge, 196, 197, 208.
——, mother of, 486.
McCarye, Donogh, vicar, fined, 23.
McCavanagh:
Edmond, 40.
Redmond, 41.
McClaghlin. *See* McLaghlen.
McCloskins *or* Clenloskins, the, 35.
McCollop. *See* Mocollop.
McConnell, Nicholas, 36.
McConner, Murrogh, 62.

McConnicke, McConnoucke:
Edmond, 43.
Edmond, of Fastingort, 50.
Teige, 43.
McCragh, McCreagh:
Sir Dermott, priest, 18.
Donell McThomas, 48.
Donogh, 23.
Philip McDonell, 48.
McCrany, Dermot, 50.
McCroome's country, Parliament troops in, 481.
McCullin, Teig Oge, 244, 246.
McDermode, McDermot:
Donoghe Bane, 10.
And see McCarthy, Cormock *and* Teig.
McDonald, McDonnell, McDonell, Sir Alexander or Alaster (Colkitto), comes to Ireland, 414.
slain at Mallow, 483.
forces or "redshanks" under, 454, 483.
McDonnell, Randall, Earl, *afterwards* Marquis, of Antrim, 159, 163.
frigates of, 295.
wife of. *See* Buckingham, Duchess of.
McDonnell, McDonell:
Alexander, as a commissioner to arrange a peace, 238.
or O'Donnell, Brian, warder at Liscarrol, 206.
——, deposition of, 207.
Bryen, 25.
Dermott, 3.
Donogh FitzJohn, 23.
Gerrott McShane, 2.
John, 23.
Tegg, 3.
McDonogh, McDonagh, McDonnogh, McDonnoughe:
Brian, 43.
Dermott or Dermod (McCarthy), 130, 142, 143, 205, 233, 249, 418.
——, complaints of, 161, 249.
——, letter from, 249.
——, petition of, 232, 233.
——, is trying to keep the country quiet, 161, 162.
——, as Commissioner for the quarters, 191, 209.
——, design of, to take Liscarroll, 231.
——, Liscarroll to be "bestowed" on, 243.
——, has been a prisoner, 480.
——, a captain of. *See* Barry, Nicholas.
——, followers, soldiers or tenants of, 142, 193, 195, 197, 208.
——, ——, pilfer and steal, 162.
——, lands of, 486, 496.
——, son of, 142, 143, 233.
——, brothers, uncles and cousins of, 233.
Donell Sassynagh, 42.
McDonogh, &c.—*cont.*
Donogh McCormocke. *See* McCarthy.
Mulrone, of co. Sligo, 50.
Owen, 42.
Richard, 3.
Richard, of co. Longford, 50.
McEdmond, McEdmund:
Morishe Brenaghe, 2.
Owne, 2.
William, 3.
William, serjeant to Sir Nicholas Walsh, 137.
——, sons of. *See* McWilliam.
McEgan, McEagan, McKegan:
Boetius, 53.
Constance, 65.
——, is the chief of his sept, 65.
Constance (1653), 520.
Cosney, of co. Mayo, 40.
Cosny, of co. Cork, seizes Temple Conila, 206-208.
Owen, 45.
McEnyrie, Gerrald Oge, 249.
McEvene, Teige Boye, 10.
McEvoye, Makevy, McWye *or* Macawey, Francis, property of, forfeited for rebellion, 184 (2), 186 (2), 187.
McFardorghe, McFardaraigh:
Donell, 44.
Richard, 10.
Thomas, 10.
McGarre, Arte, 10.
McGarret, McGarrott, McGerrott:
Donnough, 50.
James, 3.
John, 10.
Morrish Oge FitzMorrish, 21.
McGawram, Terlagh, 23.
McGeoghegan, Magoghegan:
Rosse, 54.
Thomas, 47.
McGill, Lieutenant Hugh, agent from the army in Ulster, 356, 359
McGuy, island of. *See* Magee.
McGylpatricke, Dermot, 41.
McHenry, Gerrald, of Rustinhouse 177.
McHugh, McHughe, McHue:
[Fagan?], Donald, 45.
Hugh McTyrlaghe, 2.
Morroghe McTyrlaghe, 2.
Owin, 10.
Owny, of Ballybrittas, 2 (2).
——, his servants, 2.
McIdegane, Edmond Oge, 26.
McJames:
Moyle, 2.
And see Barry.
McJefferye, David, 48.
McKedaugh, Patrick, 43.
McKegan. *See* McEgan.
Mackemay, letters dated from, 93, 94.
McKeogh:
John, 52.
Owen Boy, 52.

McKerhoe, John, 51.
Macky, Patrick, 44.
McLaghlen, McClaghlin, McLoghlin:
Carberye 10, 11.
Malaghlen or Melaghlin, 10, 11.
Melaghlen McGranell, 55.
McMahon, Emer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, order signed by, 231.
McMancke. *See* Condon, John.
McMelaghlyn, Bryan, 23, 45.
McMoriertagh:
Domiagh, 44.
Teige, 44.
McMorishe, McMoriste:
Shane, 2.
Thomas Bwoy. *See* O'Dowan.
William, 2, 3.
McMorroughe, Moriertaghe, 33.
McMourghe, Hugh. *See* Glasse.
McMoyle, Edmond, 232.
McNeale, Donell, 44.
McOwen:
Brien, of Castlemore, 30.
Gerrald, 33.
Owen Boye, 2.
Teig. *See* McCarthy.
McPadyn, Hugh, 3.
McPhelyme:
[O'Byrne?], James, 36, 37.
Owne Reagh, 2.
McPhillipp, Cahel, 39.
McPhylpin *or* McPhillipyn, Edmond, 40.
McRedie (McReddy), Bryen, 35.
McRichard, McRickard:
Donnogh, 45.
Fardarragh, 52.
McRobiston. *See* Barry, John McRobiston.
Macroome, Maccrompe, co. Cork, documents dated at, 198, 604.
Irish leaders at, 191.
McRooescallam, a, 198.
McRory:
Brian Oge. *See* Magennis.
Garret, 45.
McShane:
Donell, 10.
Donogh. *See* O'Kelly.
Manus. *See* O'Rourke.
Morrough, 41.
Teige, servant at Castlewarning, 122.
McShee, McShehie:
Moen, 28.
Rory, 27, 28.
And see O'Shea.
McSwyny, McSwynie, McSwyne:
Edmond, 231.
Murry, 232.
Owen McNeyle, 50.
McSyrmourghe, Edmond, 3.
McTeige:
Connor, 62.
Dermott, 32.
Shane, 3.
And see McCarthy, Callaghan, Cormack, Donell, Donogh, *and* Owen McTeige.
McTheobald, McTibbot, McTybott, McThebbott:
(*alias* Tibbot), Edmond, 2.
Walter, 10.
William, 3.
McThomas:
Cam, Edmond. *See* FitzGerald.
Donnagh, 49.
[Piers]. *See* FitzGerald.
McTyrlaghe, McTerlaugh:
Leysaghe McOwny, 2.
Rory, 43.
McWalter:
Thomas. *See* Walshe.
William. *See* Power.
McWilliam:
Callowe, 47.
Edmund, Thomas and David, serjeants to Sir Nicholas Walsh, a company of rogues, 135-137, 139.
——, "catch and snatch" all they can, 138.
——, father of. *See* McEdmund, William.
Shane, 3.
Maddar, Mr., 328.
Magee, McGuy, island of, co. Antrim, 24.
Magennis (Magenis, McGinnies):
Bryan Oge McRory, 53.
Sir Con, followers of, a traveller pillaged by, 145.
Maghmayne, co. Waterford, 118.
Magner:
Anthony, 231, 232, 526.
Edmond, son of Edward, 193, 207.
——, warrant to, 199.
Edward, 81, 193, 198, 204, 236.
——, warrant to, 199.
——, Castle Connell said to be held for, 190.
——, daughter of, 192.
James, 207.
Mrs., of Killevarrige, 486.
Magners, the, seize Temple Connell, 195, 206.
——, soldiers to be cessed upon, 209.
Magoghegan. *See* McGeoghegan.
Magragh, Magrath:
Edmond, son of Redmond, 85, 141.
——, wife of, (Sir Nicholas Walsh's daughter), 85.
Milerus, Archbishop of Cashel, signature of, 22.
Redmond, of Ballymore, 85, 92.
Maguire (McGwire), Rory, defeat of, 410.
said to be killed, 414.
Mahomet, the tomb of, 528.
Mahowne, William, 46.
Mainham (Maynane) co. Kildare, 25.
Mainwaring, Manwaring, Philip *or* Sir Philip, 121.
letter to, 76.
as Secretary of State in Ireland, 540.

Maken, Richard, 23.
Malahide [co. Dublin], garrison at, 171.
Malbie, Malbye, Nicholas *or* Sir Nicholas, 14, 15.
orders signed by, 12, 13.
Malignants, Ordinance against, 495.
Mallock (Malloke) —, of Exminster, 90.
younger son of, 90.
Mallow *or* Moyallo (Mallo, Moall, Moallowe), co. Cork, 181, 194, 208, 233, 249, 315, 323, 577, 580, 583, 592, 603, 617.
bowling green at, 190, 449.
castle of, 151, 243.
——, surrenders to the rebels, 256-258.
——, garrison at, 206, 391.
——, Governor of, 540. *And see* Bettesworth, Arthur; Colclough, Colonel.
——, ——, warrant to, 519.
——, ——, Irish. *See* Barry, Lieut.-Col. James.
castle and bridge of, fortified, 342, 344.
Council of War at, 321.
——, officers present at, 320.
curate of. *See* Fisher, Mr.
defeat of the Irish near [the battle of Knocknenoss], 483.
depositions taken at, 206-209.
——, concerning the massacres, alluded to, 202.
house in, 83.
Irish forces at or coming against, 205, 254.
the Irish declare that they will recover, 339.
letters dated at, 66, 77, 81 (2), 118, 147, 150, 176, 180, 198, 201, 209, 255, 520 (2), 521, 526, 536, 560, 561, 574, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 615.
meeting of commissioners at, 191.
Parliament troops at, 399, 481.
——, cannot be kept at, 322, 323.
prisoners at *or* to be sent to, 253, 255.
the Short Castle at, 508, 534.
surveyors at, 533.
Malone, Mallone, Maloane:
Edmond, merchant, 30, 31.
——, wife of, 31.
John, late alderman of Dublin, 26.
Simon, 36.
Symon, late sheriff of Dublin, sentenced for not taking the oath of supremacy, 49.
Thomas, 47.
William, priest, 46.
Malrancane. *See* Mulrankin.
Man, Isle of, 245, 267, 337, 338.
travellers from, 265, 266, 334.
Manchester, Earl of. *See* Montagu.
Manchester, the plague at, 255.
Mandeville, Lord. *See* Montagu.
Manley, Captain, 320.
Mann, Man:
Henry, 27.
Thomas, 9.
Mannin (Mannen), castle of, co. Mayo, 413.
Mannfyelde, Capt. Ryce, assault upon, 28.
his lieutenant, 28.
Manning, Mannynge:
Edmond, 44.
Patrick, 15, 16.
Mansell, William, 48.
Mansfield, Walter, 48.
Mansfieldstown (Mounfyeldstowne), co. Louth, 20.
Map-drawers *or* card-makers, 571.
Mardyke, Mardike, supplies sent to, 591.
Markham, Colonel, 594.
Markham's *Dictator*, 170.
Marnell, James, 53.
Marshall (Mershall):
Lieut.-Colonel, and the protest of the Munster army, 467, 480.
Francis, 31.
William, 3.
Marshalstowne, co. Tipperary, 92, 95.
Marten (Martin), Col. Henry, 469.
Martin, Martyn:
Anthony, Bishop of Meath, documents signed by, 188, 201, 204.
Daniel, 44, 51.
Robert, 137.
Mary, Princess, eldest daughter of Charles I., affianced to the Prince of Orange, 133.
illness of, 133.
Maryborough (Mariburrowe, Marriborragh, Maribroghe), Queen's County:
fort of, *or* Fort of Leix, besieged and taken by Owen Roe O'Neill, 323, 329.
jury at, 44.
schoolmaster at, 25.
Mason:
John, schoolmaster, receipt by, 300.
Richard, 177.
Mass, persons indicted for hearing, 44, 45.
Massey, Massie, Major-General Edward, 403.
proposed for the command in Ireland, 384.
troops of, remonstrance of, mentioned, 461.
house of, 327.
Masterson:
Mr., of St. Clement [Danes] marriage performed by, with Book of Common Prayer, 613
Thomas, seneschal of Wexford, 4, 7.

Mathewes, Captain, gallant conduct of, 145.
forced to leave Dromore, 146.
Maudley, Mawdley, Mawdeley, Maudlyn, Maudlen:
Richard, 87 (2), 89.
——, wife of, 89.
Roger, father of Richard, 89.
Roger, son of Richard, 85 *note*, 87 (2), 89.
——, widow of. *See* Maudley, Mrs.
——, daughters and co-heirs of. *See* Samborne, Anne; Jessop, Margery; Clarke, Frances.
——, steward of. *See* Bowier.
——, bonds of, 93.
Mrs., widow of Roger, 115, 117.
(the widow) annuity paid to, 587.
Maule, Thomas, 163, 293, 337.
letters from, 235, 244, 252, 266 (2), 303, 311.
letter to, 270.
in Percivall's office at Dublin, 345.
wife of, 235, 252, 253, 311, 338.
children of, 235, 311.
Mawde, Henry, clerk to the Somersetshire County Commissioners, attestation by, 495.
Maxwell, John, Archbishop of Tuam, death of, 363.
Mayart:
Lady Dorcas, aunt of Lady Percivall, 124.
——, death of, 246.
John, arrested for complicity in Gerard's plot, 542.
——, is released, 545.
——, has a baronet's patent "in a box," 612.
Sir Samuel, 246.
Maynard [William], Lord, stays with the Parliament, 441.
Mayne, Simon, M.P., 440.
Maynouth, Manouth, Minowthe, Mynoth, co. Kildare, army at, 427.
siege of, 430, 433, 434.
taken by the Irish, 428, 439 (2).
mansion house of, 34.
Mayo, county, 40.
wine licence for, mentioned, 101.
Mazarin, Cardinal, banishment of, demanded, 510.
is dying, 617.
Meagh:
John, son of Katherine, 596.
Katherine, *alias* Roche, 595, 596.
Patrick, 135.
And see Miagh.
Meany, co. Tipperary, 140.
Meare (Meere), co. Somerset, letter dated at, 87.
Meath, Earl of. *See* Brabazon.
Bishops of. *See* Brady, Hugh; Jones, Thomas; Martin, Anthony.
Meath *or* East Meath, county, 5, 10, 14, 16, 41, 56, 211 *note*.
forfeited lands in, 548.
recusants present at mass in, 44.
General Preston coming from, 330.
sheriff of, 8.
Meglare, wood of, county Dublin, 418.
Melldrom, co. Tipperary, letter dated at, 196.
Mendip (Mendehip), co. Somerset, 90.
Mercator's maps, alluded to, 529.
Merchant, one, supposed to be dead, 523.
Mercurius Politicus [newspaper], 509.
Meredith, Meredythe:
Capt. Adam, book written by, 353 (2), 354, 356, 426.
——, letter to, 356.
——, going to Ireland, 357.
——, defends Inchiquin, 406.
——, killed, 430, 432-435, 438.
Ann, wife of Sir Robert (aunt of Lady Percivall), 124.
Captain [another], 467.
Mr., an innkeeper, 344.
Richard, Bishop of Leighlin, fined for "unadvised" speeches, 25, 26.
Robert *or* Sir Robert, 124, 235, 244, 401, 423, 432, 433, 466, 580.
——, as commissioner for Dublin, 389, 449.
——, documents signed by, 100, 156, 180-182, 188, 497.
——, is come to London, 466.
——, eldest son of. *See* Meredith, Adam.
——, his sister and her lord, 245.
Sir Thomas, 353.
Thomas, vicar of Ballrothery, and his wife, assault upon, 33.
Major William, elected member for cos. Kildare and Wicklow, 553.
Merrion (Meryonge) [co. Dublin], 9.
Mervyn, Col. [Audley], regiment of, sends an agent to London, 583.
in the Irish Parliament, 211.
Methwolde, Methwould, Sir William, Chief Baron of Exchequer and Justice of Assize, Ireland, 41-45, 47, 48, 51, 53, 55, 56, 60.
order of, alluded to, 58.
orders to, 181, 184.
counterfeiting of his hand, 57.
in Castle Chamber, 58, 59.
Mexican *or* Peruvian reals, circulation of, in Ireland, 537.
Meyler, Richard, merchant, deceased, 118.
Miagh [*or* Meade], William, late Recorder of Cork, trial of, 28, 29.

Michelstown, co. Cork, 194.
castle of, taken and burnt by the Irish, 254, 257.
meeting at, 588.
Middleborough, in Holland, 455.
English merchants at, 72.
Middlethird, barony of, co. Tipperary, 79.
Middleton:
Major *or* Lieut.-General John, rising of, in Scotland, 539.
——, reported rout of, 554.
Mr., 93.
Mildmay, Myldmay, Sir Henry, 443.
Milford *or* Milford Haven, 259, 318, 357, 427.
letter dated at, 246.
Miller:
Captain, appointed Commissary General for Ireland, 390, 391.
——, proceedings of, 397.
or Milner, William, agent for the Kinsale corporation, 603-605.
Millington, —, cousin of Colonel Jephson, 305, 331.
Miltowne:
co. Carlow, 48.
co. Cork, 194.
——, castle of, 243.
——, garrison of, 248, 253.
——, ——, yields to the Irish without shot, 256, 257.
Minehead (Mynehead, Miniard), co. Somerset, 112, 300, 304, 314, 318.
postbark from, 163.
travellers to *or* embarkations at, 281, 297 (2), 299, 302, 328, 338, 362, 364, 604.
Ministry, the, "high-flying designs" for subverting, 532.
Mint, the, accounts of, intricacy of, 168.
Missit, Mysset:
Edward, 19.
Richard *or* John, 7, 8.
Richard, priest, 44.
Mitton. *See* Mytton.
Moate, the, co. Galway, 52.
Mockler, Mockeler:
Geffry, of Mocklerstown, 48.
Jeffrey, of Ballynatten, 41.
Mocklerstown, co. Tipperary, 48.
Mocollop *or* McCollop, James FitzGerald of. *See* FitzGerald.
castle of, taken, 373, 384.
Mogeely (Mogollye, Moygowlie), co. Cork, 27, 74.
Mohill, co. Waterford, 153.
Moigh *alias* Moighderraowen, co. Tipperary, 95.
"Moll," 288.
Molloy:
Cossny, 136, 293.
——, letters from, 345, 386.
——, power of attorney to, 203.
Mr., 348.
"Mollranckians, the," 94.
Molyneux, Molineux, Mollynex:
Adam, 172.
Alice (245, 288?), 554.
James, letter from, 554.
Jane, receipt by, 93.
Mrs., 245?
Samuel, marshal of the Court of Castle Chamber, 29.
Samuel, 172.
Monaghan, county, 494.
jury in, 43.
Monaminy (Moneaumny), co. Cork, 28.
Monck (Munk, Munck), Col. George, 350, 427, 428, 437, 439, 465, 547, 552.
letter from, to the Protector, 554.
certificate of, in favour of Sir Paul Davys, 554.
——, alluded to, 555, 557.
wished for as Commander-in Chief in Ulster, 339.
goes to Munster, 353, 355, 357.
Irish regiment given to, 389.
speaks his opinion freely, 400.
character of, 405.
his promotion objected to, as he has served the King, *ibid.*
is to command in Ulster, 429, 434.
goes to join Col. Jones, 476-478.
his reception in Ulster, 476.
goes against the rebels, 479.
the Scots will not obey, *ibid.*
as General [at Sea], has gone to the fleet, 527.
"goes Commander-in-Chief," to Scotland, 534.
mediation of, desired, 540, 565.
spoken of, for Lord Treasurer, 614.
agent for, in London. *See* Rowe, William.
secretary for, in Scotland. *See* Locke, Mathew.
Monkstown, co. Cork, 64, 611.
Lord Lisle's arrival at, 372.
Monmouth, 343, 344.
carrier of, 344.
county committee at, 351, 450.
quarter sessions at, 351.
Monmouth, county of, 344, 351.
constable of, in gaol, 411.
high constables of, 351.
high collector of, 415.
High Sheriff of. *See* Herbert, Mr.
Monotteris [? Monatarriv], co. Waterford, 114.
Monro, Munro, Munroe, Major-General [Robert], defeat of, at Benburb, 295.
is again in the field, 303.
application made to, from the Munster army, 467.

Monsea [Monsagh], co. Tipperary, 92, 95.
Montagu, Edward, Lord Mandevile, sent to examine Col. Goring at Portsmouth, 134.
as Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers, letters to, 370, 463.
recommendation by, alluded to, 469.
to sit in the Protector's House of Lords, 591.
Montailin, co. Cork, 95.
Montayne, Captain, 245.
Montayne Castle, co. Waterford, 48.
Montgomery, Montgomerie:
Hugh, Lord, of Ards, 145, 146, 359, 525.
——, letters sent to the King from, 147.
——, proceedings of, against the Irish, 145, 146.
——, garrison settled by. *See* Lisnegarvy.
——, taken by the Irish, 295.
——, troops of, angry at the cowardice of Conway's horse, 146.
Lord, regiment of (in Scotland), Lieut.-Colonel of. *See* Hurry.
Cornet, 296.
Capt. George, brother of Sir James, 448.
Sir James, with Lord Montgomery of Ards, at Lisnegarvy, 145, 146.
——, letters from, 288, 296, 355, 358, 448.
——, his military employments, 358.
——, is Percivall's real friend, 371.
——, regiment of, 448.
Willy, 296.
Montgomery, county of, 362, 363, 451.
County Committee of, 359, 360, 363, 451. *And see* Redcastle, committee at.
——, chairman of. *See* Jones, Col. Philip.
——, letter to, 361.
Montrose, Marquis of, rumoured victory of, 267.
Moore, More:
Charles, Viscount, of Drogheda, 165.
——, bonds given to 130, 140.
——, sends for his fiddlers to Drogheda, 168.
——, warrant signed by, 180.
——, Alice, Lady, his widow, 378, 420.
——, ——, receipt signed by, 130.
Henry, Lord, son of the above, 358.
——, gallantry of, at Dungan Hill, 445.
Moore, More:
Adam, letter from, 506.
Dermott, 3.
Francis, 212.
Sir Gerrott, 29 (2).
John, 36.
John, 52.
Col. John, Parliament Commissioner at Dublin, 389, 449.
——, regiment of, successful raid by, 399.
Meylor, 2.
Richard, cattle carried off by, 137.
——, nephew of. *See* Martin, Robert.
one, at Dublin, 210.
—, cousin of the Percivalls, 509.
And see O'Moore.
Moretowne, co. Tipperary, 49.
Morgan:
Major [Anthony], 557.
——, elected member for cos. Kildare and Wicklow, 553.
Mr. 98.
Robert, 57.
Capt. Robert, agent for Mervyn's regiment, 383.
—, 349.
Moriarty:
Mortho, servant of Lord Thomond, 91.
Teig McMortho, 91, 92.
Morley, Col. Herbert, M.P., 440.
Mornye, co. Longford, 16.
Morris:
James (*or* Symon), a ward, 91, 92.
Major, offers to raise a regiment for France, 406.
[? a servant of Richard Fitz Gerald], 159-161.
Morrison, Sir Richard, Vice-president of Munster, 38.
Morroghes, the [*i.e.*, Hy Felimy], lands of, co. Wexford, 40.
Morton (Mortton), James, clerk at Youghal, 135.
Mother, John, 52.
Mouldsworth, Mr., 80.
Moulton, Captain, 327.
letter to, 259.
Mouney, John, 51.
Mounfyeldstowne. *See* Mansfieldstown.
Mountayne. *See* Munckton.
Mountgarret, Viscount. *See* Butler.
Mountjoy, Lord. *See* Blount.
Mountney, Stephen, 16.
Mount Rosse, in Scotland, 46.
Mouslie, Mr., at the Council of Trade, 499.
Moycashel (Moychassell), co. Westmeath, 54.
Moyle:
John Ogne, murder of, 50.
Thomas, 3.
Moyneard, co. Tipperary, 53.

Muckinish (Muckinis), co. Clare, 113.
Mulcaster, [Dr. Richard], headmaster of St. Paul's school, 488.
Mullaghnacree, co. Cork, 95.
Mullinaveige (Mullinvige), co. Wicklow, 54.
Mullingar (Molengar, Mollyngare), co. Westmeath, assizes and juries at, 37, 41, 45, 47.
keeper of the gaol at, 28.
Mulrankin (Mulranckan, Malrancane *or* Ballrancane), co. Wexford, 6, 445.
Mulrony, Thomas, 46.
Mulys, Mulis:
Joseph, the late, 251.
——, children of, 251, 254.
Norris, widow of Joseph and sister of Sir Philip Percivall, 251.
——, letters from, 159, 160.
——, soldiers cessed on, 159, 160.
Philip, eldest son of Joseph, 160, 251, 567.
Munckton (Muncton, Mountayne), Nicholas, 121 (2).
Munday, Major, of the Irish army, 467.
Munster, Province of, 68, 79, 126, 131, 265, 329, 330, 355, 429, 434, 517, 556. *And passim.*
President of. *See* Drury, Sir William; St. Leger, Sir William; Inchiquin, Lord; Broghill, Lord. *See also* Glamorgan, Earl of.
——, former powers of, 394.
——, Irish. *See* Muskery, Lord.
President and Council of, 422.
——, proceedings of, on the outbreak of the rebellion, 148, 149.
Presidency of, proposed re-erection of, 589.
abuses in, complained of, 375, 395.
Act of Oblivion for, 534, 541, 544, 546, 548, 551, 556.
——, read and committed, 542.
alarm in, 147, 149, 155.
arms, victuals, &c., sent to, 322.
baronies of, 200. *And see under their names.*
castles in. *See under their names.*
——, lost, 256, 258.
Cessation in, 190 *et seq*, 242, 250. *And see under* Ireland, Irish party in.
——, expiration of, 253.
Chief Justice of. *See* Saxey.
Chief Justice for, desired, 407.
Clerk of the Council in, 541.
Munster—*cont.*
Commissary of victuals in. *See* Hodder, John.
——, a former. *See* Apsley, Allen.
Commissioners for enquiry of losses in, by the rebellion, 192. *And see* Bisse, Philip; Bettesworth, Thomas.
Commissioners for arranging the English and Irish quarters in, 190, 230.
——, meetings of, 199-201.
——, mischief caused by their delays, 202.
——, examinations by, alluded to, 192.
——, the English, 202, 230. *And see* Bettesworth, Thomas *and* Arthur, *and* Hodder, John.
——, ——, depositions taken before, 206-209.
——, ——, meeting of, 209, 210.
——, the Irish, 192, 202, 209, 246.
Commissioners appointed by Lord Lisle in, 394, 398.
Commissioners for compounding with the protected Irish in, 409.
Commissioners for, desired by Lord Inchiquin, 371, 387, 399, 419, 422.
——, are to be sent, 383.
——, proposal for, negatived, 436-438, 462, 463.
Commissioners for (1651-2), 504, 516.
—— of the Commonwealth in, (1653), 521-524, 527.
Commissioners of Accounts in, 516.
Commissioners in, for taking acknowledgement of fines, 602.
Committee to raise men for, 256.
Committee for custodiams, appointed in, 366.
——, a fresh, desired, 403.
contribution money in, 302, 320, 452, 481, 490, 491, 533.
——, so heavy that tenants have forsaken their lands, 536.
corporate towns or corporations of, arms in, 148.
——, defence of, preparations for, 147-149.
Council of, 365, 366, 377, 385, 409, 437, 438.
——, order of, 382.
——, orders concerning, 452.
——, is to order all things, 435, 437, 438.
——, members of (in 1660), 611.

Munster—*cont.*
Council of War in, 320, 374, 377, 394.
——, letter of, 475.
Counsellors in, 392, 393.
Court Martial in, 333.
English in, alarm of, 143, 148, 149.
——, arming, mustering, &c., of, 149, 151.
——, complaints of losses by, 153.
——, contributions from. *See* contribution money, *above*.
——, are to be allowed their estates, 202, 382.
——, divisions amongst, 390.
——, estates of, fall in value, 192, 417.
——, ——, orders concerning, 390.
——, lands held from, 205.
——, losses of, *passim*.
——, sad state of, 195, 500, 537.
English forces in, 150, 161, 164, 173, 251, 254, 274, 295, 302, 319, 371, 373, 377, 466, 490.
——, commander of. *See* St. Leger, Sir William; Inchiquin, Lord.
——, artillery train of, money needed for, 392.
——, bread for, 421.
——, ——, lack of, 435, 449.
——, burning and spoiling by, 322.
——, Commissary of the field for, 269.
——, Commissioners to attend, desired, 407.
——, comptroller for, 409.
——, contributions for, 390, 409, 480.
——, Declaration *or* Remonstrance of, 456.
——, ——, alluded to, 457-459, 461-463, 466, 467, 469, 470, 475, 477.
——, desertions from, 471.
——, distribution of, in winter quarters, 481.
——, ensign of, shot for treachery, 252.
——, fear of mutiny amongst, 321.
——, grey coats and red coats (*i.e.* Inchiquin's and Lisle's forces), 391.
——, hindered by the weather, 309, 312, 322, 332, 355.
——, horse in, recruit and supply of, 386, 391.
——, losses of, 483.
——, ——, are small, 402.
——, loyalty of, to Parliament, doubted, 467.
——, matters relating to. *See* Irish Committee at Derby House.
Munster, English forces in—*cont.*
——, money and supplies for, 254, 271, 277, 279, 280, 284, 337, 462, 504.
——, money, victuals, clothes, arms, &c., needed for, 128, 157, 252, 256, 258, 287, 299, 305, 306, 313, 320, 322, 323, 331-333, 392, 394, 396, 416, 419, 421, 446, 447, 461.
——, musters, new, needed for, 366.
——, new, are very unruly, 419.
——, officers *or* commanders of, "commonly feasted" by the protected Irish, 196.
——, ——, attestation by, in favour of Lord Inchiquin, alluded to, 304, 307, 308, 310.
——, ——, letter from, 409.
——, ——, meeting of, 202.
——, ——, accused of drunkenness, 403.
——, ——, deputies sent to England by, 422.
——, ——, said to be enemies of a settlement, 463.
——, ——, "fully at the devotion of the Parliament," 475.
——, ——, going over to Ireland, 283.
——, officers and soldiers of, Remonstrance of. *See* Declaration, *above*.
——, pay of, rate of, 393.
——, ——, very poor, 409.
——, places taken by, 414.
——, poverty of, drives the soldiers to the enemy, 350.
——, prey taken by, 473 (2).
——, proceedings of, 254, 305, 306, 322, 427, 446, 473.
——, ——, relation of, 269.
——, quartering and care of, 307.
——, recruits for, needed, 306, 333.
——, regiments of, 407.
——, ——, list of, 375.
——, rents taken for, 455.
——, request on behalf of, to Fairfax and Lenthall, 456, 458.
——, resolutions concerning, 387.
——, soldiers of, leaving their colours without licence, 189.
——, strength of, 305, 400, 450.
——, successes of, 254, 283, 397, 414, 437, 456, 458, 463, 471, 475, 483. *And see* Limerick.
——, sufferings of, 461.
——, taxes for, 382.
——, royalist, under Lord Inchiquin, 490, 491.
English forces for *or* going to, 233 *note*, 234, 279, 284, 287, 344, 349, 362.
——, needed for, 128, 174.
——, removed from, 145, 148.

Munster—*cont.*
English planters in, precarious position of, 521, 522.
English quarters in, 194 (2), 199, 201, 242, 246, 276, 486.
——, little chance of regaining, 202.
——, "country charges" on, 486.
——, Commissioners for. *See* Commissioners for quarters, *above*.
forts in, are "left ready for the enemy to walk into," 152.
"the four counties" in, 561.
the friars of, 151.
garrisons, wards *or* fortified houses in, 148, 178, 200, 321. *And see under their names.*
——, plot to murder the English in, 234.
——, Irish turned out of, 282.
——, governors of, changed, 390.
——, revolt of, to Cromwell, 491.
garrison towns of, danger of losing, 258.
government of, have not done what they might, against the Tories, 584.
grandees *or* Juncto (Lord Lisle's party) in, 338, 390, 392, 394.
herrings shipped for, stayed at Dublin, 185.
horses in, strange mortality amongst, 305, 309, 322, 331, 333.
hospital established in, 367.
Independent (*i.e.* Lord Lisle's) party in, 452.
Irish chiefs of, coming in, "bring the heads of the rest," 533.
——, averseness of, to the English planters, 521, 522.
Irish Council of, President of. *See* Muskery, Viscount.
Irish party *or* forces in (the rebels *or* the enemy), 162, 178, 179, 182, 187, 203, 251-254, 256-260, 263, 304, 305, 314, 333, 465, 469, 473, 533.
——, burning and spoiling by, 174, 181, 322, 465, 466.
——, castle of, taken, 306.
——, castles and towns taken by, 200, 254-259, 405, 500. *And see under their names.*
——, composition paid by, 322.
——, correspondency with, 242.
——, cows, &c., taken by, 156.
——, ——, taken from, 244, 245, 248.
——, defeat of, 153, 254, 323, 439, 446, 483.
——, designs of, 249.

Munster, Irish party, &c.—*cont.*
——, dissensions amongst, 377.
——, ——, have been made up, 413, 414, 422.
——, distribution of, 173.
——, estates in the hands of, 261.
——, frequent the English garrisons, 200, 206, 207.
——, General of. *See* Castlehaven, Earl of.
——, ill-paid and inconsiderable, 399.
——, imprisoned, to be set at liberty, 189.
——, increase of, 173.
——, Lieut.-General of. *See* Purcell, Patrick.
——, losses of, 260.
——, orders to, 250.
——, places surrendered by, 397, 401.
——, protected, 202, 203, 367, 368, 377, 391, 506.
——, proceedings against. *See* Inchiquin, Lord. *Also* Munster, English forces in, *above*.
——, strength of, 178, 303, 350, 409, 414.
——, threatenings or "vapouring" of, 157, 257.
——, are well supplied with arms and munition, 174, 175.
——, obey but what they list, 200.
——, grow "ever more insolent," 202.
——, behaviour to be observed towards, 236.
——, will have no more cessations, 243.
——, are driven beyond the Blackwater, 254.
——, have resolved to run over all, 254.
——, "swarm like bees" 257.
——, are shattered and tired, 301.
——, are preparing to fall upon Lord Inchiquin's quarters, 304.
——, intended proposals of, to Lord Inchiquin, 419.
——, from Leinster and Connaught, 454.
——, Inchiquin urged to kill and spoil, 462, 466.
Irish quarters in, 192, 377.
Justice in. *See* Gernon, Luke.
Justices of the Peace in, lack of, 138.
King's Attorney for. *See* Fisher, Richard.
lands or estates in, to be "boxed," 561.
——, of the English party, used for "the public good," 203, 204.
——, waste, 195, 496.

Munster, lands or estates in—*cont.*
——, Lord Cork's, 455.
——, the Earl of Ormond's, 66.
——, Sir Philip Percivall's. *See under his name.*
a major of, 544, 545.
Major-General in, post of, 393. *And see* Stirling, Colonel.
markets in, supplied by the Irish, 302, 332.
massacre in. *See* Silver Mines.
matters in, misrepresented, 128, 462.
military governor in, *pro. tem. See* Waller, Sir Hardress.
the nobility of, have been "in parliament" together, 174.
Parliament men elected in, 556.
paymaster for, 320.
Percivall's houses in, 502. *And see under their names.*
petitions from, expected, 610.
plague in, 499, 500.
plantation of, proposed, 93.
plantation acres in, 605.
port garrisons of, the Irish swear they will have, before long, 257.
"postmaster" or master of the postbark for. *See* Quint, Walter.
proclamation of the peace in, 303.
—— of transplanting in, "clearly extends to all papists," 530.
proclamations in, against the sale of beer, &c., have "deaded" the trade in corn, 530.
propositions for the better carrying on of the war in, 387.
protestants of, sad condition of, 258.
Provost Marshal for, 321.
Quartermaster-General in, post of, 393. *And see* Smyth, Sir Percy; Courtney, Sir William.
rebellion in, commencement of, 153, 155, 162, 163. *And see* Irish party in, *above.*
report of proceedings in, 269.
scarcity of corn in, 397, 421.
"sessing" of soldiers upon offenders in, orders for, 197.
storekeeper in, 269.
supplies for, 235, 236. 253. *And see* English forces in, money, &c., for, *above.*
Tories in, troublesome, but not considerable, 560.
——, a rub with, 561.
——, mischief done by, 584.
transplantation, fear of, in, 530, 533.
travellers to and from, *passim.*
treasure of, 371.
Munster—*cont.*
Vice-president of. *See* Morrison, Sir Richard; Norreys, Sir Thomas.
vote in the House of Commons concerning, 383, 441.
weak or necessitous state of, 148, 149, 151, 154, 287, 300, 301.
Munster:
Sir Philip Percivall in, 123, 124.
the Lord Deputy's progress in, 124.
no signs of stirring in, 143, 148, 149 (2).
nothing sent to, not even advertisements of what passes, 151.
little harm yet done in, 155 (2).
no rents to be got in, 157.
loss of, feared, 174, 252, 254.
Lord Mountgarret in. *See* Mountgarret.
case of, worse than when the rebels were in action, 200.
Lord Inchiquin's power in, 248.
reported to be in a good condition, 254, 405.
crisis in, 266.
threatened by the Irish forces, 299, 300.
the war in, not as in England, 323.
the conduct of the Ulster men condemned in, 350.
the new colonels in, their attitude towards Inchiquin, 356.
none allied or born there may have command, 360.
affairs of, account of, 366.
Col. W. Jephson to speak for, in the Irish Committee, 374.
has received more than a due share of help, 379.
changes or doings in, 381-391.
speedy reduction of, hoped for, 399, 402.
wants so much that it is like to want nothing, 414.
the fortune of, at stake, 483.
Munster and Leinster, seal of, 568.
Murphy, Murfye:
Patrick, 210.
Robert, 3.
William, late sheriff of Kilkenny, 45.
Murray (Murry), Will, gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I., 146, 324.
Murrey, Mr., 78.
Muschamp, Lieut.-Col. Agmundesham, 320, 562.
letter from, 588.
Muskery, Muskerry (Muskerie, Musgrave), Lord and Lady. *See* McCarthy.
Muskery, barony of, co. Cork, 63.
chief lord in, 63.
Tullagh in. *See* Tullagh.

Myer, Mr., 286.
Mytton, Mitton, Major-General Thomas, 359, 360.
letter from, 361.
his brigade of horse, 451.
wife of, 360.

N

Naas, the, co. Kildare, 189, 411.
jury at, 48.
port-reeve of, 49.
set on fire by the English, 325.
the enemy near, 430, 433.
——, skirmish with, 433.
taken by the Irish, 434, 439.
Nagle, Nogle:
David, 28.
Philip, 82.
Nailsey, Naylsey, manor of, co. Somerset, 487.
Nangill, Patrick, 8.
Nantwich, co. Chester, 235.
Naples, visitor to, 616.
Naseby, battle of, alluded to, 279.
Nash:
James, 233.
William, late port-reeve of Gawran, 45.
Naunton [Sir Robert], Secretary of State, 60.
Navan, co. Meath, mass celebrated at, 44.
meeting of English forces at, 478.
flight of the enemy to, 158.
Neale:
John, co. Kilkenny, 51.
John, marshal of the prison at Drogheda, 59.
Needham, Colonel [Simon], 393, 406.
reported to be Governor of Youghal, 390.
regiment of, 357, 375.
Neland, Redmond, 91 (2).
Nelson, Robert, letter from, 496.
Nenagh *or* the Nenagh, co. Tipperary, 173.
grange, manor, &c., of, 140.
Neston (Neaston, Nessen), co. Chester, 144, 149, 525.
letters dated at, 144, 252.
Netherlands, the, aid from, for Ireland, 277.
Netervile, Netterville (Newtervile), Nicholas, Viscount, 450.
——, order signed by, 233.
John, 7, 8.
Luke, son of Lord Netervile, skirmish with the forces under, 158, 159.
——, widow of, 285.
Thomas, 44.
"young," and his wife, 335.
Neveagh, Patrick, 40.
Newbawn (Newbane), co. Wexford, 22.
Newberry, Colonel, death of, 593.
New Buildings, Commission for, will raise but little for the State, 590.
Newcastle:
co. Limerick, letter dated at, 103.
——, office post mortem taken at, *ibid.*
——, wine and aqua vitæ licence at, *ibid.*
co. Northumberland, abandoned by the English army and occupied by the Scots, 119.
——, repulse from, 201.
——, propositions of, 463.
Newcomen (Newcome):
Sir Beverley and his son Arthur, drowned, 92.
Lady, 158.
Lady, wife of Sir Beverley, stands godmother to Sir Philip Percivall's son, 124.
——, death of, 261, 262.
Lady, wife of Sir Thomas, 124.
Sir Robert, bart., grandfather of Lady Percivall, 123.
—— [the late], as Surveyor-General and Contractor for victualling the army in Ireland, 164, 168, 169, 171.
——, as Commissary for Leinster, 169 *note*.
Sir Thomas, uncle of Lady Percivall, 125, 172.
——, in command at Malahide, 171.
Newdigate, Mr. 80.
New disease *or* epidemic sickness, the, 589, 590, 592.
New England, fear that Ireland will resemble, 201.
messengers to, miscarried, 523.
Newland, co. Dublin, town and lands of, 506 (2), 507, 511, 513.
Newmarket Heath, co. Cambridge, the taking of purses on, alluded to, 70.
Newmarket, co. Cork, 147, 491, 526.
proposed as a garrison, 130.
English garrison at, 205.
——, message to, 180.
plantation and tenants of, 562.
Newport, Cornwall, Sir Philip Percivall member for, 462.
New Ross, co. Kilkenny, 49.
Newry, Newrie, the [co. Down], rebels at, 145, 146.
former clerk of the stores for, 169.
Newtown (Newton), the, co. Dublin, 23.
Nicholas, Sir Edward, Secretary of State, [158 ?], 186.

Nicholastown (Nicholstowne), co. Tipperary, 53.
Nixson, Robert, agent for Sir Richard Fleetwood, affidavit by, 72.
Nobber, co. Meath, captured from the enemy, 479.
Nodstowne, co. Tipperary, 53.
Nogle. *See* Nagle.
Nolan, Noland (Nollan):
Christopher, 14.
David, 12.
Harry, 12.
Nicholas, 21.
Thomas, sentenced, 24.
Nook (Nugge), the, co. Wexford, 47.
Norgate, Edward, Windsor Herald, letter of, 489.
Normandy, the French King may have to retreat into, 510.
new Bishop of, reception of, 508.
Norreys, Norris, Norrys. Norries:
Capt. John, sentenced for treasonable speeches, 28.
Sir Thomas, Vice-president of Munster, 27.
William, schoolmaster, "an Oxford scholar and a good preacher," 599.
Norisse, Sir Philip Percivall's "disciple," 181.
Norrogh, co. Kildare, 48.
North, [Dudley], Lord, stays with the Parliament, 441.
North, the. *See* England, North of.
Northallerton, co. York, 37.
Northampton, town of, 93.
Northamptonshire, 93.
sheep to be bought in, 528.
Northcot, Sir John, on the Committee of the West, 430.
Northumberland, Earl of. *See* Percy, Algernon.
to sit in Cromwell's House of Lords, 591.
Northumberland, abandoned by the English army, and occupied by the Scots, 119.
Norton:
Captain, 320.
Sir Dudley, former Secretary of State in Ireland, 540.
Gregory, member of the Irish Committee, 309.
Colonel [Richard], 300, 466, 469, 559.
Nottingham, Earl of. *See* Howard, Charles.
Nugent:
Christopher, Baron of Delvin, 7, 8, 20.
Richard, Baron of Delvin, 38.
[Richard, 2nd] Earl of Westmeath, taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
——, regiment of, 349.
Nugent (Neugent):
Edmond, 43.
Edward, high sheriff of co. Westmeath, 22.
Elinor, wife of Richard, of Dublin, 56.
Garrott FitzPatrick. *See* FitzPatrick.
George FitzPeter. *See* FitzPeter.
Gerrat, 14.
James, 8.
James Moyle, of Donore, 10.
John, son of Richard, of Dublin, 56.
Lavallie, 8.
Nicholas, second Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, 5, 7, 8.
——, orders signed by, 13.
Nicholas, a Jesuit, 45, 46, 56.
Richard, 16 (2).
Richard, 36.
Richard, son of James Moyle, 10, 11.
Richard FitzPeter. *See* FitzPeter.
Richard, merchant of Dublin, 56.
Richard, letter from, 113.
Sir Thomas, 8.
Thomas, 8.
William, brother of Richard, 113.
——, wife of. *See* Roche, Ellen.
Nugents (Newgents), "notorious traitors of the sept of the," 28.
Nugge, the. *See* Nook.
Nunney, co. Somerset, manor of, 85 *note*.
letter dated at, 88.
rents of, 177.
Nuremberg wares, 72.
Nutstown (Notstowne), co. Dublin, 36.

O

Oatlands, Surrey, letter dated at, 21.
O'Barry, Mr., 141.
O'Brenans *or* O'Breenans, the, "a sept of thieves," 222.
Obrey, Mr. losses of, by the rebels, 156.
O'Brien, O'Bryan:
[Connor], Earl of Thomond, 16, 20.
[Donogh], Earl of Thomond, funeral fees of, 93.

O'Brien, O'Bryan—*cont.*
[Henry], Earl of Thomond, 82-84, 86 (2), 93, 97.
——, letters to, 82, 83, 108.
——, letters from, 84, 91 (3), 92.
——, bill of, 97.
——, powers of attorney from, 84, 86.
——, wardships of, 91, 92.
——, agent of. *See* Hinson, Thomas.
——, servant of, 91.
[Barnaby], Earl of Thomond, has declared for Parliament, 284.
——, and Lord Inchiquin. *See* Inchiquin.
——, his wife, the Countess of Thomond, 299.
——, family of, 298.
[Henry], Lord O'Brien, son of the Earl of Thomond, 299.
[Dermod], Baron of Inchiquin, sentenced for assault, 26.
——, sentenced for harbouring a priest, 45.
——, wife and servants of, *ibid.*
Murrough *or* Morogh, Baron (*afterwards* Earl) of Inchiquin, and (in 1644) Lord President of Munster, 191, 192, 243, 291, 302, 331, 415, 418, 436, 482.
——, letters from, 154, 162, 175, 176 (2), 178-180, 182, 183, 185, 198, 230 (3), 233 (2), 235, 236 (2), 242-249, 253, 297, 298, 306, 312 (2), 316, 319, 321, 332, 355, 365, 367, 370 (2), 371 (2), 374 (2). 376, 380, 381, 384, 391 (2), 393, 395, 396 (2), 398, 406, 408, 413, 419, 422 (4), 446, 447, 452, 454, 456, 458, 463, 470, 473, 475, 481, 485 (2).
——, ——, alluded to, 209, 245-247, 250, 398.
——, ——, to Parliament, alluded to, 241, 312.
——, ——, believed to be opened, 314.
——, letters to, 199, 248, 249, 312, 324, 368, 369, 383, 384, 387, 389, 397, 400, 404-406, 416, 420, 427, 428, 436, 449, 461, 462, 467, 469, 476, 477, 485.
——, ——, alluded to, 199, 202.
——, accounts of, to be examined, 387.
——, answer of, to the accusations against him, 376, 453.
——, appointments or commissions by, 192, 269. 324, 395.
——, army of. *See* Munster, army of.
——, articles against, alluded to, 452.
——, assignments by, 284 (2).
——, attestation in favour of, alluded to, 307, 310.

O'Brien, Murrough, Lord Inchiquin—*cont.*
——, certificates of, 282, 294.
——, ——, alluded to, 279.
——, ——, wished for, 349.
——, certificates in favour of, 395, 396.
——, chaplain of. *See* Fell, Mr.
——, declaration of, (1644), alluded to, 282.
——, frigate of, 421.
——, horses to be procured for, 248.
——, letter of attorney by, 294.
——, ——, to, 16.
——, letters in defence of [from Knight and Banastre], alluded to, 428, 429.
——, Lieut.-Colonel of, 380.
——, life-guard of, 399.
——, matters laid before or referred to, 208, 474.
——, moneys due or to be paid to, 260, 294, 345, 436, 486.
——, ——, for horses, 391, 415.
——, note by, 257.
——, officers of, displaced by Lord Lisle, 369, 373.
——, orders of, concerning behaviour towards the Irish, 175, 176, 178, 179, 185, 186, 233, 236, 242-247, 249, 253.
——, ——, alluded to, 178. 191, 192, 196, 232, 244.
——, orders to, 326.
——, pass signed by, 258.
——, pay of, 394, 408.
——, petitions to, 177, 257.
——, plan of, for ending the war, 419.
——, protections by, alluded to, 196, 206, 435.
——, quarters of, the Irish preparing to fall on, 304.
——, regiment of horse of, 316, 337, 358, 382, 453, 454.
——, ——, major of, 454.
——, regiments of, (horse and foot), in Munster, 374, 375.
——, his *Relation*, alluded to, 391.
——, report of, to the Irish Committee, 269.
——, remonstrances of, concerning the breach of the cessation, alluded to, 195.
——, secretary of. *See* Gething, Richard.
——, servant of, death of, 453.
——, ship of, sold, 408.
——, speeches against, 239, 461.
——, statements of, concerning the proceedings of Lord Lisle, &c., 372, 375, 393.
——, supplies for, solicited, 259.
——, troop of, 162, 164.
——, vindication of, alluded to, 469.

O'Brien, Murrough, Lord Inchiquin —*cont.*
——, warrants by, 179, 187, 189 (2), 481.
——, ——, alluded to, 208.
——, wife of. *See* Elizabeth, Lady Inchiquin, *below*.
——, family of, 452.
——, ——, lack of support for, 419.
——, children of, 163, 450, 465 (2). *And see* O'Brien, William *and* Betty.
——, sons of, in Paris, 603.
——, ——, the youngest of, is turned Catholic, 603.
——, his brother Kit. *See* O'Brien, Christopher.
——, pursues the enemy, 153.
——, sent by the Lord President to "present" the condition of Munster to the King, 154, 162, 163.
——, returns to Ireland, 162.
——, as chief commander in Munster, 180-182, 187.
——, and "the impost business," 190.
——, and the Commissioners for quarters, 191, 199, 200.
——, character of (?), 195.
——, intercourse of, with the Irish, 196.
——, goes again to England [to the King], 199, 201, 203.
——, and the murders in Munster, 202.
——, his view of the articles of the Cessation, 203.
——, Irish "put in" to lands by, 206.
——, returns to Ireland, and declares for Parliament, 233.
——, plot to murder, 234.
——, turns out the aldermen, &c., of Cork and Youghal, 234, 282.
——, urges his brother to take over his regiment, 234.
——, and Sir Philip Percivall. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip.
——, negotiations of, with Lord Muskery, 242, 244, 246, 247.
——, Lord Digby urges, to return to the King, 248.
——, and Capt. Reymond, 253.
——, and his forces, proceedings of, 254, 259, 265.
——, and the garrison of Liscarrol, 257.
——, illness of, 261.
——, goes again to England, 266.
——, is in good condition [in Munster], 267.
——, business of, in London, 280, 283, 285, 286.
——, and the Cessation (of 1643), 282.

O'Brien, Murrough, Lord Inchiquin —*cont.*
——, is returning to Ireland, 284, 287.
——, and Sir Arthur Loftus, 297, 298, 372, 374, 436.
——, and Lord Thomond, 298, 299.
——, and Lord Broghill, 301, 305, 316, 327, 328, 334, 338, 342, 356, 368, 374, 436, 453, 454, 461, 462.
——, proceedings of, against the enemy (1646), 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 314, 322, 328, 330, 332, 342, 344.
——, plotting, aspersions or accusations against, 304, 305, 307, 314, 316, 362 366, 372, 375, 380, 395, 398, 399, 400, 404, 408, 427, 442, 447, 448, 452, 454, 457, 459, 461, 462, 464, 468, 469.
——, and Lord Lisle, 306, 312, 319, 357, 365, 367, 372-375, 380, 382, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 398, 400, 404, 453.
——, successes of, 323, 398, 402, 404, 414, 430, 437, 439, 446, (2), 447, 471, 473, 476, 483. *And see* Cashel, Limerick, Mallow.
——, praise of *or* esteem for, 329, 350, 357, 376, 401.
——, vacant commands supplied by, 333.
——, message to, from the Irish generals, and his reply, 339.
——, is urged to be patient, 352.
——, hindered by the weather, 355.
——, his friends' trust in, 369, 383, 384, 387, 388.
——, his confidence in Col. William Jephson, 372, 391, 408.
——, desires that commissioners may be sent to Munster, 371, 383, 387, 399.
——, proposes to resign his post, 376, 395, 408, 417, 419, 421, 452, 470, 471.
——, objected to, as an Irishman, 377, 406, 408, 411, 449.
——, reports concerning, 382, 384, 398, 420, 430, 436.
——, reasons of, for not proceeding more rigorously against the Irish, 385.
——, left in sole command in Munster, 390, 391.
——, claims the right of disposing of commands, 392-396.
——, his interview with Sir Hardress Waller, 392, 393.
——, is going into the field, 393, 394.
——, in relation to the quartermaster's place, 393, 396, 397, 402.

O'Brien, Murrough, Lord Inchiquin —*cont.*
——, and his Council, agreement by, with the Barony of Barrymore, 396.
——, rumoured journey of [to meet Ormond ?], 398.
——, obligations of, to Sir Philip Percivall, 398, 486.
——, proceedings of, against the enemy (1647), 399, 401, 416, 422, 427, 430, 446, 447, 461, 465, 471-473, 481, 483.
——, much now expected from, 400, 404.
——, thanks voted to, by Parliament, 406, 469.
——, offers to, from the Irish, 406.
——, his demands for Munster, 407. *And see* Munster, English army in, money, &c., needed for.
——, has not five pounds left in the world, 408.
——, and Lord Cork's composition, 409, 455.
——, must fight or starve, 414, 483.
——, pressure of business upon, 307, 399, 419.
——, his service under the King alluded to, 307, 377.
——, has had no hand in Ormond's peace, 310.
——, rumour that Ormond is marching against, 311.
——, fears of, for the future, 420.
——, in relation to Thos. Plunkett, 422.
——, and Lord Muskery, 430.
——, has displaced those to whom Lord Lisle gave commands, 437.
——, has "clearly and entirely" prosecuted the Parliament's service, 448.
——, said to have been "bowling at Mallow" while places were lost, 449.
——, his political views, 452.
——, and the declaration of his army, 457, 464, 466, 467, 470.
——, urged to take harsher proceedings against the rebels, 462, 466.
——, storm of Cashel by. *See* Cashel.
——, suspected of a design to declare against the Parliament, 462, 467, 468.
——, will order the priests to be hanged, 468.
——, must send Col. Stirling to England, 476.
——, prevents a duel, 481.
——, victory of [at Knocknenoss], 483.
O'Brien, Murrough, Lord Inchiquin —*cont.*
——, gallant conduct of, 483.
——, Lady Percivall advised to appeal to, 486.
——, at the head of the Royalist forces in Ireland, 490, 491.
——, in Paris, 603.
——, his wife, Lady Inchiquin [Elizabeth St. Leger], 163, 309, 356, 450, 453.
——, ——, her return to England and severe illness, 504.
——, ——, request of, 453.
——, ——, kinsman of, 429.
O'Brien, O'Bryen, O'Brian, Bryan: Arroes, 65.
Lady Betty, daughter of Lord Inchiquin, 420, 436 (?), 456, 470.
Bryen, 35.
——, manor of, 36.
Christopher (Kit) brother of Lord Inchiquin, desires to enter the French service, 407, 416.
Daniel, of Annagh, 65.
——, elder brother of. *See* O'Brien, Arroes.
——, father of. *See* O'Brien, Sir Teal Garrath.
——, children of, 65.
Daniel, of co. Limerick, 113.
Dermod Oge, brother of Teige, 137.
Dermot, as a commissioner for arranging a peace, 238.
Donogh, 62.
Lieut.-Colonel Harry, brother of Lord Inchiquin, letter to, 233.
——, is urged to carry his regiment to Ireland, 234.
——, taken prisoner, 258.
Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, condemned for conspiracy, 39.
Col. Mortogh and his party, have come in, 533.
Sir Teal Garrath, 65.
Tegge *or* Teige, 3.
Teige, of co. Waterford, 53.
Teige, a "sworn servant" of the King and Queen, letters from, 137, 142.
——, is living with the Duc de Candale, 137.
——, dares not go out of doors, "the persecution is so hot," 142.
Terence, 341, 342.
Sir Tirlaughe, assault upon, 26.
William, 127.
William, eldest son of Lord Inchiquin (little Will), 316, 324, 430, 450, 456, 461, 465 (3), 469.
——, clothes for, 345.
——, at school in England, 420.
——, school bill for, 300.
——, servant of, 300. *And see* Sachat.

O'Brien, William—*cont.*
——, proposed regiment for, in the French service, 407, 416.
——, to be committed to Colonel Jephson, 485.
See also Bryan.
O'Briens (Brians) the, of Dohora, 173.
O'Brohe, O'Broe, Donnough, 40, 44
O Byrne (O'Birne, O'Burne, Birne):
Arte Mc Brien, murder by, 36.
Cahir Mc Morogh, 43.
Callough Mc Edmond Oge, 43.
Donell Reoghe, murder of, 36.
Hugh, slain, 19.
Hugh Mc Phelim, a chief rebel, 222.
——, as Lieut.-General in the Irish army, taken at Dungan Hill, 445, 454.
Redmond Mc Feogh, 54.
Teigh, 43.
William, 48.
And see Byrne.
O'Byrnes *or* Birnes, the, are in rebellion, 150.
are stirring in every rebellion, 222.
have come in, 514.
territory of, 222.
O'Cahan:
Bryen Modder, 35.
Neyle Mc Tyrlagh, 35.
O'Callaghane, O'Callaghan, Callaghan:
Cahir of Dromineen, 30.
Cahir, 77, 81.
"little Cahir," servant to Sir Philip Percivall, death of, 142.
——, father of, 142.
Callaghan McCnogher, 42.
Conagher, of Clonmeen, 30.
Conogher *or* Cnogher Reagh, 112, 198, 533.
——, letter from, 83.
——, letters to, 63 (2), 82, 83.
——, petitions of, 197, 232.
——, ——, alluded to, 200.
——, ——, orders in relation to, 231-233.
——, lands and tenants of, 197, 230-233.
——, house of, 205.
——, accused of adhering to the English, 205, 232.
——, said to have been in the fight at Liscarrol, 253.
——, release of, from custody, 556.
Donogh (Don), 63, 180, 196, 202, 203, 208, 209, 243.
——, as commissioner for quarters, 191, 200, 209.
——, letters from, 236, 244 (2), 246, 247, 250.
——, letters to, 198, 230.
——, orders or warrants to, 197 (2), 198.
O'Callaghane, Donogh—*cont.*
——, warrants of, 198, 199.
——, witnesses called before, 208.
——, one of the most fair and moderate of his party, 202, 230.
——, John Percivall's suit against, 530.
Owen, disposition of, 230.
O'Callynane, Ryan. *See* O'Leech.
O'Cane [?O'Cahan], said to be killed, 414.
O'Carrane, Shane, 26.
O'Cassye, Rorye, 2.
And see Casey.
O'Connell, O'Conell:
Cormock, 231.
Daniel, 231.
Davy, 26.
O'Connor *or* Connor:
Mr., 103.
Teige, 50.
O'Connors, the, 8.
O'Creghane, Sir Caribre, priest, 18.
O'Cullen, Donough Oge, 43.
O'Daly, Teige, 52.
O'Dempsy, O'Dempsie, Demsie:
Terence, [Viscount], Lord of Clanmaliere, letter from, 127.
Lewis, grandson of Terence, letter to, 127.
——, as Viscount Clanmaliere, to be tried for murder, 514.
Hugh, 44.
O'Dolane, Donald, 3, 4.
O'Donevan, Donell, 28.
O'Donnell:
the, [Hugh Roe], prophecy that he is to be king in Ireland, 25.
Brian. *See* Mc Donnell.
O'Doran, O'Doyran:
Cosnegh, 32.
Edmond, 40.
O'Dowan, Thomas Bwoy McMorishe, 2.
O'Dowde, O'Dowdy:
Connor, 10.
Owen, 26.
O'Dowgane, Donnell Oge, deposition by, 230.
O'Doyle, Morroghe, 33.
O'Driscoll, Driscoll:
Colonel, is come in, 533.
Donnogh, 45.
Sir Fynen, sheriff of co. Cork, sentenced for extortion, 27.
O'Dulany, Donell, 48.
O'Dullochoute, William, 44.
O'Dwyer, O'Dwyre, Dwyer:
Charles, letters from, 85, 93.
Cnogher, of Ballintemple, widow of, married to Richard Butler, 97.
Connor Mc Edmond of Bellagh, 95, 113.
——, inquisition post mortem on, 92.

O'Dwyer—*cont.*
Connor, grandson of the above, ward of Sir Philip Percivall, 92, 95, 113.
——, uncle of. *See* O'Dwyer, Thomas.
Derby, of Clonross, 92.
Edmond, children of, 95.
Edmund, of Ballymone, takes Sir Philip Percivall's land, 156.
John, 49.
John Mc Owhny, of Derrymore, 92.
Mr., 154.
Owhny, of Cappaghmurragh, 92.
Owhny, of Clonhorpa, 92.
Philip, 85, 109.
——, letters from, 97, 115, 149.
——, letter to, 97.
——, is protecting Sir Philip Percivall's property, 156.
——, English murdered by, 200.
——, his men, 200.
——, cousin of. *See* Butler, Richard Fitz-Piers.
Philip Mc Connor, 92.
Thomas, uncle of Connor, 95.
Thomas McConnor, of Bellagh, 92.
William, of Cloyne, priest, letter from, 95.
William Mc John, 92.
O'Farrell, O'Ferrall, Farrell, Ferrall:
Charles, 43.
Conell, of Bealclare, 43.
Conell, of Tirlickeen *or* Tennalick, 43, 53.
Connocke, 45.
Donell, 43.
Edmond, 43.
Edmond, 43.
Edmond Reogh, 53.
Gerald, 43.
Gerald, of Gurtumoylan, 43.
Hubert, 43.
Irriell, 16.
——, as sheriff of co. Longford, 19.
James, 43.
James Mc Hubert, 45.
John, 43.
John, servant at Castlewarning, 122.
John Oge, 50.
Lysagh McJames, 53.
Lysaugh, 43, 45.
Morrough, of Cashelbegg, 50.
Murogh, 43.
Neale, 27, 28.
Redmond, 3, 4.
Richard, 36.
Colonel [Richard] said to be killed, 414.
Rosse, 19.
Terlagh, 43.
Thomas Mc Teige, 50.
William, 43.
one, of co. Longford, 107.
O'Farrells *or* Ferralls, in Connaught, defeat of, 410.
Offices *post mortem*, commissioner for. *See* Percivall, Philip.
O'Flynne, Flynne (Offlin):
Conor, 2.
Dermot, 2.
Edmund McDonil, 3.
one, a tenant of Sir Philip Percivall's, 136.
Oghill, co. Galway, 52.
Ogle, Lady, 163.
Oglethorp, Sir Robert, Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55.
O'Gowne:
Gilpatrick, 27.
Mahowne, 27.
O'Grady, Donnogh, 58.
O'Hawrehan, Teige, 32.
O'Hedyn, O'Hedyne:
Edmond, of Moyneard, 53.
Edmond, of Tipperary, 52.
O'Henchie, Edward, 103.
O'Henegan, Dermott, murder of, 178.
O'Heylan, Sir Teige, priest, 18.
O'Heyne:
Donogh, 103.
John, 103, 104.
O'Heys, Cormack, 58.
O'Hingerdell, Thomas, seizes Temple Connell, 206.
O'Honoghen, Daniel Oge, 48.
O'Kelly, Kelly, Kellye:
Donogh, 3.
Donogh McShane, 2.
Donoghe McTegg McDonoghe, 2.
Donogh Oge, 10.
Gylleduffe, 35.
Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, orders signed by, 232, 233.
——, as Irish President of Connaught, slain, 265.
——, chaplains of, 265.
Moyle, 2.
Patrick, 3.
Patrick Ro, 3.
Tyrlagh, 35.
O'Kennedy *or* Kennedy:
Donogh, 65.
Donogh, of Cargine, 96.
James, letter from, 96.
——, letter to, 96.
——, money received from, 98.
John, 53.
John McBrien, 65.
——, brothers of. *See* O'Kennedy, Donogh *and* Murrogh.
Keadagh, 96.
Murrogh, killed in rebellion, 65.
——, daughter of, 65.
Rory, 65, 66.
——, submission of, 68.
Rory, of Ballynecloghie, 53.
Rory, of Killeny, 48.
And see Kennedy.
O'Kerevane, Thomas, 10.

O'Kerroll, Sir William, 3, 4.
O'Killen, Hugh, 23.
O'Laghlen *or* O'Loghlen:
of Gragan, 113.
of Muckinish, 113.
Old Castle, co. Galway, 52.
Oldtowne, co. Carlow, 48.
O'Leech, Ryan O'Callynane, 65.
wife of, 65.
O'Leyne, Terence, 44.
O'Mackyn, Donell, indicted of treason, 40.
O'Maly, Towhill, 32.
O'Mara, William, sheriff of co. Tipperary, 47.
O'Martyne:
Donoghe, 3.
William, 3.
Omayle, co. Limerick, ploughlands of, 61.
O'Meagher, John, 49.
O'Mergye, Hugh, 35.
O'Moley:
Con Duff, 20.
Oney, *alias* Capt. Owen, 20.
O'Moore (O'Mory, O'More, Moore):
Gilpatrick, 27.
John, 44.
Owny McRory, slain in rebellion, 30.
Rory Oge, 8.
Sir Thomas, High Sheriff of King's County, fined for speech against the Lord Deputy, 26.
And see Moore.
O'Morrishe (O'Morriste), Shane, 3.
And see McMorrishe.
O'Mullryan:
Teige, of Lysnesilly, 53.
Teige, 103.
Walter, 42.
O'Mullyne, O'Mully [of Ulster]:
Donogh Backagh, 35.
Donogh Keogh, 35.
Gyllegrome, 35.
James, 35.
O'Multully, Manus, 15.
O'Murrihy, Thomas, 137.
O'Murrogh, Dermod, butcher, deposition by, 208.
O'Neill, O'Neale, O'Neile:
Daniel, 326.
——, pension granted to, 133.
Owen Roe McArt, general of the Irish forces in Ulster, 303, 327, 351, 409, 414, 473.
——, refuses Ormond's peace, 311.
——, and General Preston, 316, 348.
——, his quarrel with his brother-in-law, Sir Luke Fitz Gerald, 476.
—— and his army, movements of, 321, 323, 330, 366, 476, 478.
——, ——, advance of, towards Dublin, 311 (2), 316, 319, 330, 349, 447, 479.
O'Neill, Owen Roe McArt—*cont.*
——, defeat of, 267.
——, victory of. *See* Benburb.
——, Maryborough taken by, 323.
——, skirmish with, 379.
——, forces of, have preyed co. Kilkenny, 399.
——, ——, at Kilkenny, 472.
——, ——, strength of, 478.
Sir Phelim, has aspired to the Crown, 214.
——, "is outed," 238.
Orange, the young Prince of, [William], comes to England, 133.
his young mistress. *See* Mary, Princess.
Oranges, purchase of, 604.
O'Reilly (O'Rayelye), Sir Hugh, 16.
Ormesby:
John, killed, 290.
Major Ralph, agent from the army in Ulster, 356, 366, 412, 434.
——, forces with, 239.
Ormond, Ormonde, Earls and Countess of. *See* Butler.
Earls of, and the sheriffs of co. Tipperary, 47.
Ormond, barony of, 4, 97, 173.
——, proposed plantation of, 65-68.
——, ——, Commissioners for, 67, 68.
Ormonds, both, to be surveyed for the plantation, 67.
O'Rohan, Sir Denis, priest and plotter, 17-19, 21.
O'Rourke (O'Rwarke, O'Roricke, O'Rorcke):
Cownley McEdmond, 10.
Donnell Oge, 54.
Manus McShane, 19.
Owen, 55.
Richard, 10.
William Boye, 10.
Orpye, Thomas, late sheriff of Dublin, sentenced for not taking the oath of supremacy, 46.
Orrery, barony of, co. Cork, 109, 177, 190, 200, 202, 205.
chief rents in, 486.
Commissioners for (at the Cessation of 1643), 206.
Commissioners for settling waste lands in, 515, 519, 536.
——, lease by, 514.
garrisons in, 519.
lands in, 287, 309, 395, 562.
——, waste, 514, 515.
people of, remain quiet, 207, 208.
revolters in, 203.
tenants of, 530.
O'Ryan, Piers, 48.
And see Ryan.

Osbaldiston, Osbaldistone:
Mr., 256.
Sir Richard, Attorney-General, for Ireland, 124.
——, executors of, 140.
Osberston, co. Kildare, 13.
Osborne, Osburne:
Henry, commissioner for tythes, &c., in Ireland, 582.
Nicholas, of Cappagh, 127.
Nicholas, son of Sir Richard, 257.
Sir Richard, bart., 78, 257, 352.
——, letter from, 350.
——, memorandum signed by, 78.
——, and his sons, taken prisoner, 310.
——, his castle, 310.
Robert, son of Sir Richard, 350.
O'Shanes, William, 115.
O'Shea, Shea:
Christopher, 48.
Donogh, a notorious rebel, 40.
Lucas, late Mayor of Kilkenny, fined for not taking the oath of supremacy, 45.
O'Sheaster, Morraghe, 3.
O'Sheridan (O'Shearaden), Bryan and his son, 289.
Ossory, Bishops of. *See* Walsh, Nicholas; Horsfall, John; Wheeler, Jonas; Williams, Griffith.
O'Sullivan, O'Sulivane, O'Sullivaine, O'Sowlevan:
Beere, [Donnell], 143.
——, anger of, at the Lords Justices proclamation, 144.
——, elected of the Supreme Council, 321.
Daniel, 137.
——, letter from, 91.
Daniel Oge, 91.
Meonis, 27.
Oswestry (Oswistree), co. Salop, 360.
letter dated at, 359.
O'Tehan, Edmond, 44.
O'Toole, Toole:
Cahire, 36.
Luke, subsidy collector, extortion by, 54, 55.
——, servants and followers of, 54.
O'Tooles *or* Tooles, the, are in rebellion, 150.
have come in, 514.
Oughterany (Oghtereny), barony of. *See* Ikeathy and Oughterany.
Oughterard, co. Dublin, 107.
Allon of. *See* Allon.
Ouldtown, co. Cork. *See* Ballingarrane.
Owen:
Dr. John, Dean of Christchurch and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, illness of, 576.
——, sons of, death of, 576.
Captain. *See* O'Moley.
Owre, Thomyne, 3.
Oxford, 210, 212, 235, 269, 281, 295, 430, 435, 609.
Charles I. and his court at, 281, 427, 494, 495.
——, negotiations of, with the Irish Commissioners at, 279, 281, 282, 484.
letters, &c., dated at, 201, 231, 248.
a healthy place, 585.
a pestilent fever at, 576.
University, 613.
——, conferring of degrees at, 589.
——, exhibition at, 576.
——, students or scholars at, 576, 599.
——, Vice-Chancellor of. *See* Owen, Dr. John.
buildings at:
Bodley's library, 529.
Christchurch, 576, 577.
——, called "the House," 589.
——, letter dated at, 589.
New College, fellow of, 304.
Oxford, county of, 97, 428, 436.

P

Paget:
William, Lord, 298.
——, opposition of, to Inchiquin, 398.
——, brothers-in-law of. *See* Irby, Sir Anthony; Waller, Sir William.
Lieut.-Colonel [Thomas], brother of Lord Paget, 401.
Paineston, co. Meath, 9.
Palmer:
Peregrine, letter from, 528.
Peter, justice of Common Pleas, 44 (3), 45.
Palmerstowne, co. Cork, 95.
Pamhingbee [? Ponsonby], Captain, 245.
Pamphlets, great number of, published, 607.
Papist Lords, outed from the House of Lords, 164.
Papists:
a list of their names, taken to Parliament, 122.
proceedings against or harsh usage of, 122, 163, 165, 417.
taxes paid by, 126.
And see under Ireland.

Paris, 507, 508.
letters dated at, 602.
Parliament of, message from, to the King, 510.
tumults in, 510.
Parkehurst, Sir Robert, 177.
Parkins, Captain, funeral of, 240.
Parlane, Michael, 135.
Parliament, Acts of or Bills in, alluded to, 65, 222, 226, 229, 281, 282, 534, 546, 551. *And see* Ordinances of, *below*.
——, for Adventurers. *See* Ireland. Adventurers for.
——, for attainder of the Earl of Strafford. *See* Wentworth.
——, for pressing of soldiers, 164.
——, for Civil Marriages, 525.
——, concerning suing for office, 545.
——, concerning the titles to estates, 98.
——, for making void the Synod, 126.
——, for reducing the rebels of Ireland, 215, 216.
Parliament [the Long]:
agents with, 384. *And see* Percivall, Sir Philip; Jephson, Col. William. *Also* Munster *and* Ulster, agents from.
arms for defence of, 455.
Commissioner of, sent into Wales, 264.
Commissioners sent by, to Ireland. *See* Ireland, commissmissioners of Parliament sent to.
complaints exhibited in, 177.
letters or appeals to, alluded to, 241, 273, 361, 362, 473.
loyalty or service to, 282, 329.
members of, *passim*.
——, deserting, 431.
——, going to the army, 440.
——, cannot be sued for debt, 478.
money due from, or debts of, 276, 479.
money voted by, for Ireland, 365.
orders of, alluded to, 142, 391.
ordinances of, for assessments, mentioned, 282, 361.
——, concerning malignants, &c., alluded to, 495.
——, query concerning, 278.
——, not equivalent to an Act, 551.
pass from, desired, 251.
peers remaining with, 441.
plot for bringing troops against. *See* Army Plot, the First.
propositions to, by the merchants of London, 164.
Parliament [the Long]—*cont.*
remonstrance to, from Munster, 456.
ships. *See* Ships.
supplies from, for Ireland, desired. *See* Ireland, money, &c., needed for. *See also* Ulster *and* Munster.
votes in, concerning Ireland, 387.
—— of thanks from. *See* Inchiquin, Lord, thanks voted to.
the King's intention of calling, 119.
is cashiering all papist officers, 122.
and the Earl of Strafford, 125, 133.
proceedings of, reports of, 125.
has hitherto prosperously gone on, 128.
stay put upon shipping by, 141 (2).
The abolition of Bishops discussed in. *See* Bishops.
and the outbreak of the rebellion in Ireland, 149, 162.
and the King. *See* Charles I.
Irish commanders struck out by, 164.
little respect in, for the able men in Ireland, 165.
said to be "but a puff of wind," 253.
and the Cessation of 1643, 274.
inveighed against in the pulpit, 374, 380.
and Lord Inchiquin. *See* Inchiquin.
in relation to the army and city (in 1647), 369, 405, 416, 429, 430, 434, 437, 455-458, 463.
and the Eleven Members. *See* Eleven Members, the.
negotiations of, with Ormond, 424.
credit of, very low, 434, 438.
disorders in (July 26, 1647), 437.
surrender of Dublin to, 438.
accord of, with the King, hoped for, 442.
kept on foot during the absence of the independent members, 443.
right of, to alter the government, 452.
and the Munster army, 467, 468, 470.
pays the charges of Sir Philip Percivall's funeral, 497, 498.
Parliament [the Rump], and Col. Clayton's affairs, 502, 503, 507, 512.
debates in, concerning the Dutch, 516, 517.
"rupture of" (April, 1653), alluded to, 526.

Parliament [the Little] alluded to, 545.
Irish members of, "are very active," 524.
dissolution of (Dec. 1653), 531, 532.
Parliament [the first Protectorate, 1654], 532.
members for, chosen, 546.
expected meeting of, 549.
Irish members of. *See* Ireland, members from.
things of high concernment under debate in, 556.
petition to, alluded to, 557.
adjournment and re-assembling of, 558.
members of, subscription required from, 558.
is debating "the Government," 561.
will shortly sit at mercy, 563.
Parliament [second Protectorate, 1656], members of, excluded, 579.
question of kingship and succession in, 581, 582.
a new, resolved on (in 1658), 598.
Parliament [the Rump, in 1659-1660], is wholly taken up with the King's reception, 612.
——, ambassador [or commissioner] sent to the Swedes by, 616.
Parliament, Both Houses of, 263.
——, orders of, alluded to, 276.
——, petitions to be given to, 296, 301.
——, Speakers of, their views concerning the Cessation in Ireland, 274.
——, resolution by, 437.
the "other House" of [Cromwell's House of Lords], composition of, 591.
Parliament House, visit of the King to [to arrest the Five Members], 164.
Parry *or* Parrie, Mr., Sir P. Percivall's steward at Burton, 88, 89.
Parsons (Persones):
Dorothy (Doll), 552, 556.
Elizabeth, Lady, wife of Sir William, 123.
Fenton, 283, 293, 330, 334, 355, 371, 382.
——, deeds signed by, 69, 497.
——, death of, 514.
James, 326.
Capt. James, 338.
Capt. John (Jack), 327, 381, 415 (?).
——, officers of, 404 (?)
——, as commissary of stores, 324.
——, letter from, 498.
Lady, 545.
Laurence, son of Fenton, indenture of apprenticeship for, 69.
Parsons—*cont.*
Laurence, son of William, agreement by, 581.
Major, 467.
Mr., of Birr, 611.
Mr., affairs of, before the Corporation of Kinsale, 603, 605.
——, tenants of, 607.
Richard, deed witnessed by, 69.
Richard, commissioner in Galway, 105.
Robert, and his wife and children, murdered, 200.
Sir William, Master of the Court of Wards in Ireland, 67, 107, 172, 352, 358, 359, 382, 384, 411, 460, 543.
——, as Lord Justice, 143, 171, 272. *See also* Ireland, Lords Justices of.
——, letters from, 69, 111, 289, 293, 318, 334.
——, ——, alluded to, 106.
——, letters to, 65, 66, 92, 290, 330.
——, documents signed by, 69, 95, 98, 156.
——, house of, near Dublin, 330.
——, orders signed by, 103, 104, 112.
——, petition to, and order by, 98.
——, warrant in the hands of, 144.
——, stands godfather to one of Sir Philip Percivall's children, 124.
——, has sent away his children, 145.
——, "deplorable case" of, 318.
——, proposed as Chancellor of the Duchy [of Lancaster], 330, 334.
——, his praise of Ormond, 331.
——, is likely to be one of the new Lords Justices, 384, 402.
Captain William (cousin), 212, 252, 286, 288, 328, 341, 379, 406, 485, 507, 511.
——, deeds signed by, 491, 497.
——, is an honest man, 398.
——, his troop, given to another, 364, 368.
——, his house, 278, 330, 357.
——, his wife, 288.
William, of Parsonstowne, the late, 581.
Parsons, the, 358.
"old and young," 401.
Parsonstown, 81.
Partington, Mr., 251.
Partridges, "catching of," 559.
Pass of Kilbride (Pacekilbride), co. Westmeath, 54.
Passage, the, co. Waterford, 141.
rebels taken or slain at, 153.
Pato, in the Pale, Lord Ormond goes to, 166.

Patrick, servant of Sir Philip Percivall, joins the rebels, 159.
Paulee, Symon, sentenced for disloyal speeches, 37.
Paulett, Paulet:
Lord. *See* Powlett.
John, 101.
Peamount, near Exeter, letter dated at, 280.
Pearne or Perne:
Ri, of Gillingham, 85.
Mrs., 88.
Pecke, Daniel, Justice of Assize, 41 (2).
Peers:
petition of the, mentioned, 120.
signing the Engagement with the army, list of, 440.
Peirce (Pears), cousin of Edmond Percivall, 125.
Pelham:
Sir Edmund, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, 28, 29 (2).
——, as Justice of Assize, 30.
——, report of, alluded to, 29.
Henry, chosen Speaker of the Commons in Lenthall's absence, 443.
Sir Thomas, 417.
Pembroke, Earl of. *See* Herbert, Philip.
Pembroke, Mayor of, 451.
Pembrokeshire:
assessment for Ireland in, 344, 351.
County Committee of, 351.
Pemerton, Myles, curate, 42.
Penn, Pen, Captain William, 323.
as General *or* Sir William, 605, 608, 610.
made Counsellor for Munster, 611.
letter from, 604.
wife of, 605.
daughter of, proposed marriage for, 610.
Pensions, grants of, 133.
Pentney, Pentnye, Pentennie:
Edward, 44.
John, and Thomazene his wife, 6, 16.
Mary, 26.
——, late husband of. *See* Malone, John.
Richard, 13.
Peppard, Anthony, 17.
Pepper, Henry, house of, 178.
Pepys (Peopes) [Richard], Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, in Ireland, 564, 565.
Percivall, Percivalle, Percivale, Persyval, Parsyval:
Alice, mother of Sir Philip, heirs of, 156.
Alice, daughter of Richard, 487. *And see* FitzGerald, Alice.
Percivall—*cont.*
Anne, daughter of Sir Philip, 124, *note*.
Arthur, 4th son of Sir Philip, 115, 156, 493, 525 (?).
——, birth and christening of, 124.
——, clothes for, 346, 347.
——, lands held in trust for, 114.
——, Anne Casey declines to marry, 491.
——, illness and death of, 538, 606.
——, ——, alluded to, 613.
——, his funeral expenses, 537.
Bamfeild, son of George, of Sydenham, 487.
Catherine (Caty), youngest daughter of Sir Philip, birth and christening of, 125.
——, illness of, 509.
Christopher, agent of the former contractors for Ireland, 171.
——, as commissary for Leinster, 168.
Dorcas, 3rd daughter of Sir Philip, 580.
——, birth and christening of, 124, 125.
——, deed certified by, 526.
——, illness of, 526, 601, 606.
——, is in her prime, 576.
——, a marriage "in hand" for, 617.
Edmund, of Ringwood, 84, 88-90, 93, 112, 581.
——, letters from, 68, 86, 89, 90, 110-112, 115, 116 (2), 120, 125 128, 138, 177, 264.
——, letters to, 85, 86-89.
——, certificate of, concerning the Percivall family, 487-490.
——, as Escheator in Ireland, 90.
——, ——, resignation of, 111.
——, settlement by, alluded to, 504.
——, wife or widow of, 116, 125, 594.
——, children of, 125.
——, sons of, 87, 116 (2), 120, 125, 126. *And see* Percivall, Frank, Sam, Edmund, Philip.
——, daughter of. *See* Margaret, *below*.
——, son-in-law of. *See* Dobbins, William.
——, heirs of, 156.
Edmund (Ned), son of Edmund of Ringwood, 487, 574, 578, 590.
Elizabeth, daughter of George of Sydenham, 487.
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip (?), 99, 124 *n*.

Percivall—*cont.*
Frank, son of Edmund, 86, 87, 178, 505, 506.
——, goes to Ireland with Sir Philip, 90 (2).
——, house of, 241.
——, his man, 155.
——, wife, parents and uncle of, 505.
——, grandmother of, death of, 90, 91.
——, uncle of. *See* Lyne.
George, of Sydenham, grandfather of Sir Philip, 124, 487, 488.
——, heirs of, 156.
George, 5th son of Sir Philip, 156, 522, 607.
——, letters from, 589, 617.
——, letters to, 580 (2).
——, allowance to, 576, 585, 589.
——, clothes for, 346, 347.
——, lands held in trust for, 114.
——, patrimony of, 601, 613.
——, birth and christening of, 124.
——, at Christchurch, Oxford, 569, 573, 574, 576, 577.
——, ——, his tutor, 573.
——, ——, his exhibition, 576, 585.
——, ——, his degree, 585, 589, 593.
——, ——, his college expenses, 585.
——, as his brother's heir, 577.
——, praise of, 583, 590, 613.
——, illness of, 606, 609, 610.
Hugh, 345.
——, letters from, 323, 347, 362.
——, commissions given to, 269.
——, his brother Giles, 269.
(Parsyvall) James, of Weston, 89, 93, 138.
——, letters from, 94, 96, 112, 115.
——, letters to, 98, 108.
——, and the death of his daughter (Mrs. Trenchard), 96, 98.
——, trouble of, concerning his daughter's portion, 116, 125.
——, offers to find a chapman for Burton, 116.
——, his spelling of the family name, 94, *note*.
——, heirs of, 156.
——, son of, marriage projects for, 112, 117, 125.
James, servant to Sir Philip Percivall, 64.
John (Jack), afterwards Sir John, eldest son of Sir Philip, 156, 161, 165, 247, 486, 540.

Percivall, John—*cont.*
——, letters from, 487, 489, 495, 499-505, 507 (2), 509 (3), 511, 512, 514, 520-522, 525, 527, 535, 536, 539, 541, 542, 544, 546, 549-551, 553, 555 (2), 556, 559, 561, 563, 568, 569, 574, 578, 580, 586, 594, 596, 597, 599-601, 608, 610, 614.
——, letters to, 490-492, 495, 496, 498, 499, 502, 503, 506 (3), 508-520, 522, 524-528, 530, 531, 533-538, 540, 541 (2), 543-545, 547-549, 552 (3), 554-569, 573-596, 598, 599, 601-607, 609-611, 613, 615, 617.
——, acquittances, &c., to, 583, 598, 610.
——, certificate signed by, 569.
——, clothes for, 346, 347.
——, deeds of, 550, 556, 598, 599.
——, documents witnessed by, 491, 567.
——, grants to, 97.
——, lands or estates of, 563, 575, 568.
——, ——, particular of, 569.
——, ——, in England, 599. *And see* Burton.
——, ——, ——, rents of, stopped, 495.
——, ——, ——, order for freeing, from sequestration, 498.
——, ——, ——, sale of, 575, 590, 601, 602.
——, ——, in Ireland, 519, 520, 524, 533, 560-562, 587, 592, 611.
——, ——, ——, his claim on, 548, 556. *And see* Carrigleamlery.
——, ——, ——, he obtains a lease of, 514, 519, 520.
——, letter of attorney to, 506.
——, his mares, 519.
——, money owing by and to, 547, 556, 575. *And see* Edmundes, Thomas.
——, note by, 264.
——, offices of, in Ireland, 547, 575, 600.
——, petitions of, 515 (4).
——, portrait of, mentioned, 491, 493.
——, present sent by, 615.
——, recommendations of, 519, 523, 524.
——, records delivered over by, 548.
——, release to, 610.
——, servants of, 503, 524, 578.
——, tenants of, 560-562.
——, ——, ill-treatment of, 520.
——, ——, their complaints and fear of transplantation, 530, 533 (2), 537.

Percivall, John—*cont.*
——, tenants of, have forsaken their lands, 536.
——, ward of, 491.
——, warrant of assistance for, 519.
——, children of, 593, 609. *And see* Philip *and* Robert, *below.*
——, infant daughter of, death and funeral of, 605, 608.
——, uncles of. *See* Usher, Sir William; Davys, Sir Paul; Tichborne, Sir Henry.
——, birth and christening of, 123.
——, with his aunt at Beaumaris, 157.
——, at Magdalene College, Cambridge, 347, 360.
——, ——, expenses of, 474, 475.
——, his heirship and liabilities, 484, 501, 509, 510.
——, and Lady Carlisle, 494.
——, proposed match for, 499, 500, 502, 517, 538.
——, his views on marriage, 500, 501.
——, his need of money, 500-502, 565.
——, is to have letters from Lord General Cromwell, 501.
——, is going to Ireland, 504-507.
——, and his sister Judith's marriage, 505-509, 511-513, 516, 522.
——, movements of, in Ireland, 514, 600, 609.
——, on the state of Ireland, 514.
——, friends of, called his "father," 514, 519, 521, 590.
——, asks for protection against Irish gentlemen, 521, 522.
——, recommended by Lord General Fleetwood, 523.
——, and by Col. Jones, 524.
——, Cromwell called his friend, 528.
——, his presence in England desired or expected, 520, 522, 528, 530, 576.
——, pays his sister Judith's portion, 533.
——, interviews of, with Henry Cromwell, 551, 553.
——, his views on the transplanting to Connaught, 550.
——, consults Archbishop Usher, 554.
——, suggested as a Parliament man for Ireland, 559.
——, his proposed marriage to Katherine Southwell, 568, 569, 573.
——, his marriage, 574-576, 578, 584.
Percivall, John—*cont.*
——, declines to sit in the Union Parliament, 581.
——, as Commissioner under the Act of Treason for Ireland, 581, 611.
——, as Commissioner for letting tythes, &c., in Ireland, 582.
——, is infected with the spirit of building, 583, 609.
——, as trustee for Lady Baltinglass, 586.
——, in favour with Henry Cromwell, 587.
——, and Lord Ormond's debts, 587.
——, birth of his eldest son, 590.
——, his disputes with his mother, 592, 593, 596, 597, 599.
——, his advice to his cousin, 594.
——, knighthood of, 599.
——, ——, alluded to as "that Protectorian badge," 611.
——, acknowledgment of fines by, to be taken, 602.
——, has the gout, 607, 609.
——, settles at Ballymacow, 609, 610.
——, writes of his children, 610.
——, appointed Clerk of the Crown, &c., 611, 612.
——, and Counsellor of Munster, *ibid.*
——, advice to, "now the Royal game is a-playing," 611, 612.
——, writes concerning a regrant of his offices, 614.
——, his ill-health, 615, 617.
Jonas, letter from, 594.
Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Philip, 247, 489.
——, letters from, 518, 522, 525 (2), 529.
——, agreement made on behalf of, 553.
——, receipt by, 530.
——, her jointure and portion, 528, 533, 535.
——, ——, deeds in relation to, 534.
——, her nurse, 159.
——, her birth and christening, 123.
——, suggested marriage of, to Lord Castle Connell, 115.
——, Col. Clayton's wooing of, 505, 532. *And see* Clayton, Col. Randall.
——, her eagerness for the match with Colonel Clayton, 513, 518.
——, explains her position, 518.
——, illness of, 522, 525.

Percivall, Judith—*cont.*
——, her wedding garments, 522, 527, 530.
——, complains of her brother's conduct, 525.
——, her opinion of the Civil Marriage Act, *ibid.*
——, will not go to Ireland unless Col. Clayton comes to fetch her, 525.
——, her marriage, 526.
——, as Mrs. Clayton. *See* Clayton.
Katherine, Lady, wife of Sir Philip (the little lady), 107, 115, 142, 149, 163, 172, 182, 428, 450, 482, 491, 504, 505, 512, 576-578, 583, 585, 606.
——, letters from, 514, 515, 517, 520, 558, 568.
——, letters to, 485-487, 490 (3), 493, 494, 496, 521.
——, bonds, &c., of, 498, 599.
——, her coach, 574, 576-578.
——, disputes of, with her son. *See* Percivall, John, *above.*
——, dower of, 596, 597, 599.
——, estate or money matters of, 188, 485, 490, 493-498, 500, 516, 520, 558 (2), 590, 617.
——, her house in Dublin, 589.
——, messages or greetings to, 117, 118, 148, 235, 239, 247, 267, 288, 289, 309, 318, 328, 337, 341, 342, 352, 356, 382, 404, 412, 451, 455, 463, 542, 585, 591.
——, postscript written by, 484.
——, father and mother of. *See* Usher, Arthur *and* Judith.
——, grandfathers of. *See* Newcomen, Sir Robert; Usher, Sir William, sen.
——, uncle of. *See* Newcomen, Sir Thomas.
——, aunts of. *See* Mayart, Meredith, Philips, Tichborne, Ladies.
——, children of, maintenance for, 516, 597, 599.
——, daughters of, 574, 577, 584, 591.
——, her marriage and the birth of her children, 123, 124, 330.
——, has sold most of her plate, 187.
——, invited to a dinner, 415.
——, condolences with, 484, 485.
——, declared to be a malignant and a papist, 494, 495, 497.
——, said to have waited on the "Countess of Buckingham," 495, 497.
——, certified to have been always a Protestant, 497, 498.
Percivall, Katherine, Lady—*cont.*
——, and her son's marriage, 499, 500, 519.
——, and her daughter Judith's marriage, 502 (2), 503, 506, 507, 512, 516, 517, 525, 532.
——, thinks of presenting a petition, 516.
——, refuses to go to Ireland, 517, 522, 525, 554, 555.
——, thinks of going to Ireland, 569, 573, 574, 576-578.
——, and old Mr. Comerford, 570, 571.
——, wishes to have a hand in all business matters, 577.
——, arrives in Ireland, 584.
——, reliance of, on Sir Theo. Jones, 590.
——, final arrangements made with, 599.
Katherine [Southwell], wife of John, 575-577, 580 (2), 583, 584, 591, 593, 603.
——, letter from, 608.
——, note of, to her husband, 606.
——, her good qualities, 574 (2), 583, 609.
——, illness of, 585, 601, 605-607.
——, proposed visit of, to Dublin, 600, 609.
——, necessaries for her housekeeping, 602, 608.
——, sends oranges to her husband, 604.
Margaret, daughter of Edmund of Ringwood, 90, 91, 487. *And see* Dobbins, Mrs.
Norris, daughter of Richard, 487. *And see* Mulys, Norris.
Philip, afterwards Sir Philip, son of Richard, *casual allusions, passim.*
——, correspondence of, 61-483, *passim.*
——, abstract by, 155.
——, abusive speeches against, by the Irish, 195, 253.
——, accounts of, to be stated, 516.
——, agreements or covenants of or with, 62, 68, 69, 82, 84, 94, 100.
——, apology offered to, 61.
——, assignment by, of his estates, in trust for his sons, 114.
——, bargain of, with Lord Thomond, 82-84.
——, bills paid by, 300.
——, bonds of, 130, 141.
——, ——, security for, 140.
——, bonds given to, 141.
——, case of, before the House of Commons, 423.

Percivall, Sir Philip—*cont.*
——, castles of, 276. *And see* Liscarrol, Annagh, Bregoge, Walshestown, Castleconnel, Castlewarning.
——, ——, are safe, 147, 150-152.
——, ——, seized by the rebels, 206-209, 231, 253, 349.
——, certificates in favour of, 156, 201, 261, 281, 282, 294, 315, 356, 419, 497, 498.
——, charges or proceedings against, or persecution of (by Sir John Temple, Sir Arthur Loftus, &c.), 241, 266, 271, 280, 281, 283, 284, 289, 334, 353, 355, 359, 364, 417, 426-429, 470, 474, 481.
——, ——, Committee appointed to examine, 412.
——, ——, found to be ungrounded, 498.
——, ——, printed, 353, 356.
——, a "chief instrument" of. *See* O'Callaghan, Cnogher Reagh.
——, clerks of, 276.
——, commissioners for, at the survey of Burton, 89.
——, his company of firelocks, 425, 445, 460, 478, 479.
——, ——, directions for, 204.
——, ——, lieutenant of, 204.
——, corn of, at Liscarrol, 183.
——, debts of, 159, 486, 487, 490, 501, 509, 512, 599.
——, ——, certificate of, 569.
——, deed of, alluded to, 553.
——, favours of, acknowledged, 133.
——, goshawk given to, 103.
——, grants to, 64, 83, 94, 96.
——, groom of. *See* Barry, Richard.
——, help or mediation of, requested, 121, 150, 154.
——, houses of, 114, 204. *And see* Merchant's Quay, *and* Tib and Tom, Dublin; *and* St. Martin's Lane, London.
——, ——, in Dublin, Acts of Parliament and accounts of the army kept at, 479.
——, ——, ——, quartering of troops in, *ibid.*
——, indentures by, 97, 104 (4).
——, lands or estates of, 289, 303, 309, 315, 323, 335, 349, 358, 390, 391, 395, 413, 473, 474, 485, 486, 568, 575. *And* 64 *et seq. passim.*
——, ——, assigned or conveyed to, or purchased in the name of, 74, 97, 552, 587. *And see* Carlisle, Lady, lands held in trust for.
Percivall, Sir Philip—*cont.*
——, lands granted to, by letters patent, 94, 96.
——, ——, to be called the manor of Burton (*q. v.*), 95.
——, ——, lists of, 95, 114, 480.
——, ——, held from, 231, 232.
——, ——, in Munster, letters concerning, 147, 149, 151, 203.
——, ——, are mostly in the hands of the rebels, 210.
——, landlord of, in London, 250. *And see* Parsons, Capt. William.
——, list of members of Parliament by, 440.
——, losses of, by the rebels, 177, 193, 196, 200, 210, 253, 276, 281, 295, 354, 497.
——, ——, to be inquired into, 515.
——, merchandise or "stuffs" of, 291, 315, 345, 347, 391.
——, moneys due to, 95, 118, 127, 188, 200, 201.
——, —— offered to, 98.
——, —— spent by, for the public service, 275, 276.
——, narrative by, of the proceedings against him in the House of Commons, 430-432.
——, notes or memoranda by, 90, 113, 118, 177, 279, 375, 442, 470.
——, ——, of the birth of his children, 123, 124.
——, ——, concerning the commission in Galway, 105.
——, opposition to his sitting in Parliament, 398, 416.
——, orders or warrants of, 103, 104, 181, 184.
——, ——, alluded to, 178.
——, orders or warrants to, 112, 180-185.
——, papers and evidences of, mentioned, 484, 485, 541, 568.
——, ——, a trunk of, 184.
——, payments by, 421, 470.
——, payments to, 104, 421.
——, ——, warrants for, 204.
——, petitions of, 76, 81, 98, 456, 474.
——, plate, jewels, household stuff, cattle, &c., of, 114.
——, post warrant for, 175.
——, powers of attorney to, 84, 86, 116, 260, 294.
——, ——, from, 203.
——, precept from, 100.
——, proposition of, to the Council, 101.
——, recipe written by, 277.
——, rent-roll of, in Dublin, 210.
——, rents paid by, 149.
——, rents of, only one tenant has paid (in 1641), 152, 154.

Percivall, Sir Philip—*cont.*
——, request on behalf of, 259.
——, servants of, 95, 136, 157, 159, 160, 175. *And see* Beale, William; Bowles, Thos.; Foulke, Mary; Galbraith, John; Garvan, Anthony; Herbert, David; Hodder, John; Lonte, John; O'Callaghan, Cahir; Stokes, Richard; Walton, Swythen; Wiseman, Anthony.
——, ——, at Castlewarning, list of, 122, 123.
——, ——, gardens of, spoiled, 156.
——, speeches or statements of, in defence of his conduct, 270-277, 353, 354, 425, 426, 430, 442, 455, 470, 481.
——, steward of, at Burton. *See* Perry, Henry.
——, stock of, cannot be disposed of, 152, 154 (2), 155.
——, ——, preyed by the rebels, 137, 140, 154, 156.
——, suit of, person arrested at the, 138.
——, tenants of, 63, 147, 149, 155, 185, 193, 284, 473, 494.
——, ——, lands deserted by, 194.
——, ——, complaints of ill-treatment of, 136, 140.
——, ——, English, a company formed from, 151.
——, ——, take refuge in Liscarrol Castle, 152.
——, tithes withheld from, 136.
——, views or opinions of, 199.
——, wardships granted to, 64, 92. *And see* Casey, Fleetwood *and* O'Dwyer.
——, ——, in the hands of, list of, 113.
——, will of, 156.
——, ——, minutes for, 156.
——, ——, alluded to, 596, 599.
——, woods of, 203.
——, father of. *See* Percivall, Richard.
——, children of, 84, 142, 182, 318, 484-486.
——, sons of, 99, 144, 149, 420. *And see* Percivall, John, Richard, William, Arthur, George.
——, daughters of, 115, 156, 484. *And see* Percivall, Judith, Anne, (Elizabeth ?), Dorcas, Catherine.
——, sister of, 204. *And see* FitzGerald, Alice; Mulys, Norris.
——, his sister's children, 433.
——, ——, with Val. Savage, 285, 289, 294, 296.

Percivall, Sir Philip—*cont.*
——, educated by his father in the Court of Wards in Ireland, 488.
——, as commissioner for finding offices *post mortem*, 61.
——, arrest of, 61.
——, as Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Common Pleas, and Keeper of the Records of the Court of Chief Pleas in Ireland, 63, 276, 612, 614.
——, permission to, to appoint deputies, 63.
——, as commissioner for the Ormond plantation, 67.
——, as clerk and registrar of the Court of Wards, Ireland, 69, 226, 566.
——, Lawrence Parsons bound apprentice to, 69.
——, as farmer of the customs and Captain of the Port of Dublin, 71.
——, and William Brett's lands, 76-81.
——, and James FitzNicholas Barry, 78, 253.
——, makes Richard FitzGerald his deputy, as Clerk of the Crown, &c., 84, 85.
——, journeys of, to and from Ireland, 85, 86, 156, 159, 175, 182.
——, his purchase of the manor of Burton, in Somersetshire, 85, 87-89.
——, ——, alluded to, 577, 578, 587.
——, knighted by Lord Deputy Wentworth, 87, *note*.
——, uncivil or dishonest proceedings towards, 93, 120, 126, (2), 127.
——, asks for the wardship of Thos. Casey's daughters, 98.
——, loses his second son, 102.
——, as commissioner in Galway, 105, 124.
——, remonstrates against the taking of lands from the natives of Galway, 106.
——, his conduct complained of by Sir Edward Denny, 109.
——, as commissioner to inquire into the King's title to lands, 110, 111.
——, goes to Dublin, to meet Sir W. St. Leger, 117.
——, visits of, to Munster, 123, 124.
——, report that he has been arrested, 126.
——, Lord Cork has satisfied the House of Commons concerning, 128.

Percivall, Sir Philip—*cont.*
——, intended advancement of, 130.
——, was in England when the Duke of Buckingham fell, 131.
——, his good service and affection to the Parliment, 136, 241, 295, 357, 494, 497.
——, promises the priest at Loughteen his house, without rent, 137.
——, reported to be robbed of his all, 159.
——, at Chester, 163, 164.
——, as Commissary - General of the Victuals in Ireland, 171, 172, 175, 182, 188, 189.
——, ——, instructions to, 175.
——, ——, moneys due to, 201.
——, ——, propositions by, 167.
——, ——, queries of, concerning the office, 168.
——, ——, ——, answers to, 168.
——, ——, hints for, 170.
——, is to take into his hands the mills of Kilmainham, 183, 188.
——, Sir John Temple's animosity against. *See* charges against, &c., *above*.
——, and the unlading of Capt. Hart's ship, 185.
——, will garrison Annagh at his own charge, 185.
——, does not wish his lands depopulated, 193, 196.
——, Lord Ormond's remonstrances on behalf of. *See* Ormond, Marquis of.
——, appoints Val. Savage his deputy in Ireland, 209.
——, as delegate from the Council of Ireland to the King, at Oxford, 212, 229, 430, 431, 494-496.
——, persons bribed to certify against, 241.
——, in relation to the Cessation (of 1643), 241, 282, 297, 353, 357, 417, 419, 423, 425, 430, 431.
——, financial difficulties of, 250 (2).
——, difference of, with Sir Paul Davys, 279.
——, in Hertfordshire, 282.
——, attends committees in London, *ibid.*
——, and Sir Arthur Loftus, 286, 398. *See also* charges, &c., against, *above*.
——, writes to Lady Ormond concerning the surrender of Dublin, 325.
——, as surety for Lord Ormond, 325, 378, 428, 587.
——, and John Davys, 336.
Percivall, Sir Philip—*cont.*
——, his opinion of the Marquis of Ormond, 354.
——, as agent for the army in Ulster, 355, 356, 359, 362, 364, 365, 368.
——, ——, pay for, 365.
——, his modesty has hindered him, 358.
——, chosen by two Irish Provinces as their Commissioner, 370.
——, talk of his being brought into Parliment, 376, 398.
——, and Lord Inchiquin, 234, 315, 369, 384, 387, 389, 391, 398, 400, 405, 408, 416, 427, 429, 436.
——, offers his Dublin house to Sir Robert King, 404.
——, asked to "solicit" for Munster, 408, 409, 422.
——, invited to a dinner, 415.
——, as member of Parliament [for Newport in Cornwall], 415, 429, 430, 435, 495, 497.
——, is "an Englishman born and bred," 426.
——, votes against the army, 429.
——, not to be allowed to sit in the House, 435.
——, summoned to attend Parliament, 443.
——, burning of his house and corn, 460.
——, visits paid by, 466, 469.
——, ——, to Lord Suffolk, 461-463.
——, urges harsh proceedings against the Munster rebels, 466.
——, his sufferings and losses make him unable to satisfy his creditors, 479.
——, his intended distribution of his lands, 484.
——, as trustee for Lady Carlisle, 494, 515 (3).
——, death and funeral of, 482-485, 489.
——, ——, alluded to, 495, 497, 596, 597.
——, funeral sermon of, 482.
——, conflicting statements concerning, 494, 495, 496.
——, was always a zealous Protestant, 497, 498.
——, the state of his fortune after his death, 501.
——, the beginnings of his career, 575.
——, tried all ways which honesty and industry allowed of, 593.
Philip, son of Edmund of Ringwood, 487, 590.
——, letters from, 594, 599.
——, marriage of, 585, 594.

Percivall—*cont.*
Philip (Philip Oge), son of John, 583 (2), 585, 593, 600, 603, 606.
——, birth of, 581.
——, precocity of, 607, 608.
——, is a lusty boy, 610.
——, as Sir Philip, grants to, mentioned, 97.
Richard, of Sydenham, father of Sir Philip, 124.
——, descent of, 487.
——, account of his life, 488.
——, Secretary of the Wards in England, 488.
——, Clerk of the Commission for Wards in Ireland, 60, 61.
——, ——, fees of, 60.
——, erects a Court of Wards in Ireland, 488.
——, wives of, 487, 488.
——, sons of. *See* Percivall, Walter *and* Philip.
——, heirs of, 156.
Richard, second son of Sir Philip, birth and christening of, 124.
——, death of, 102, 124.
Robert (Robin), second son of John, 600, 603, 606, 608.
——, "is cut out for a swordsman," 610.
Samuel, son of Edmund of Ringwood (brother Sam), 111, 128, 487, 523, 531, 598.
——, letters from, 490, 517, 531, 573, 574, 576, 578, 581, 590, 594, 601, 611.
——, letters to, 489 (2).
——, deed witnessed by, 535.
——, portrait of, mentioned, 576, 577.
——, Sir Philip Percivall asked to take, as a clerk, 112.
——, death of his uncle, 531.
——, his advice to his cousin, 611.
——, office in Ireland desired by, 612, 613.
Walter, elder son of Richard, 61, 487.
William, 3rd son of Sir Philip, birth, christening and death of, 124.
Percivall, family of, certificate concerning the history of, 487.
——, coat of arms and crest of, 488, 489.
——, spelling of their name, 488.
of Weston, family of, 125.
Percy:
Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, 453.
——, in charge of the King's children, 429.
——, to be a member of Cromwell's Upper House, 591.
Percy—*cont.*
[Henry], engaged in the first Army Plot, 134, 136.
Perrott, Perrot, Sir John, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 19-21.
warrant of, 17.
——, forged, 18.
decrees signed by, 17.
"called her Majesty an ill name," 22.
secretary of, 18.
Perry (Pirrie), Henry, 234, 327, 484.
letter from, 496.
rent paid by, 388.
Perry, co. Lancaster, 255.
Pesley, Major, 240.
Pester, Mr., at Bristol, 314, 350.
Peterborough, Lady, 417.
Petitt, Mr., 75.
Petre, Lord, 405 (?)
Pettie, Doctor, 521.
Peyton [Christopher], former Auditor General for Ireland, 169.
Phane, castle of, 419.
Phayre, Phaire, Phayer, Colonel [Robert], 521 (2), 528, 530, 535.
letters to, 523 (2), 525.
lands claimed by, for the soldiers, 553.
wife and babes of, 523.
Phelps (Felps) [John], clerk of committee [for Plundered Ministers], 255.
Pheolan, Thomas, 2.
Phetiplace, Michael, of Portsmouth, 485, 594.
widow of, marries Philip Percivall, of Hampshire, 594.
Pheyps, Patrick, 13.
Philip and Mary, statutes of, alluded to, 214, 218.
Phillips, Philips:
Alice (Alles), Lady, Aunt of Lady Percivall, 124, 288, 542, 544, 550, 552, 554, 555, 609.
——, agreement by, 581.
——, grandson of. *See* Parsons, Lawrence.
——, letters addressed to, for Sir Philip Percivall, 355, 357, 358.
Captain, of the *Mayflower*, 260, 262, 366.
Christopher, 85.
Nicholas, 33.
Richard, constable of the staple, Dublin, 598.
Philpott, Filpott:
Mr., 147, 181.
Nicholas, letter from, 112.
Phipole, Robert, 16.
Phœnix, royal house near Dublin, letter dated at, 523.
Pierce, Sir Henry, 61, 102.

Pierrepoint, Pierpont, Perpoint:
Francis, 440.
[William], 297, 300, 339, 352, 429, 437, 543.
——, letters received from, 384.
——, letter to, 447.
——, and the loss of Leicester, 256.
——, and Lord Inchiquin, 400, 477.
——, formerly favoured Lord Lisle's party, *ibid.*
——, in relation to Ireland, 403, 412, 435.
——, son of, at Cambridge, 613.
Piers, bailiff of Limerick, 17.
Pigott, Piggott, Pigot:
Col. Alexander, brother of Col. Thomas, 304, 309, 312, 317, 325-327, 329, 342, 376, 380, 436, 437, 590.
——, letters from, 355, 427, 461.
——, letter to, 504.
——, believes he has found a rich relation, 570.
[Florence Powlett] wife of Col. Thomas, 330, 465, 514, 559, 581.
——, gives birth to a child, 328.
——, grief at the death of her little son, 358, 362.
——, is a delinquent, 365.
——, son of, by her first husband. *See* Smith, Hugh.
Major [John], father of Alexander, Robin and Thomas, murder of, 326, 329-331.
Martha, widow of Major John, 330, 357, 358, 362, 364, 365, 376, 408, 418, 430, 438, 450, 465, 466.
——, receipt by, 470.
Robin, brother of Col. Thomas, murder of, 329, 330.
Thomas, Captain *or* Colonel (Tom), 150, 279, 304, 341, 469, 470, 495, 512, 521, 559, 579.
——, Lord Inchiquin's cousin, 372.
——, letters from, 302-305, 310, 314, 318 (2), 323, 325, 327-330, 337, 341, 342, 344, 349, 350, 353, 355, 357, 358, 362, 364, 371, 376, 378, 383, 388, 401, 404, 407, 415, 418, 420, 430, 438, 450, 456, 461, 465, 468, 469, 473, 481, 482, 483, 519, 581, 583, 584, 590.
——, letters to, 367, 376, 465 (2), 495, 514, 586.
——, son of, death of, 358, 362.
——, daughters of, 514.
——, mother of. *See* Pigott, Martha.
——, his "brother Gilbert," 302.
——, sister of, 466.
——, ——, her impending marriage, 430, 438, 450.
Pigott, Thomas—*cont.*
——, urged to join the Parliament's cause, 234.
——, and the sale of Burton, 558, 602.
——, writes concerning a rich old relation, 570.
——, imprisoned on suspicion, 598.
Pilgrime, Mr., 89.
Pill, co. Somerset, port of, 567.
letter dated at, 566.
Pillory, the, persons condemned to, 22-25, 28, 33, 35, 37 (2).
Piltowne, co. Waterford, 68, 114 126, 258.
castle of, is still safe, 174.
letters dated at, 68, 305.
manor of, court leet held for, 135.
——, courts of, steward of, 139.
stormed and taken, 305, 306, 312.
Pinchbanck, Colonel, 280.
Piphoe, Robert, 26.
"his daughter Francis," 26.
Pirates, ships taken by, 602. *And see* Turks.
Plague, the, 90, 94. *And see* Ireland, the plague in.
Pluncket, Oliver, Lord Louth, elected of the Supreme Council, 321.
Plunckett, Plunkett, Plunket:
Alexander, 43.
Alexander, of the Bawne (1588), disloyal speeches of, and sentence upon, 20.
Alexander, of the Bawne (1617), 50.
Christopher, 24.
Christopher FitzAlexander, 27.
Edward (1578), 8.
Edward (1610), 36.
Edward (1620), 59.
George (1578), 8.
George, Marshal *or* Usher of the Court of Wards, Ireland, 62.
John, Justice of Assize, 14.
——, orders signed by, 1-3, 5-7.
John, 36.
John, of Loghcrive, 16.
Martyn, sentenced for assault, 59, 60.
Mr., goes from Dublin to England, 361.
Mr., his lands at Dunsoghly, 548.
Nicholas, as commissioner to England (1640-1), 129.
——, as commissioner to arrange a peace (1644), 238, 239.
——, as commissioner from the Irish party (1645), 267.
Sir Oliver, 8.
[Oliver], of the Grange, rents the Grange, 433.
——, daughter of, married, 285.

Pluncket—*cont.*
Patrick, sentenced for receiving Romish books, 58.
Patrick, of Tarmonfekin, 1.
Richard FitzAlexander, 27.
Robert, 41.
Thomas (? Christopher), 27.
Thomas, 44.
Thomas (*another*), 44.
Thomas, Alderman of Dublin, 30, 31.
Thomas, merchant of Dublin, 14.
Capt. Thomas (1594), 27.
Captain Thomas, 303, 316, 408, 436, 449.
——, carries relief to the Munster ports, 247, 264.
——, disagreement of, with Lord Inchiquin, 298, 299, 422, 427-429, 437.
——, a frigate requested for, 305.
——, is turned landman, 324.
——, entertains Lord Lisle at his custodiam, near Cork, 362.
——, and the sale of tobacco, 388, 423.
——, letter to, 422.
——, his case, 427, 428.
——, fine laid upon, 398.
——, wife of, 422.
Plunketts, the, 9.
Plymouth, 462.
rumoured capture of, by the King, 267.
Pockington, a tenant, 562.
Pollard, Sir Hugh, 251.
Polysewdy, provisions despatched from, 416.
Pomeroy, Colonel, 580.
Ponsonby, Colonel, 245 (?), 513.
and his troops, land in Dublin, 476, 478.
Pope, the, the triple crown and authority of, 70.
excommunication of Portugal by, 617.
Urban VIII., bull of, 219.
Innocent X and Ireland, 322.
——, interview with, 616.
——, Nuncio of. *See* Ireland, Nuncio in.
[Alexander VII], Court of, 615.
Popish books and pictures, 58.
Pordom. *See* Purdom.
Port, Porte, the, co. Westmeath, 11.
Portlester, Portleicester, co. Meath, 14.
the Irish forces at, 444, 478.
captured from the rebels, 479.
Port Rushin, co. Carlow, 40.
Portsmouth, co. Hants, 247, 483.
letter dated at, 250.
Governor of. *See* Goring, Colonel.
members of Parliament sent to, 134.
Portugal:
Infanta of, is to be Queen of England, 617.
ambassador from, 617.
has been excommunicated for forty years past, 617.
Posickestown, co. Meath, 41.
Postmaster - General, complaints against, 556.
Postmasters, 555.
Poulett, Powlett:
John, Lord, of Hinton St. George, 338, 470.
——, bailiff of, 349.
——, his gardener, 482.
Francis (father Poulett), 590.
——, letters from, 519, 521, 560.
——, brothers of, 560.
Sir John, 427.
Povey:
Sir Edward, 361.
Thomas, M.P., "denied" the Engagement with the army, 440.
Powderham (Powdram), co. Devon, 487.
Power, Poer, Poure:
Adam, 12.
David (1580), 12.
David of Shangarry, 32.
——, servants and tenants of, *ibid.*
Capt. Davy *or* David, 243.
——, revolt of, 176, 178.
——, at the battle of Liscarrol, 253.
——, lieutenant of, 208. *And see* Browne, Nicholas.
——, soldiers of, 208.
Edmond, 45.
Edmund McThomas, 2.
Geffrey, 12.
James (1580), 12.
James (1594), 27.
James, co. Waterford (1640), estates of, 118.
——, Amy, wife of, 118.
——, William, son of, 118.
Jeffry, 53.
John, of Garranmellane, 48.
John, son of Sir William, complaints by, 175, 176.
——, tenants "in the care of," 178.
And see Shane, *below.*
Laurence, 12.
Milo *or* Mile Ap, Irish forces under, 290, 311.
Morrice, of Ballynebannagh, 48.
Morrice, of Ballyscanlan, 48.
Mrs., complaint of, 186.
——, husband of, 186.
Col. Moyler, 490.
Nicholas (1574), 3.
Nicholas (1594), 27.
Nicholas, of Dounhill, 53.
Nicholas, of Georgestowne, 53.
Nicholas, of Whitstowne, 53.

Power—*cont.*
Richard, 48.
Rowland, 53.
Shane McThomas, 2.
Shane Moele McWilliam, 2.
Walter (1580), 12.
Walter (1617), 53.
Sir William, 102.
——, complaints by, 176, 178.
——, petition of, 177.
——, taking of arms and cattle by, 231.
——, in the fight at Liscarrol, 253.
——, tenants of, 176.
——, grandson of. *See* Power, David, *above*.
——, ancestors of, services and honours of, 177, 178.
William, of Kilballykelty, 53.
William, of Kilbolane, 27.
William, of Shangarry, 21, 28.
William McWalter, 2.
Powerscourt, Viscount. *See* Wingfield, Sir Richard.
Powerscourt [co. Wicklow], rebels defeated near, 410.
Poynings' Act, alluded to, 214.
suspension of, reasons against, 216-220.
Poyntz, Pointz (Poines):
Sir Robert, uncle of Lord Ormond, his house in Gloucestershire, 383, 439.
Major General Sydenham, captured by his soldiers, 429, 442.
——, army of, remonstrance of, mentioned, 461.
Premunire, statute of, alluded to, 214.
Prendergast, Prendercast:
James, deputy escheator for co. Tipperary, 78.
Nicholas, 6.
Richard, 55.
William, 82.
Presbyterian party *or* Presbyterians:
in Parliament, 394, 422. *And see* Eleven Members, the.
in Munster, not favoured by Lord Lisle, 380.
the Protector's warning against, 559.
petition of, mentioned, 615.
Preston:
Christopher, Viscount Gormanstown, 16, 24.
——, attack of, upon the Baron of Shane, 25.
Captain, 498.
Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Countess of Desmond, wardship of, 66.
——, as Lady Thurles (wife of her cousin James, Lord Thurles, *aft.* 12th Earl of Ormond, 68.
——, as Countess of Ormond. *See* Ormond.
Preston—*cont.*
John, ship of, cast away, 114.
Robert, of the Ynche (1578), 9.
Robert (1655), 567.
General Thomas, 327, 348, 409.
——, cabinet and letters of, taken, 446.
——, forces of, 303, 476.
——, ——, Dublin "hard set to" by, 435.
——, ——, in Munster, 263, 454.
——, ——, are besieging Carlow, 321.
——, his horse, 447, 478.
——, order signed by, 231.
——, party of, 341.
——, nephew of. *See* Butler, Colonel.
——, besieges Sligo, 303.
——, communications between Ormond and, 316, 348.
——, is on his march towards Dublin, 319, 323, 330.
——, at Sir Luke FitzGerald's, 326.
——, reported to have joined Ormond, 351.
——, dismissed from his command, 381.
——, besieges Carlow, 399.
——, defeat of. *See* Dungan Hill, battle of.
——, meant to have stormed Dublin, 447.
——, daughter of, 335, 363.
Prideaux (Pridiau):
Doctor, sent to General Blake, 517.
Edmund, says that every member who sits may vote, 444.
Priests, Catholic *or* Romish:
protection for, 17.
forged warrant for the apprehension of, 18.
beyond seas, 58.
sent from Spain, 161.
See also Ireland, priests in.
Privy Council. *See* Council, the Privy.
Privy Seals, orders for, 60.
Prize goods, sale of, 250.
Prizes, collector for. *See* Dennott.
Propositions of Newcastle, the, 463.
"Protestants," term used to denote the Church of England party, 425.
Proudstowne, co. Meath, 56.
Proverbs *or* sayings:
to carry coals to Newcastle, 580.
to light a candle to the sun, 580.
"the farthest way about is the nearest way home," 590.
"the fiddler sits on the house-top, and afterwards slides down by degrees," 575.
great cry but little wool, 590.

Proverbs—*cont.*
"put not the cart before the horse," 579.
to sell for a song, 593.
"his son is his son till he have a wife," 590.
Public Faith moneys, 528.
Purcell:
Edmond, Alderman of Dublin, 30.
James, Baron (*sic*) of Loughmoe, and his men, Englishmen murdered by, 200.
——, wife of (sister of Lord Ormond), 294.
James, 2.
James, co. Carlow, 44.
Patrick, Lieut.-General of the Irish forces in Munster, 202.
——, letter from, 209.
——, message of, to Lord Inchiquin, 339 (2).
——, orders to, 199.
——, is of Lord Muskery's party, 414.
Redmond, 3.
Richard, of Cellerstown, 44.
Richard, of Lismain, 48.
Richard, of Loughmoe, 42.
Thomas (1574), 2.
Thomas, of Garryduffe, 48.
Purdom, Purdon, Pordom:
Lieutenant, 326.
Major, 505.
Morris, cousin of Sir Philip Percival, letter to, 102.
——, illness and death of, 102.
——, wife of, 102.
Purefoy:
Lieut.-Colonel, (1661), 617.
William, M.P., 440.
Putney, Surrey, the King's troops at, 182.
Col. Jephson at [with the army], 469.
Pyne, Nicholas, 68.
Pyrenees, treaty of the, 602, 603.

Q

Quartermas:
John, of Garriston, 23.
John, George and Richard, fined, 23.
Quecke, Robert, sen., 304.
Queen's County, 44.
forfeited lands in, 548.
fort of, or fort of Leix. *See* Maryborough.
places holding out in, to be relieved, 173.
Quint, Walter, master of the postbark, *John of Youghall*, 181, 183, 184, 185.
receipts by, 181, 183, 184, 185.
Quyn, Shane, 50.

R

R., W., of Kilkenny, 60.
Radcliffe. *See* Ratcliffe.
Radnor, county of:
assessment in, for Ireland, 344, 351.
County Committee of, 363.
——, the late, voted delinquents, 363.
Ragged, Raggett:
Edmond, 44.
John, 44, 48.
Nicholas FitzPatrick. *See* FitzPatrick.
Patrick, 3.
Richard FitzPatrick. *See* FitzPatrick.
Walter, 3.
Raghins, co. Cork, 95.
Raghtor, Thomas, 3.
Rahinelyne, co. Tipperary, 140.
Rainbowe, Dr. [Edward, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge], 474.
Ram, Thomas, Bishop of Ferns, 39, 58.
Ranelagh (Rannalagh, Rannolough, Raniloe, Ranilow), Lord and Lady. *See* Jones.
Raphoe, Bishop of. *See* Lesley, John.
Ratcliffe, Radcliffe:
Sir George, Privy Councillor in Ireland, 76, 79 (?), 81, 93.
——, document signed by, 95.
——, stands godfather to one of Sir Philip Percivall's sons, 124.
——, as executor to Sir R. Osbaldiston, 140.
——, Sir John Temple compared to, 442.
John, Recorder of Chester, 403.
Rath. *See* Roth.
Rath, co. Cork, 95.
Rathare, co. Cork, 100.
Rathaspick (Rathpyckes, Trahasspycke), co. Westmeath, 10, 11.
Rathbegge, co. Longford, 23.
Rathcannon, co. Limerick, 96, 98, 103 (2), 113.
castle, town, and lands of, 96.
——, lease of, 104, 117.
Rathclare, co. Cork, 100.
Rathcoffy, co. Kildare, 203.
Rathelane, near Buttevant, farm of, 562.
Rathenane, co. Cork, 231.
Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, 335.
owner of [Sir Adam Loftus], 411.
Rathkeale, co. Limerick, taken by Lord Inchiquin, 449.

Rathmines (Ramines), co. Dublin, 93.
Rathmooley (Rathmoly, Rathmoely), co. Tipperary, 74, 78 (2), 79, 114.
Rathmore, co. Limerick, 103.
lands of, 103, 104.
——, lease of, 104.
Rathmoyle [? Rathmooley], co. Tipperary, 140.
Rathnaseer (Ratsneseir), co. Limerick, 62.
Rathnegard, co. Cork, 83.
Rawdon (Royden), Major George, 336.
surprises the rebels, 238.
absent from his charge, 353.
agent for the army in Ulster, 356.
Rawling, Henry, 163.
Raymond *or* Rayman. *See* Reymond.
Read, Reade:
Richard, 44.
Sergeant, 135.
Thomas, 44.
William, shepherd at Castlewarning, 122.
Reagh, Reogh, Riogh:
David, 85.
Shane, 3.
Thomas, 7.
Recipe, for "pellets" for a cough, 277.
Recusants:
decrees or ordinances against, 30, 31, 495.
persons fined for not "presenting," 40-45, 47-56.
statutes against, alluded to, 215.
Redcastle, co. Montgomery, Committee sitting at, 361.
Governor of, 361.
Reding, one, judge in the Court of Claims, 542.
Redmond *or* Redman:
Marmaduke, estate of, 73 (2).
Marmaduke, junior, 73.
——, elder brother of, 73.
young Captain, 81.
Reeves, Major, 320.
Reformation, the (*temp.* Henry VIII.), alluded to, 214.
Regemine, co. Westmeath, 10.
Reigate, Surrey, death of Archbishop Usher at, 577.
Remonstrance of Grievances, the, discussed in the Irish Parliament, 211.
Retz, Cardinal de, is to succeed Mazarin, 617.
Reymond *or* Raymond (Raymon, Ryman), Thomas, Sergeant, afterwards Captain, Constable of the Castle of Liscarroll, 148, 193, 194, 202, 207, 243, 315, 487.
letters from, 147, 155 (2), 195, 199, 234, 243.
Reymond, Thomas—*cont.*
letters or orders to, 147, 175, 176, 178-180, 182, 183, 185, 203, 209, 230 (2), 233, 235-237, 242-250, 253.
complaints against, 175, 176, 178, 249, 259.
complaints by, 191, 195, 198, 210.
deposition by, 206.
men of. *See* Liscarrol, warders of.
notes and copies by, 198 (2), 199.
orders for restitution of arms, &c., to, 197, 198, 199.
—— for delivery of Walshestown Castle to, 233.
passes for, to go to Cork and England, 255, 258.
petition of, 196.
——, mentioned, 193 *note*.
petition in favour of, 257.
request for employment for, 284.
summons to, 178.
warrants to, 179, 189 (2), 198.
strengthens Liscarroll, 147, 151, 152.
proceedings of, 192-196, 208.
still holds the castles, 241.
is made a captain, 245, 248.
inactivity of, blamed, 253.
his surrender of Liscarroll, 256.
And see Liscarroll.
Reynolds, Reynold:
James, 2.
James, commissary, 315.
Sir John, death of, 596.
Robert, 300, 384.
——, as Commissioner in Ireland, 239, 271.
——, letter to, 375.
——, on the Irish Committee, 375.
Rhine (Ryne), co. Longford, 53.
Rice:
David, of Cloghcokie, 62.
David, town clerk of Limerick, acknowledgment by, 61.
Rich:
[Henry], Earl of Holland, 382 *note*, 405.
——, made General of the army in England, 133.
——, in relation to Lord Inchiquin and Irish affairs, 385, 398, 400.
[Isabel], Countess of Holland, 463.
Robert, Earl of Warwick, Lord Admiral, 250-252.
——, letters to, 312 (?), 374.
——, and the Engagement with the army, 440.
——, to sit in Cromwell's House of Lords, 591.
——, his secretary, 485.
Rich (Ritch), Captain, ship of, 337, 338.
Richard, a porter, 425.

Richards:
Colonel. *See* Hitchards.
George, 101.
Richardson, Ralph, 270.
Richford, George, 46.
Ridgeley, Captain, 320.
troop of, 324.
Ridgway, Robert, Earl of Londonderry, grant to, 222.
Ridgway:
Colonel, killed, 261.
Sir Thomas, Vice Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars in Ireland, 38.
Ringwood, Hampshire, 85, 490.
letters dated at, 68, 94, 110, 120, 138, 264, 594, 599.
school at, praised, 144.
Percivall of. *See* Percivall, Edmund.
Rinuccini [Giovanni Battista, Archbishop of Fermo], Pope's Nuncio in Ireland, 264, 311, 316, 333, 351, 356.
opposes Ormond's peace, 306, 311, 356.
compliance of, for a time, with the other party, 414.
difference of, with Ormond. *See* Butler, James, Earl of Ormond.
said to be marching on Dublin, 319.
has elected a new Supreme Council, 321.
supporters and opponents of, 321, 322.
"sits at helm" at Kilkenny, 350.
party of. *See* Ireland, party of the Nuncio in.
Robert, servant of Sir Philip Percivall, 157.
Robartes *or* Roberts:
[John], Lord, 405.
——, stays with the Parliament 411.
——, made Lord Deputy of Ireland, 614.
John, deposition by, 207.
Mr., 566.
Dr. William, Ulster King at arms, is to superintend musters, 285.
——, proclamation of the peace by, 308, 311.
Robertstown, co. Cork, 28.
Robinson, Luke, 478.
Roche:
David, Lord, Viscount de Rupe et Fermoy, 29, 38, 81.
——, lands bought from, 193.
Maurice, Lord, Viscount Fermoy, 143.
——, is not yet "out," 161, 162.
——, reported to be out, 164.
——, seizes Percivall's castles, 193, 206.
Roche, Maurice, Lord—*cont.*
——, elected of the Supreme Council, 321.
——, followers of, pilfer and steal, 162.
——, servant of, 143.
——, son of. *See* Roche, David.
——, father of. *See* Roche, David, Lord, *above*.
Lady, turned out of Castletown Castle, 498.
Roche (Roch, Roache):
Andrew, son of Edmond, 595.
David, 68.
David, of Ballyneloghy, 74.
David, merchant of Limerick, 62.
David, son of Lord Roche, 209.
David, 3rd son of William, 113.
Davy Fitz Thomas, 26.
Dominick, alderman of Limerick, 46, 62.
Edmond, 595.
——, sisters of, *ibid.* *And see* Meagh, Katherine.
Edmond McMorish Dowlegh, 26.
Edmond Oge [*alias*] Mc Idegane, 26.
Ellen, daughter of John, 113 (2).
——, husband of. *See* Nugent, William.
Garrett, 2nd son of William, 113 (2).
Joane, widow of Edmond, 595.
John (1615), 44.
John (1635), 82.
John Fitz John, merchant, 52.
John, eldest son of William, 113.
John, brother of Maurice, 604.
Jourdan, 17.
Maurice, of Dunderrow, 604.
Miles, 28.
Morris, 64.
Patrick, 51.
——, letter from, 79.
Philip, of Newbane, 22.
Philip, of Taghmon, 6.
Philip, 154.
Philip Fitz Philip, merchant, 26.
Redmond, pursues the rebels, 153.
Richard Fitz Thomas, 26.
Roger, 14.
Tibbott Fitz John, murder committed by, 50.
Walter, 11.
William, 113, 114.
——, lands of, 113.
William (jun.), son of John, 113.
young, his estate, 560.
Roche's Castle, on the Suir, storming of, 471.
Roche's country, co. Cork, 143, 196.
the Irish threaten to burn, 339.
Rochestowne, co. Cork, 95, 97.

Rochford, Rochefourde:
Lieut.-Col. Jenico, taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
John, co. Kilkenny, 10.
John co. Meath, 10.
——, wife of. *See* Barnewall, Anne.
John, co. Wexford, 6.
Thomas, 13.
William, 19.
Rochfordstowne, co. Cork, defeat at (in 1642), 205.
Roddyne, Mallage, 3.
Roe, Rowe, Row:
Sir Francis, Mayor of Drogheda, assault upon, 58, 59.
——, a gentleman of. *See* Greenhaugh, John.
——, servants of, 59.
——, Lady, his wife, 59.
Col. Francis, 342.
——, letter from, 403.
——, ——, mentioned, 405.
——, his abuse of Lord Lisle, 427.
——, foot regiment of, 373, 375, 481.
Jack, 154.
Ovin, of the Grange, 10.
Simon, 13.
Thomas, 3.
William. *See* Rowe.
Roehampton, letter dated at, 67.
Roger, 76.
Rogers, Henry, lease of lands to, 581.
Roles. *See* Roulls.
Rolle, Sir John, in the House of Commons, 443.
Rollstone [co. Wilts], 85.
Roman Catholic:
priests, Jesuits, friars, &c., in Ireland. *See* Ireland, Catholic priests, &c., in.
Roman Catholics, in Ireland. *See* Ireland.
Acts against, alluded to, 534.
persecution against (in England) is cruel and hot, 142.
Rome, church of, converts to, 603, 616.
——, statute in favour of. *See* Philip and Mary, statute of.
see of, authority of, penalties for introducing, into Ireland, 216.
——, Vicar-General of, in Ireland. *See* Lalor.
Court of, bulls, &c., from, alluded to, 214.
——, magnificence of, 615.
Englishmen at, 616.
letter dated from, 615.
old crown of Ireland said to be at, 25.
Pope of. *See* Pope.
Vatican library at, 529.
Ronane, Ronaine, Ronnan:
James, alderman of Youghal, 135, 139.
John, of Kilkenny, 44.
John, of Youghal, 28.
Philip, 46.
Roo, Daniel, 1.
Rooth. *See* Roth.
Roper:
Thomas, Viscount Baltinglas, 91.
——, wife of, 91.
Thomas, jun., Viscount Baltinglas, 586.
——, complaint made by, 177.
——, has gone to sea, 586.
——, Anne, Lady Baltinglas, his wife, letter from, 585.
——, ——, letters to, 586 (2).
Colonel, 292, 293, 297.
Rebecca. *See* Villiers, Lady.
Sir Thomas, 59.
Roppolaghmore, co. Tipperary, 140.
Rosberry, co. Kildare, 433.
Roscommon, Earl of. *See* Dillon, Sir James.
Roscommon, defeat of the Irish near, 295.
surrendered to the rebels, 303.
Roscommon, county, 292, 315.
a market place in, prisoners condemned to stand in, 19.
late sheriff of. *See* Ealand, Henry.
wine licence for, mentioned, 101.
Roscrea, co. Tipperary, 173.
Rosemount, co. Down, letter dated at, 358.
Roskeagh [? Roscath], co. Wicklow, 49.
Roslare, co. Wexford, 16.
Ross, Rosse:
co. Wexford, 7, 16.
[King's County], march of the army to, 272, 348.
——, hopes of shortly possessing, 460.
Rostellan (Rostelane, Rostillion), co. Cork, 28.
castle of, 258.
Roth, Rooth (Rath):
Captain (Navy), 604.
David, indenture of, 139.
James, John, Thomas and Walter Fitz Robert, 3.
John Fitz David, 3.
John Fitz Edward, 48.
John Fitz Piers, late Mayor of Kilkenny, fined for not taking the oath of supremacy, 47.
Padyn, 3.
Richard, 43.
Richard Fitz Edward, 51.
Robert, of Colpe, 9.
Robert, of Kilkenny, 53.

Rotherham, Sir Thomas, Privy Counsellor in Ireland, 37.
orders or warrants signed by, 112, 180, 182, 185, 188, 204.
stands godfather to one of Sir Philip Percivall's sons, 124.
Rouen (Rohan), traveller to, 508.
treatment of English at, 510.
Roulls, Roulles *or* Roles, William, letter from, 101.
deed witnessed by, 69.
Rous *or* Rouse, Francis, M.P., 440.
as the late Speaker, 532.
Rowceter:
Rowland, 44, 47.
Walter, 47.
Rowe:
Mr., secretary to the Parliament Commissioners at Dublin, 449.
William, agent for General Monck at Whitehall, 542, 544, 547, 555, 585.
——, made registrar to the Admiralty, 555.
——, his relation to Thurloe, 555.
Royle, Mr., conduct of, condemned, 523.
Rugge, Mrs., 592.
Rupert (Robert) Prince, said to be made Lieut.-General of the Imperial Army, 602.
Rush, co. Dublin, Lord Ormond's property at, 450.
Rushworth, John, as registrar to the Admiralty, 555.
list by, alluded to, 440.
Russell:
Andrew, guydon to Capt. Chris. Carlisle, 24.
David, 44.
Col. Francis, M.P., 440.
Nicholas, John, Patrick and Thomas, 1.
Nicholas Fitz Thomas, 1.
Thomas, 40.
Rustinhouse, co. Limerick, 177.
Ryan, Ryane:
James, 9.
Mr., 141.
Rye, Sussex, persons embarking at, 508.
Rylie, William, Keeper of the Records at the Tower, 583.
Ryne. *See* Rhine.
Ryves, Sir William, Attorney General, Ireland, 67, 83.
[as Judge of King's Bench], to treat with the Irish, 240.

S

Sachet *or* Sachat, David, French servant of Lord Inchiquin's son, 300, 420.
Sacheverell, Lieutenant, wounded at Dungan Hill, 445.
Sadler, Robert. *See* Charleton.
Saffron Walden, army at. *See* Army.
headquarters at, 369.
St. Albans, Earl of. *See* Bourke.
St. Albans (St. Albons), co. Herts, letters dated at, 132, 328.
St. Colman (Colman in Cloyne), Chancellor of. *See* Temple, John.
St. Cloud (St. Cloe), fight at, 510.
St. Germain (St. Germans), the King of France leaves, 512.
St. John, St. Johns:
Lord, 521.
Mistress M., suitors for, 521.
Margaret. *See* Brett, Margaret.
Sir Oliver, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, 38.
——, as Lord Deputy, 56, 58, 59, 60.
——, ——, fines remitted or reduced by, 52, 56.
——, ——, hand of, counterfeited, 57 (2).
Oliver, Solicitor-General for the Parliament, 300.
——, lodgings of, 293.
——, as Chief Justice of Common Pleas, proposed as an Irish M.P., 553.
Robert, 78, 79.
St. Johnstowne, co. Tipperary, manor of, 78.
St. Lawrence:
Christopher, Baron of Howth, 8, 11.
——, cruelty of, to his wife and child, 11, 12.
——, imprisonment of, 12.
——, fine of, reduced, 15 (2).
——, as a member of the Court of Castle-Chamber, 16.
——, assault by, 36.
——, wife of, 11, 12.
——, ——, her brother, 12.
——, his daughter Jane, 12.
——, his children, 11, 12.
——, servant of. *See* Tirrell, Nicholas.
alias Howth, Charles, 32.

St. Leger:
Gertrude, Lady, wife of Sir William (my Lady, the lady at Doneraile), 80, 118, 163, 487.
——, letter from, 241.
——, son of, 487.
Major, 320, 356.
Mr., 388, 518.
Sir William, Lord President of Munster, 77, 113, 118, 125, 154, 155, 173.
——, letters from, 66, 117, 142-144, 147 (2), 149, 150, 152-154, 156, 161.
——, letters to, 67 (3), 74, 112.
——, commissioners for, 77.
——, forces with. *See* Munster, English forces in.
——, letter of attorney from, 116.
——, moneys due to, 151, 242.
——, —— lent to, 161.
——, secretary of. *See* Gething, Richard.
——, servants of, 153.
——, troop of, 148, 149.
——, warrant to, 78 (?).
——, illness of, 80, 81.
——, as commissioner concerning the King's title to lands, 110, 111.
——, is going to England, 116, 117 (2).
——, called as a witness by Lord Strafford, 132.
——, opinions and proceedings of, on the outbreak of the rebellion, 142-157.
——, is oppressed with business and complaints, 153.
——, successes of, against the rebels, 153-155.
——, the rebels intend to dine with, on Christmas day, 157.
——, is at Doneraile, 161, 163.
——, still stands on his defence, 164.
——, "garrisons" at Cork, 174.
——, death of, 181.
——, allusions to, after his death, [191, 195 ?], 241, 474, 487.
——, son of, [191, 195 ?].
——, son-in-law of. *See* Inchiquin, Lord.
——, children of, 163.
St. Malos, herrings sent to, 251.
St. Mary Abbey, near Dublin, 26.
St. Michaell, Walter, 20.
St. Michaels, co. Longford, 23.
Salisbury, Earls of. *See* Cecil.
Salisbury:
honour of, lands held of, 112.
carrier, the, 90.
Plain, the taking of purses on, alluded to, 70.
Sall. *See* Saul.
Salmon, James, 45.
Salt, export and import of, 46, 71.
price of, 72.
Salway, Salwey (Salloway):
Humphrey, M.P., 440.
Major Richard, M.P., 403, 440.
——, proposed as an Irish M.P., 553.
"Sam," shoemaker, 513.
Samborne:
Anne, wife of Thomas, 85 *note*.
Thomas, of Nunney, 85 *note*.
——, death of, *ibid.*
——, son of. *See* Thomas, junior, *below*.
Thomas, junior, 85 *note*, 87, 88.
——, letter from, 88.
——, to be Mr. Jessop's commissioner at Burton, 89.
Sampson, Captain Latimer, one of the Somersetshire County Commissioners, 495-498.
bond to, 498.
Sanders, Saunders:
Patrick (1587), 19.
Patrick (1615), 44.
Sanderson, Saunderson:
Lieut.-Colonel, 267.
one, killed, 290.
Sandford:
Captain, co-heirs of, 368.
Thomas, letter from, 562.
Sandiford, John, 284.
Sandys *or* Sands, [George], his travels, 529.
Sankey, Colonel [Hierome], and the forfeited lands in Ireland, 557.
Santry *or* Santrie, co. Dublin, the rebels at, 158.
burnt by the English, *ibid.*
Sarsfeild, Sarsfeld, Sarsfyeld:
Sir Dominick, Justice of King's Bench, 36.
——, as Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland, 47, 53, 55, 60.
——, in the Court of Castle Chamber, 58, 59.
——, as Lord Kilmallock, 79, 486.
——, ——, lands bought from, 193.
William, Lord Kilmallock (the young lord), son of the above, 486, 553, 584.
——, Jane, wife of, 486.
Dame Jennet, 16 (3).
——, husband of. *See* Cusacke, Sir Thomas.
John, merchant of Dublin, 14.
John, Recorder of Limerick, 35.
Michael, 9.
Sir William (1578), 8.
Sir William (1630), 64.
Sarsfeildston [co. Meath], 9.
Satin, price of, 480.
Sauce, Nicholas, 49.
Saucestown (Sawcestown), co. Tipperary, 49.

Saul *or* Sall, James, 202, 326.
letters from, 148, 196, 360.
letter to, 192.
made second serjeant-at-law, in Ireland, 310, 311.
Saunders. *See* Sanders.
Saunderson. *See* Sanderson.
Savage, Valentine (Val), 250, 288, 293, 296, 433, 496, 517, 523, 534, 539, 545, 547, 548, 551, 556, 557, 559, 565, 567, 577, 593.
letters from, 237, 240, 241, 277, 284, 289, 290, 292 (2), 294, 295, 303, 310, 316, 326, 334, 348, 360, 363, 388, 410, 413, 418, 424, 433, 439, 444, 460, 464, 466, 478, 527 (2), 528, 538.
letters to, 294, 499 (3), 553, 600, 601, 609, 614.
accounts of, mentioned, 315.
advice by, 524.
deed witnessed by, 498.
deed of grant to, sealed, 498, 499.
endorsement by, 306.
information by, 541.
papers in the hands of, or sent to or by, 578, 588, 602.
his study, 588.
wife of, 524, 527.
appointed Sir Philip Percivall's deputy in the Lords' House and in the Court of Wards in Ireland, 209.
desires or requests of, 348, 418, 434, 460.
accepts the lieutenancy of Sir P. Percivall's company, 478.
and the Cork charter, 499 (4), 504 (2).
and Lady Percivall, 597 (2).
Saxey [William], Chief Justice of Munster, 30.
Say and Sele, Viscount. *See* Fiennes.
Say, William, M.P., 440.
Sayer, John, M.P., 440.
Scawen, Thomas, M.P., 541, 542.
commissioner to the army, 440.
son of, secretary in Ireland, 541.
Schoole, Edmond, 58.
Scilly (Sillie) islands, the, 90, 290.
the Prince of Wales at, 285.
Scotland, 46, 540.
Act of Oblivion for, 556.
affairs of, or the Scotch business, 107, 108, 121, 146, 252.
aid asked from, by the Munster army, 467.
army of, Lieut.-General of. *See* Livingstone, Lord Almond.
——, regiments in. *See* Montgomery *and* Ker, regiments of.
——, in England. *See* Scots army.
Commander-in-Chief in, for Parliament. *See* Monck, George.
Scotland—*cont.*
Chancellor of. *See* Loudoun, Earl of.
facilities for trade granted to, 542.
forces from, with the Irish. *See* Ireland, Scots forces in. *Also* McDonald, Sir Alexander, troops of.
Highlanders of, "are knaves," 527.
Ministers of State in, election of, 146.
Parliament of, plot to fall on, 146.
——, and the rebellion in Ireland, 162.
ships of, lost, 413.
soldiers said to be raised for, 117.
travellers to or from, 145, 547.
the burden to, of Ireland, 70.
prospect of war with, 108.
Charles I. and his Queen intend to go to, 136.
plot in, "the Incident," 146.
will adhere to the King against the Parliament, 313.
rising in. *See* Middleton, Major-General.
Scots, the, 257.
lands in Ireland to be disposed of to, 67.
plot for handling Drogheda over to, 245.
said to have a fire to quench in Scotland, 252.
demands of, in relation to Ireland, 268, 284.
jealousies of, 286.
money sent by, to Ireland, 340.
Scots *or* Scotch army (the Scots) in England, 119, 132, 133.
have taken possession of Northumberland and Durham, 120.
blocking up of Berwick by, 133.
fear that they are only playing their own game, 131.
design to satisfy and send back, 134.
the King in the hands of, 313.
commissioners with, at the siege of Hereford, 343.
Scotch, Scots:
business, the. *See* Scotland, affairs of.
commissioners in England, 121, 122.
——, refuse to treat with the King, 122.
——, complaint of, that they were debarred access to the King, 455.
——, affairs of Ireland taken out of the hands of, 342.
—— for Ireland, 263, 292.
in Ireland, accept Ormond's peace, 313.

Scotch, Scots—*cont.*
forces in Ireland. *See* Ireland *and* Ulster, Scots army in.
man, a, 37.
——, made a governor in Ireland, 405.
party, with King Charles at York, 119.
Scout, Captain, 172.
note of the prices of provisions by, 171.
Scudamore, Mistress, approaching marriage of, 521.
Scully, Skully:
Alexander, servant at Castlewarning, 122.
James, bailiff at Castlewarning, 122.
——, letter from, 157.
Scurlock, Scurlocke, Sherlocke (Scullicke):
[Alexander], company of, plunder Castlewarning, 157.
——, raising of a company by, for Spain, 158.
——, father of, 158.
Aristotle, of Ballynore, 16.
Aristotle, of Roslare, 16.
Aristotle, deceased, 118.
Barnaby, 8.
Gerrott, 33.
James Fitz Piers, 32.
——, sentence on, 33.
John, 19.
Sir John. *See* Sherlock.
Oliver, late sheriff of co. Donegal, sentenced for extortion, 29, 30.
Thomas, of co. Cork, 26.
Thomas, of co. Wexford, 44.
Scurlocks, the, 418.
Seal, the Great or Broad, patents under, mentioned, 373.
Searle *or* Serle:
Col. [Daniel], 298, 304.
——, lands "set" by, 474, 480.
——, foot regiment of, in Munster, 375, 481.
Michael, 594.
Secretaries of State. *See* England. *See* Ireland.
Sectaries, debate in the Commons concerning, 398.
Sedgrave:
Laurence, 50.
Michael, 36.
Walter, alderman of Dublin, 30, 31.
Seise, Sesse, Seix:
Robert, 495.
——, certificate by, 494.
Symon, 48.
Thomas, 3.
William, 3.
Sequestration, Ordinance of, alluded to, 427.
Sesse. *See* Seise.
Sesseraghkell, co. Cross Tipperary, 53.
Seville (Civill), in Spain, Irish College at, 56.
Sexton, Sexten:
Arthur, 35, 36.
Edmond, 46.
George, 46.
James, 62.
Shaftesbury, co. Dorset, deeds at, 88.
Shanagarry (Shangarrie), co. Cork, 21, 28, 32.
Shanballyduff (Shaineballyduffe), co. Tipperary, letter dated at, 76.
Shanclony, co. Longford, 50.
Shandon [co. Waterford], commander of. *See* Hodder, John.
Shane, Baron of. *See* Fleming, Sir Thomas.
Shannon, the river, 46, 299, 446.
a passage over, secured, 456.
weir on, 36.
Shapcott, Attorney, 602.
Shapwick, near Bridgwater, co. Somerset, letter dated at, 283.
Shawe, Captain, agent from the army in Ulster, 356.
Shea, Shee. *See* O'Shea.
Sheep, dead, sold for "their flesh," 115.
Sheepcroft, co. Chester, living of, 586.
Shelela. *See* Shillelagh.
Sheppie, Tom, 158.
Sherborne, Sherbourne, co. Dorset, the Earl of Bristol's house at, 87.
letter dated at, 295.
Lodge, letters dated at, 87 (2).
Sherburn (Sharrbourne), co. Yorks, royalist defeat at, 266.
Sherley. *See* Shurley.
Sherlock, Sir John, 132, 388.
narrow escape of, 402.
his company, 132.
And see Scurlock.
Shertliff, Captain, 398.
Sherwin, John *and* Thomas, 135.
Shethe, Elysus, 3.
Sheton, John, alderman of Dublin, 30, 31.
Shillelagh (Shilela, Shelela, Sheleloe, Shelelagh, Shellolowe), *or* Cashaw, co. Wicklow, lands of, lease of, 97, 177, 515 (2), 552.
lordship of, 97.
Shinan. *See* Shynan.
Ship-money, payment of, 116.
Shipping, stopping of, 558.
Ship's captain, "a fat, huge," 571, 573.
Ships:
bring arms, &c., for the rebels, 173, 174.
provisions delivered to, 180-185.
unladed by order of the Marshal of the Admiralty, 185.
made ready for sea, 554.

Ships—*cont.*
taking of, 607.
——, by pirates and "Biskeners," 602.
French prize, 180.
——, commander of. *See* Langgram, Rowland.
Parliament, in or going for Ireland, 234, 267, 287.
——, captured, 295.
——, men of, 277.
——, revolt of, 413.
Ships, named:
Angel, 563.
Charles frigate, 421.
Duncannon frigate, sunk, 260.
Falcon frigate, 334.
Fellowship, 323.
Finch, 299.
John, of Bristol, 116.
John, of Youghal, 181.
Lily or *Lillie* frigate, 181, 182, 184.
——, commander of. *See* Lambert, John.
Margaret, of Londonderry, 180.
Mayflower, 260.
Nicholas, 323.
Nicholas, of London, 309.
Patience, 608.
Shortall, James, 10, 17.
Showell, Mr., collector of the port of Bristol, 567.
Shrewsbury:
Major-General Mytton at, 359, 360.
letters dated at, 360, 361.
post, the, 451.
Shripstowne, co. Tipperary, 74, 114.
Shurley, Sherley, Sir George, Lord Chief Justice of King's Bench, Ireland, 58, 59.
documents signed by, 188, 201.
Shynan *or* Shinan, Edward Fitz-Robert, relation by, 231.
Sibthorpe, Sybthorpe, Christopher, Justice of King's Bench, Ireland, 36, 43 (2).
as Justice of Common Pleas, 53.
Sidney. *See* Sydney.
Sigginstowne, co. Wexford, cessation agreed on at, 297.
in the rebels' hands, 434.
burnt by the rebels, 446.
Silver mines, Tipperary, massacre at, 173.
Simpson:
Anthony, 105.
Mr., of Loughrea, 388.
Sinart, William, 269.
Sinnott. *See* Synnott.
Sion College, library of, 529.
letter dated at, 528.
Sirquitt, Thomas, smith, 321.
Skerret. *See* Skirret.
Skiddies (Skyddyes) Castle, at Cork, 29.
Skiddy, Skiddie, Skyddie:
John, Mayor of Waterford, sentenced for not taking the oath of supremacy, 46.
Thomas, 75, 94, 111.
——, letter from, 63.
Skinner, Augustine, M.P., 440.
Skippon, Major-General Philip, 328, 389, 403.
proposed for the command in Ireland, 384, 394.
commissioner with the army, 440.
Skipwith, Mr., 81.
Skirret, Skerret, Skeiret:
Sir Clement, 15.
Martin, 54.
Robert, 15.
Skreen (Skryne), Barony of, co. Meath, 9.
Skryne, Skreene, Robert, lands bought by, 506 (3), 507.
Slade (Slane), the, co. Wexford, 47.
Slane, Baron of. *See* Fleming.
Slevoy (Slavoy), co. Wexford, 47.
Slievardagh (Slevardagh), barony of, co. Tipperary, 79.
Slieve Bannagh, the rebels said to be approaching, 152.
Sligo, 337.
garrison at, 366.
Irish at, slain, 265.
jury at, 50.
letters dated at, 379, 386.
siege of, 303.
is "quitted," 316.
Sligo, county of, 50, 101.
Slingsby, Sir Francis, tenants of, 175, 176, 178.
Smallpox, in London, 583.
Smith, Smythe:
Edmund (Ned), of Annables, co. Herts, 76, 102, 155, 164, 235, 256, 289, 552, 585, 593.
——, letters from, 182, 187, 258, 363, 484.
——, letters for Sir Philip Percivall sent to, 284, 310, 316, 318, 335.
——, deed witnessed by, 69.
——, estates assigned in trust to, 114.
——, his care of Lady Percivall, 182, 187.
——, house of. *See* London, Canning Street.
——, wife of, 259, 289.
——, son of, in the Counter, 585.
——, brother-in-law of. *See* Tucker.
[Henry *or* Philip], M.P., 440.
Hugh, step-son of Col. Pigott, 328, 330.
Isabella (Bell), wife of Sir Percy (sister of Lady Percivall), 163, 247, 257, 260, 312, 352, 493.
——, refuses to leave her husband, 174.

Smith, Smythe—*cont.*
John, in Munster, 515.
Major, at Drogheda, 319.
Sir Percy, brother-in-law of Sir Philip Percivall, 127, 136, 210, 279, 291, 350, 387, 500, 541.
——, letters from, 135, 138, 139, 152, 154, 173, 247, 251, 257, 259, 299, 305, 312, 352, 390, 397, 401, 446, 519 (2).
——, letter to, 262.
——, desires a commission as Lieut.-Colonel, 174.
——, "invitations" to, from the Irish, 260.
——, at a Council of War, 320.
——, is "outed" from his government of Youghal, 390.
——, and the Quartermaster's place in Munster, 390, 396, 397, 402.
——, neglected by Inchiquin, 446.
——, on trial for his life, 493.
——, and the Act of Oblivion, 546-548, 551.
——, foot regiment of, in Munster, 375, 390.
——, ——, lieut.-colonel of, 299.
——, troop of, raised at his own charges, taken from him, 390.
——, family of, 312.
——, wife of. *See* Smith, Isabella, *above*.
——, children of, 174, 493.
——, father of, 174.
——, ——, death of, 247.
——, brother-in-law of. *See* Freke.
——, cousin of. *See* Boyle, Joshua.
Sir Samuel, 101.
Stephen, letter from, 319.
Thomas, formerly commissary for Connaught, 168, 169, 171.
Smitheston [co. Meath], 9.
Snagge, Thomas, Attorney-General for Ireland, 7, 8, 10, 16 (2).
information and pleading by, 18.
Soldiers:
billeting or cessing of, at Dublin, 159, 160, 413.
in England, billeted, unruliness of, 116.
——, raising of, 117.
——, encouraged to mutiny, 401.
——, pressing of, Bill for, 164.
Solicitor-General (in England). *See* St. John, Oliver.
Somerset:
Edward, Lord Herbert *and* Earl of Glamorgan, peace made by, with the Irish, 267, 278, 310.
——, committed to Dublin Castle, 267, 277 (2).
Somerset, Edward, Lord Herbert—*cont.*
——, as President and General of Munster for the Irish, 321, 322, 333, 351, 399.
——, ——, dismissed from his command, 381.
——, ——, army of, 321, 333, 399.
——, "now [Marquis of] Worcester," 399.
Somerset, county of, 86, 89.
agent in, 112.
County Commissioners of, 495 (3), 496. *And see* Sampson, Latimer.
——, clerk of. *See* Mawde, Henry.
County Committee of, a new, 496, 497.
county families of, 125.
escheator for, 88.
estate in, 138. *And see* Burton.
High Constable of. *See* Baber, Richard.
High Sheriff of. *See* Cole, Richard.
ill-conduct of soldiers in, 403.
sea-banks in, repair of, 583.
Sequestration Commissioners for, order of, 498.
troops in, dispersed by the country for not paying their quarters, 418.
Somerston and Turyn, lands of, in co. Meath, 12.
Sonnaghe, Sunnagh:
co. Longford, 50.
the, co. Westmeath, 22.
Sound, the, English fleet gone to, 602.
Southampton, town of, 250.
Southwell:
Helena, wife of Robert, senior, 581, 589, 601.
——, letter from, 606.
——, letter to, 569.
——, her cure for the gout, 607.
——, mother of, tomb of, 605.
——, her cousin Will, 606.
John, 74.
Katherine, daughter of Robert, senior, wooed by John Percivall, 568, 569, 573. *And see* Percivall.
Lady, losses of, 156.
Mr., 66.
Sir Richard, 102.
Robert, senior, 569, 573, 579, 580, 581, 587, 588, 598, 601.
——, letters from, 595, 603-607.
——, letters to, 568, 574.
——, is an honest, able man, 575.
——, to be Commissioner under the Act of Treason, 581.
——, disputes of, with the Corporation of Kinsale, 603-606.
——, house of. *See* Kinsale.

Southwell—*cont.*
Robert *or* Robin (afterwards Sir Robert), son of the preceding, 574.
——, letters from, 602, 615.
——, letters to, 578, 610.
——, books of, 603.
——, money for, 607.
——, praise of, 576, 583, 585.
——, verses by, 518.
——, his delicacy and fondness for doctors and physic, 583, 585, 593, 595, 598, 608.
——, in France and Italy, 602, 604, 607, 610, 615.
——, marriage proposed for, 610.
——, description of the Italians by, 615, 616.
Tom, son of Robert, sen., deceased, 605.
Spain, 56, 173, 371, 488.
King of, *or* his Catholic Majesty, forces for. *See* Ireland, forces to be transported from.
——, treaty of marriage for, 56.
an Englishman bred in, 90.
help promised to the Irish from, 161.
Irish troops to go to. *See* Irish troops.
an Irish priest in, 572.
priests sent to Ireland from, 46, 161.
traveller to, 617.
Spain and France, treaty of. *See* Pyrenees, treaty of the.
Spaniards, the:
help of, hoped for, by the Irish, 20.
predicted invasion of England by, 20.
and Mardyke, 591.
their "loss of America," alluded to, 529.
Spanish:
Ambassador, the. *See* Cardenas.
Armada, alluded to, 488.
coasts, English ships taken on, 602.
curse, the. *See* Building.
dictionary, 488.
language, letters in, mentioned, 488.
Sparke, Sparcke, William, Justice of Chief Pleas, Ireland, 43 (3), 45, 47, 52, 55.
Sparrow, Captain, 595.
Spencer, Mr., 329.
Spinola, Marquis de, 529.
Spital, Spittle, co. Cork, lands of, 520.
Spittell Ford, the, near Liscarrol, 231.
Sprat, Henry, murder of, 52.
Sprice, John, 44.
Spryngan, William, 21.
Stackally, co. Kilkenny, 48.
Stackpoll, James, 46.
Stadalt (Stedalte), co. Meath, 56.
Stafford:
Sir Francis, 28.
Hamond, 51.
John, 51.
Staffordshire, 563.
Stalbridge, co. Dorset, 87.
letter dated at, 108.
Stamford, Earl of. *See* Grey, Henry.
Stammers, Capt.-Lieutenant, 320.
Stanegate Hole, 492.
Stanehurst, Stanyhurst:
Henry, 48.
Richard, 9.
Stanley, James, Earl of Derby, frigate of, 337.
Stapleton, Stapilton:
David, of Buttevant, 515.
——, letter to, 520.
Edmund, of Ballangeile, his attack on Sir Philip Percivall's property and servants, 190, 193, 198, 206.
——, his sons, David (*or* Dennis), Francis, and Richard, 193, 206.
Mr., 561, 584.
Sir Philip, 405, 441, 442.
——, motions by, in the House, 357, 423.
——, order signed by, 391.
——, sent to Portsmouth to examine Col. Goring, 134.
——, and Lord Inchiquin, 312, 324, 385, 429.
——, and Irish affairs, 380, 422.
——, and Col. Dalbier, 392, 393, 396.
——, as one of the Presbyterian party, 394. *And see* Eleven Members, the.
Thomas, 49.
Stapletons, the, have hitherto lived peaceably, 207.
Star Chamber, Court of the, in England, 6.
commission from, mentioned, 79.
fall of, alluded to, 529.
Stauton, Capt. John, Lord Ormond's man, 494.
Steele:
Lawrence, deed witnessed by, 599.
William, Recorder of London, will probably be sent to Ireland, 546.
——, to be Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench in Ireland, and a member of the Council there, 554.

Stephens, Stevens, Stephnes:
Captain, taken by the rebels, 402.
John, deposition by, 108.
Major, in Ireland, 444.
Nicholas, merchant, 31.
Mr., M.P., 440.
—, one of the best officers at Dublin, cashiered, 434.
Stephenson, Stevenson:
Major-General [Oliver], message of, to Lord Inchiquin, 339 (2).
——, is of Lord Muskery's party, 414.
——, imprisoned by the Nuncio's party, 481.
Richard, 26, 27.
Stephenston, co. Louth, 50.
Stepney, John, treasurer to the corporation of Kinsale, 603-605.
brother of, 603-605.
Stevens. *See* Stephens.
Stevenson. *See* Stephenson.
Stewart, Steward:
Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, engages in the plot against Hamilton and Argyle, 146.
——, examination of, 147.
Sir Alexander, 448.
——, letters from, 419, 435.
——, father of. *See* Stewart, Sir William.
Frank, 362.
John, agent for the army in Ulster, 356, 361.
Lady, 356.
Sir Robert, 358, 365.
Sir William, uncle of Sir Philip Percivall, 296, 355.
——, letters from, 341, 356, 361.
——, letter to, 368.
——, as commissioner from the Council of Ireland to the King, 212, 229, 279.
——, award given against, 368.
——, death of, 419.
——, his troop and regiment, 342, 435.
——, wife and children of, 296, 341.
——, eldest son of, death of, 341.
——, son of. *See* Stewart, John.
——, nephews of. *See* Percivall, Sir Philip; Davys, Sir Paul.
Capt. William, and the plot against Hamilton and Argyle, 146.
——, father of, a prisoner in the Marshalsea, 146.
Stillingfleet:
Mr., 164.
young Mr. [Edward, afterwards Bishop of Worcester], marries Andrea Dobbins, 613.
——, notice of, 613.
——, his library, 614.
Stirling, Sterling, Colonel [Robert], 328, 397.
takes his regiment to Ireland, 310.
made Major-General in Munster, 393, 402.
remonstrance of the Munster army drawn up by, 408, 466, 469.
his letters to the Scotch Generals, &c., objected to by Parliament, 467, 477.
to be sent to London to answer for his letters, 467, 476, 477, 480, 481.
foot regiment of, 300-302, 310, 375, 481.
Stirling (Sterling), letter dated at, 554.
Stokes, Stoakes, Stocks:
Richard, servant of Sir Philip Percivall, 63, 110, 140, 178.
——, letters from, 137, 156.
William, 33.
Stone:
Mr., 255, 480.
Richard, 250.
——, letters from, 246, 251.
Stoughton:
Anthony, clerk of the Court of Castle Chamber, 20, 26.
John, deputy to Nicholas Loftus, 240, 285, 541.
——, accounts signed by, 209.
Stow Leigh (Stoligh), co. Somerset, 494.
Strafford, Earls of. *See* Wentworth.
Strange:
Captain, 4.
John, cousin of John Hodder, 269.
——, letter from, 345.
Stride, Jeremy, 424, 465.
Stringer, Thomas, 51.
Stritch, Strich:
John, late Mayor of Limerick, 17.
William, alderman of Limerick, 35, 46, 56.
Stuarts, the (the former family), an elective Protectorate favourable to the hopes of, 562.
Stubber, Lieut.-Colonel [Peter], sent to England from Munster, 422.
Stubbs, Mr., house of, 585.
Suckling, Sir John, engaged in the first Army Plot, 134, 136.
Suffolk, Earl and Countess of. *See* Howard.
Suffolk, county of, 255.
Sugar, a good commodity, 347.
price of, 347.
Suir (Sewer), the, fortress on. *See* Cahir Castle.
Summers, William, 567, 568.
Supremacy, oath of, officers fined for not taking, 45-47, 49, 50.

Sutton:
Edward, 26.
Gilbert, 48.
John, 47.
Lawrens, 26.
Nicholas, 203.
Sutton, co. Bedford, parsonage of, 614.
Swanley, Captain and Vice-Admiral [Robert], 362.
his ship, 481.
Swansea (Swansey), committee for co. Glamorgan sitting at, 410.
Swantone [? Swainton], Mr., 93.
Swayne, George, 20.
Sweden (Swethland, Sweadeland):
Queen of, 616.
ambassador from, 504.
ambassador to. *See* Whitlocke, Bulstrode.
—— [or commissioner to treat with Denmark and]. *See* Sydney, Algernon.
Sweetman:
William, of Castleleife, 55.
William, of Killcross, 55.
Swinfen, John, on Committee, 436.
Swords, co. Dublin, defeat of the rebels at, 159, 160.
burnt by Sir Charles Coote, 160.
Parliament army at, 444.
Sybthorpe. *See* Sibthorpe.
Sydenham (Siddenham), co. Somerset, manor of, 120, 487.
Sydney, Sidney:
Henry, Lord, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 5-7.
——, orders signed by, 6-10.
——, journey of, 8.
——, his house, 5.
Robert, Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 154, 159, 162, 165, 176, 270, 541 (?)
——, letter from, 175.
——, instructions of, 175.
——, warrant of, 175.
——, nomination of commanders by, 164.
——, and the Earl of Ormond, 165, 166.
Philip, Lord Lisle, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 293, 297, 301, 306, 309, 369, 371, 427, 429, 436, 437, 449, 454.
——, letter from, 312.
——, ——, to the Speaker, printed, 397.
——, letters to, 319, 332.
——, ——, alluded to, 340.
——, appointments or commissions by, 324, 376, 393.
——, chaplain of, an Independent, 374.
——, commission or patent for, is making ready, 285, 286.
——, ——, docquet of, sent to Lord Inchiquin, 384.
Sydney, Philip, Lord Lisle—*cont.*
——, his Comptroller. *See* Becher, Phane.
——, document certified by, 177.
——, forces of, in the West. *See* Ireland, forces for.
——, life-guard of, "deboist" malignants in, 399.
——, officer under, 406.
——, paper presented by, 462.
——, his regiments (of horse and foot), in Munster, 375, 393, 395.
——, waggons belonging to, 409.
——, warrant of, alluded to, 340.
——, suggested for the command in Ireland, 268.
——, and Sir Philip Percivall, 279, 354, 428, 429, 431.
——, journey of, to Ireland, preparations for, 284, 286, 288.
——, is going for Ireland, 340, 342, 353, 355.
——, knows nothing about Munster, 352.
——, his opinion of Ormond, 354.
——, goes to Ireland, 358, 359, 362, 364.
——, Sir John Temple's power with, 359.
——, gives certificates to Hill, the baker, 362.
——, his landing in Ireland, 362, 365, 366, 371, 372.
——, proceedings of, in Munster, 362, 365-368, 370-374, 380, 384.
——, ——, statement concerning, 372.
——, expiration of his term as Lord Lieutenant, 364, 369.
——, praise of, 367.
——, his support of the Independent party, 368, 380, 385.
——, and Lord Inchiquin. *See* Inchiquin.
——, in relation to the troops in Ireland, 369, 371.
——, officers placed or displaced by, 369, 373, 437.
——, abuses rectified by, 375.
——, his opinion concerning Papists and Protestants, 380.
——, return of, to England, 382, 390-393, 404, 448.
——, small service done by, in Munster, 384, 397, 402.
——, little treasure left behind by, 392.
——, and his Council, letter of, alluded to, 394.
——, in London, 397, 398, 400.
——, and Clotworthy. *See* Clotworthy.
——, and Lord Valentia, 401.
——, his speech in the House, 431.
——, his wife, 369.

Sydney, Sidney, Col. or Lieut.-General Algernon, younger son of the Earl of Leicester, 357, 409, 480.
as Governor of Dublin, deputy of. *See* Jones, Col. Michael.
Commissioner for Dublin, 376, 389.
and Sir Philip Percivall, 428, 431.
speech of, in the House, 431.
and the Engagement with the army, 440.
at Rome, 616.
his mission to Sweden alluded to, 616.
horse regiment of, in Munster, 375, 395.
Synan, Andrew, letters from, 230, 244.
Synnott, Synot, Sinnott:
Edmond, 32, 39.
Edward, 33.
Gerald, 33.
Jasper, 47.
John, 33.
Lieut.-Colonel, taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
Patrick, 11, 14.
Philip, 32.
Richard, 4.
Stephen, 44.
Walter, 33.
Walter, of Ferraldstown, 22.
Walter, sheriff of co. Wexford, 14.
Sir William, 33.
Synod, the, made void by Parliament, 126.
Synone, co. Tipperary, tenants at, spoiled by the rebels, 154.

T

Taaffe, Taaff [Theobald], Lord, General in the Irish army, 326, 334, 388.
commissioner to the King, 240.
speech of, at Dublin, 240.
raising of forces by, 333.
seized, on suspicion, 434.
takes forces into Munster, 454.
encourages Cashel to hold out, 472.
conditions to which he would submit, 471.
defeated by Lord Inchiquin, 483.
cabinet of, taken, 483.
Taaffe, Taaff:
Christopher, 50.
James, 43.
John, 50.
or Tathe, Laurence, 6, 16.
Lieut.-Col. Theobald (Tibbot *or* Tibbatah), is to carry troops to Spain, 134.
Thomas, 43.
Taghmon (Tamon), co. Wexford, 6.
Tailor's bills, 345-347.
Talbot, Talbott:
Elizabeth, 16.
John, under sheriff of co. Westmeath, 22.
John, 23.
Justice Mathew, 5 (2).
Patrick, 23.
Robert, late sheriff of co. Dublin, 40.
Sir Robert, a Commissioner for arranging a peace, 238.
Thomas, of Dardiston, 9.
Walter, 53.
William, a gentleman of the Pale, 8.
William, 23.
Tallagh. *See* Tallow.
Tallant, P., 277.
Tallents, Francis, letters from, 474, 491.
account signed by, 475.
Tallis [Thomas], 285.
Tallow *or* Tallagh, co. Waterford, 246, 373, 592.
garrison at, 391, 481.
quarter Sessions of, 136.
Tallow, export of, from Ireland, 71.
trade in, 72.
Tankarde:
James, 13.
Patrick, son of James, 13.
Tarpoll, John, 210.
Taunton, Commissioners at. *See* Somerset, County Commissioners of.
Tavernor, Roger, 14.
Taylor, Patrick, 1.
Tecroghan (Teigcroghan), Sir Luke FitzGerald's house at, 476.
letter dated at, 75.
Teig Boy, a notorious rebel, 40.
Teige, 92.
Temple:
Colonel, stopped from fighting a duel, 481.
——, gallant conduct of [at Knocknenoss], 483.
Major Edmond, praise of, 405 (?), 406.
——, his propositions, 416.
Sir John, Master of the Rolls, Ireland, 98, 263, 267, 268, 284, 289, 299, 352, 358 (?), 359, 364, 365, 390, 432, 441, 442, 474.
——, letter from, 375.
——, ——, alluded to, 384.

Temple, Sir John—*cont.*
——, Council letters signed by, 156.
——, document certified by, 117.
——, his history of the Irish rebellion, 292.
——, motion of, alluded to, 280.
——, orders or warrants signed by, 180-182, 185, 188.
——, petition of, 186.
——, horse regiment of, intended for Munster, 375.
——, and the mills of Kilmainham, 184 (2), 186-188, 264, 426, 427.
——, formerly had the oversight of the provisions for the army in Ireland, 184.
——, his animosity and accusations against Sir Philip Percivall, 264, 279, 381, 398, 426, 428-431, 433, 435, 481.
——, as member of the Irish Committee, 309.
——, and Lord Inchiquin, 357, 395.
——, going with Lord Lisle to Ireland, 358.
——, and Hill, the baker, 362, 426. *And see* Hill, Thomas.
——, as Sir John Veel's brother-in-law, 376, 381.
——, arrives in London, 397.
——, his view of the business of Munster, 398.
——, and Lord Valentia, 401.
——, blocks all progress, 410.
——, has gone to the army, 436.
——, and the Engagement with the army, 440.
——, would be another Ratcliffe, but wants his capacity, 442.
——, his wife, 432.
John, clerk, "late Chancellor of [St.] Collman in Clone," 82.
——, debts of, 83.
——, widow of. *See* Temple, Margaret.
John, son of John *above*, 83.
——, Philip Percivall made guardian of, 82.
Margaret, deceased, 83.
——, will of, 82.
——, inventory of her goods, 82.
——, sister and brother-in-law of. *See* Tezar.
Peter, M.P., 440.
Col. Purbeck, 405 (?).
——, regiment of, 406.
Thomas, 401, 405.
——, goes to Ireland, 461, 470.
one, of Kinsale, 389.
Temple Connell, Temple Conila, co. Cork, 183, 193, 486.
castle of, *or* Castle Conila, a ward to be put into, 147, 151.
——, is still in the hands of those who sold it [*i.e.*, the Magners], 147, 148.
——, seized by the Irish, 193, 195, 206, 276, 294.
——, in danger of being burnt, 494.
——, garrison of, 561.
Templeduffe, co. Dublin, millstream near, 107.
Temple Michael [co. Cork], lands of, 557.
Templemore, *alias* Corckhinny, co. Tipperary, 140.
Templeogue [Temple Ogo], co. Dublin, 40.
Temples, the two [? Edmond and Purbeck], 405.
Tennalick (Tynnelicke), co. Longford, 53.
Tent:
Captain, 528.
Sir Robert, 79.
Termonfekin *or* Tarmonfekin, co. Louth, 1.
Terrell. *See* Tirrell.
Terringham, Lady, 563.
Terry. *See* Tirry.
Tezar, John, and Elizabeth his wife, 82.
Thames, the river ("the water"), the King's troops cross, 182.
Thomas:
Captain, 324.
Esay, commissioner for tythes, &c., in Ireland, 582.
——, estate of, 605.
Mr., 530.
William, servant of Sir Philip Percivall, 326.
Thomas Court [co. Cavan], 16.
Thomastown, co. Cork, sovereign of, 45.
Thomond, Earls and Countess of. *See* O'Brien.
Thomond (Toomond), country of, 77, 110, 111.
burning and spoiling in, 285.
Chief Commissioner of. *See* Bingham, Sir Richard.
government of, 86.
Lord Worcester said to be made Governor of, 351.
Lord Inchiquin's army in, 461.
Clare in. *See* Clare.
Thomond gold, 301.
Thompson, Maurice [contractor for Ireland], 268.
Thorngumbald *or* Thorngunby, co. York, letter dated at, 441.
Thornhaugh, Francis, M.P., 440.
Thuringia, pass from, 542.
Thurland, Edward, 177.

Thurles, Lord and Lady. *See* Butler.
Thurles, co. Tipperary, letters dated at, 100, 110.
Thurloe [John], Secretary of State, 555.
office of, "irregular hours of," 588.
Thynne, Lady, 406.
Thyrrye. *See* Tirry.
Tichborne, Tichbourne, Titchborne:
Captain, slain, 439.
Sir Henry, 272, 540, 542, 547, 548, 550, 552.
——, letter from, 319.
——, documents signed by, 204, 261, 497. *And see* Ireland, Lords Justices of.
——, forces under, 144.
——, regiment of, 425, 479.
——, as serjeant-major of a regiment of foot, 107.
——, as Governor of Drogheda, skirmishes and successes of, against the rebels, 160, 161, 410, 439, 444.
——, is to go to the King, 240.
——, returns to Ireland, 245, 266, 267.
——, has protested against Ormond's peace, 314.
——, goes to Sir Theo. Jones' help, 466.
——, and the Irish petition, 543, 550.
Lady, wife of Sir Henry, aunt of Lady Percivall, 125, 543.
——, taken by the rebels, but sent back, 439.
Tighe, Alderman, of Dublin, 541, 542, 553.
Tintern (Tynterne), co. Wexford, 14.
Tipper, Patrick, 26.
Tipper, co. Kildare, 203.
Tipperary, Prince of, a report that Ormond is made, 617.
Tipperary, county, 32, 53, 64, 92, 139, 462, 480, 550.
assizes in, 47.
castles, towns, &c., of Sir Philip Percivall in, list of, 95.
Escheator and Feodary of. *See* Wiseman, William.
——, deputies of. *See* Lancaster, Joshua; Prendergast, James.
Irish or rebel forces in, 174, 153.
——, preying and spoiling by, 154, 155.
jury in, 53.
lands in, 76-79, 113, 486, 587.
——, of little value at present, 562.
——, forfeited, 548.
Tipperary, lands in—*cont.*
——, of the Earl of Ormond, 66, 140.
——, of Sir Philip Percivall, 74, 114.
——, ——, lists of, 95.
——, of William Brett, 79.
massacres in. *See* Silver mines.
the plague in, 496.
plantation of, relinquished, 223.
sheriff of. *See* O'Mara, William; Butler, Gilbert.
——, formerly appointed by the Earls of Ormond, 47.
undersheriff of. *See* Dodd, Laurence.
Ormonde in. *See* Ormonde.
county of the liberty of, 42.
——, jury in, 52, 55.
Tipperary, town of, 141.
Tirawley. *See* Tyrawly.
Tirlickeen (Tyrilicken), co. Longford, 43. [*Cf.* Tennalick.]
Tirrell, Terrell, Tyrrell:
Captain, taken prisoner, 410.
Garrald, 54.
James, 41.
Sir John, fined, 23.
Nicholas, servant to the Baron of Howth, 11, 16.
Capt. Richard, J.P., fined for riot, 39.
Sir Timothy, son-in-law of Archbishop Usher, 577 (2).
Tirry, Terry, Thyrrye, William, brother [in-law?], of Nicholas Barry, 127.
letter from, 587.
son-in-law of, 528, 533.
Tobacco, customs and excise on, 332.
sale and price of, 347, 388, 423, 480.
Tobersool (Tobersoule, Typpersoule), co. Dublin, 9 (2).
Tobin:
John, 42.
William, 126, 138.
Tolegeigh [? Tonlegee], co. Westmeath, 47.
Tolson, Richard, M.P., 443.
Tombrecan *or* Tombracken [? co. Wexford], 96.
letter dated at, 96.
Tomnell, letter dated at, 199.
Tomson, Colonel, 403.
Tonnage and Poundage, statute of, alluded to, 70.
Tonncedilly *or* Touncedilly, co. Wexford, 47.
Toole. *See* O'Toole.
Torran, Christopher, 13.
Torrington, defeat [of Lord Hopton] at, 281.

Touchet, James, Earl of Castlehaven, 75.
as General of the Irish forces in Munster, 252, 255.
lands of, 87.
is reported to be routed and killed, 235.
movements of, with his forces, 238, 239, 258, 259, 260, 263.
urges Sir Percy Smyth to yield Youghal, 260.
warns Ormond of the plot against him, 316.
imprisoned by the Nuncio's party, 321, 323, 381.
said to be made Ormond's Major-General of horse, 351.
his taking of Liscarrol, 418.
leaves Ireland, 508.
Townley (Tounsley):
Anthony, High Sheriff of Drogheda, and his son, 245.
Captain, wounded, 439.
Townshend, Colonel, goes to Ireland, 469.
regiment of, 375, 422, 481.
——, misdemeanours of, 403.
Tradaff, Tradag. *See* Drogheda.
Trade, Council of, 499.
embargo on, 574.
Trafford, Colonel, 240, 425.
the Lord Lieutenant's firelocks commanded by, 240.
Traill, Lieut.-Colonel, 447.
Tralee (Traley), co. Kerry, letter dated at, 109.
great castle in, 109.
Traunt, William, deceased, 109 (2).
Travers:
Mr., 83.
Sir Robert, 74.
——, slain in battle, 483.
Traves:
[John], former commissary of victuals for Ulster, 169 *note*.
Peter, 9.
Mr., his man, 383.
Treason, definition of (in 1653-4), 534.
persons accused of, 33, 37.
Tredagh *or* Tredath. *See* Drogheda.
Trees, purchase of, 482, 528.
(fruit), list of, 531.
Trenchard, Trencher:
Captain, 299.
John, M.P., 440.
Mr., son-in-law of James Percivall, patent of, alluded to, 96, 98.
——, brother of. *See* Mr. Trenchard, of Ireland.
Mr., 277.
Mr., of Ireland, 116.
Mrs., daughter of James Percivall, death of, 96, 98, 115.
——, portion of, 116.
Trenchards, the, unjust dealings of, 115, 116, 125.
Tressye, Dermott, 3.
Trevor:
Arthur, 235.
Sir Edward, 568.
Sir John, M.P., 440.
Col. Marcus, 568.
——, his gallantry at Dungan Hill, 445.
Trevors, "both the," wounded, 439.
Treyne, Thomas, 44.
Trim, co. Meath, 348, 425.
bridge of, 444.
Irish forces near, 388, 433.
jury at, 41.
Parliament forces at or going to, 410, 478, 479.
person to be pilloried in, 22.
the Remonstrance of Grievances put forth at, 211.
victory near. *See* Dungan Hill.
besieged by the rebels, 438, 439.
relief of, by Col. Jones, 444.
Trim Clancarty, value of the estates in, 561.
Trimlestown, Baron of. *See* Barnewall.
Trinity College, Dublin, revenues of, before the rebellion, 224.
library of, 30.
Trissillian [Judge Robert], *tempore* Richard II., execution of, 6.
Troy:
John, 51.
Richard, 53.
Tuam, Archbishops of. *See* Daniell, William; Boyle, Richard; Maxwell, John.
——, Roman Catholic. *See* O'Kelly, Malachias.
Tucker:
Captain, sent to Ireland by Parliament, 271.
Mr., his house in London, 182.
Tuite, Tuyte:
John, sentence on, 22.
Walter, fined, 23.
Tullagh, Tullough, in Muskery, co. Cork, 95, 113.
seized by the rebels, 193, 195, 206, 208.
Tullagh Boolihillay, co. Cork, lands called, 563.
Tullamain (Tullaghmayne), co. Tipperary, 49.
Turberville, is "ignorant and ill," 358.
Turgess, Lieutenant, murder of, 202.
Turks, pirates, on the English and Irish coasts, 120, 125.
captives taken by, 90.
Turner, Turnor:
Captain, 320.
Nicholas, 35.
William, merchant, 31.

Turvey, Barnewall of. *See* Barnewall, Nicholas.
Twickenham [Middlesex], letter dated at, 513.
Twistleton, Lieut.-Col. [Philip], in North Wales, 361.
Twonagh, co. Cork, 42.
Tyllyleasye [? Tullylease, co. Cork], 68.
Tyne, the river, forces upon, 201.
Tynterne. *See* Tintern.
Tyrawly (Treawly), Barony of, co. Mayo, 101.
skirmish in, 379.
Tyrone (Terone), Hugh O'Neill, late Earl of, rebellion of, 214.
Tyrone, county, English troops gone to, 379.
Tyrrell. *See* Tirrell.

U

Ulster, province of (the North), 237, 242, 402, 428, 557.
affairs of, committee appointed for, 368.
agents from, in London, 339, 361, 405, 434.
"broken" estates in, 547.
Commander in, needed, 339 341, 405.
Commander for. *See* Monck George.
Commissary for provisions in *See* Davies, John.
——, a former. *See* Traves John.
Commissioners for, 263 *and note*
danger of losing, 378, 379, 383.
discontent and factions in, 341 383.
English in, and Col. Monck, 476
English forces in, 265, 340, 359 370.
——, letter to, alluded to, 274.
——, John Davies going to the help of, 338, 339.
——, mutiny of, 341.
——, necessities of, 341, 366.
——, officers of, choose agents to represent their grievances 355.
——, ——, pay for, 447.
——, provisions for, 340, 341.
——, recruit of horse for, 386.
——, successes of, 277, 283.
——, in Connaught, 286, 287.
——, newly arrived, dissatisfaction with, 370, 379.
Ulster—*cont.*
expedition into (of the Confederates), 232.
garrisons in, exigencies of, 367.
help given to, by England, very small, 356, 365, 405.
Irish *or* rebel forces in (Ultaghs), 366, 388. *And see* Ireland, Irish party or forces in.
——, prosper well, 149.
——, said to be coming southward, 152.
——, condemned by Leinster and Munster, 350.
——, confidence of, 303.
——, incursion of, into Munster, 260.
——, massacres by, 220, 479.
——, place taken by. *See* Athy.
——, victory of. *See* Benburb.
merchants from, 539.
misery and want in, 412.
money for, 434.
plans concerning, 353.
Protestants in, alarm of, 303.
reduction or remission of rents in, desired, 547, 548.
Scots army in, 241.
——, inactivity of, 238.
——, landing of, 164.
Scots "thieves" in, 415.
ship going to, 180.
outbreak of the insurrection in, 148, 149.
Ulster and Connaught forces, disagreement between, 404.
Ultaghs. *See* Ulster, Irish in.
Unaside, co. Westmeath, 10.
Universities. *See* England. *Also* Oxford *and* Cambridge.
Uphill, co. Somerset, 264.
Upper Ossory, Earl of. *See* Fitz Patrick.
Upper Trough, co. Monaghan, lands of, 494.
Uregare, co. Limerick, 103.
rectory of, lease of, 104.
Usher, Ussher:
Alice, sister of Lady Percivall, 261.
——, stands godmother to Sir Philip Percivall's youngest daughter, 125.
Arthur, father of Lady Percivall, 123.
——, buried in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin, 124.
Beverley, brother of Lady Percivall, 235, 267, 382, 390, 397, 405.
——, letters from, 557, 588, 589.
——, letter to, 500.
Elizabeth, sister of Lady Percivall, stands godmother to her niece, 124.

Usher, Ussher—*cont.*
Dr. James, Archbishop of Armagh (Lord Primate), [210 ?], 541, 554.
——, his sermon at Sir Philip Percivall's funeral, 482.
——, his death, and burial of, in Westminster Abbey, 577.
——, his son-in-law. *See* Tirrell, Sir Timothy.
James, brother of Lady Percivall, attends the King to the Parliament House, 164.
John (1582), 14.
John, brother of Lady Percivall, 139, 158, 439, (558 ?).
——, grant to, as trustee, 140.
——, deed witnessed by, 141.
Judith, widow of Arthur, and mother of Lady Percivall, 123, 243, 245, 267.
——, award by, 279.
——, children of. *See* Usher, Sir William and John; Percivall, Davys *and* Smyth, Ladies.
Lady, wife of Sir William, junior, 261.
Lieut.-Colonel, 530.
Richard, 31.
——, daughter of, 31.
Walter, late sheriff of Dublin, sentenced for not taking the oath of supremacy, 46.
Sir William, grandfather of Lady Percivall, present at the baptism of his great-grandchildren, 123.
——, house of, 123 (2).
——, a zealous protestant, 497.
——, as Clerk of the Council in Ireland, 540.
——, grandchildren of, 497. *And see* Usher, Sir William *and* John; Percivall, Davys *and* Smyth, Ladies.
Sir William, jun., brother of Lady Percivall, 158, 168, 243 (2), 254, 256, 270, 286, 289, 292, 293, 295, 303, 310, 345, 360, 417, 424, 425, 439, 480, 482, 527, 539, 547, 550, 555 (2), 556, 564, 568, 600.
——, letters from, 210, 261, 288, 317, 361, 544, 596.
——, letter signed by, 610.
——, letter to, 597.
——, ——, alluded to, 479.
——, award by, 279.
——, bonds given by, 388.
——, certificate signed by, 569.
——, deeds witnessed by, 141, 599.
——, estates of, 547.
——, estates assigned in trust to, 114, 139, 140.
——, his house at Dublin, 538.
Usher, Sir William, jun.—*cont.*
——, messages to, 527, 528.
——, power of attorney to, 251.
——, stands godfather to one of Sir P. Percivall's sons, 124.
——, birth of a son to, 285.
——, is coming to England, 338.
——, his proposed journey into Ulster, 547, 552, 557.
——, does not wish to be elected for Parliament, 548.
——, and Lady Percivall, 593.
Uske, co. Monmouth, 344, 350, 351.
the Priory in, 415.
Usquebach, sent from Ireland, 184, 323.

V

Valentyne, Charles, 41.
Vane:
Col. [George], 334.
——, seized on suspicion, 434.
Sir Henry, sen., Secretary of State in England, 145, 222.
——, certificate to, 156.
Sir Henry, jun., Commissioner to the Army, 440.
——, help promised by, 499.
Van Hagard, Jacob, 138.
Vannam, Vannham, William, purchase of Burton by, 601, 607, 608.
Vantsestowne, co. Kilkenny, 48.
Vatchell [Tanfield], M.P., 440.
Vaughan, Vaghane, *or* O'Vaghane, Philip, deposition of, 208.
Vavasour, Vaviser, Sir Charles, 162.
Veel, Veele, Veale, Vewell, John *or* Sir John, 318, 323, 326, 327, 329, 353, 364, 376, 378, 401.
as secretary to Lord Deputy Falkland, 123.
letters from, 98, 381.
letter to, 355.
in charge of troops for Ireland, 338, 415, 418.
and Sir Philip Percivall, 355, 381.
antagonism of, to Lord Inchiquin, 420.
brother-in-law of. *See* Temple, Sir John.
Venn, Col. John, motion by, in the House, 443.
Verdon, Verden:
Alexander, 27.
David, priest, sentenced for speeches against the Archbishop of Canterbury, 56.
Edward, 27.
George, late sovereign of Killmallock, 45.
Henry, 27.
Patrick, 27, 28.

Verney, Sir Edmund, arrival of, in Ireland, 290.
seized on suspicion, 434.
Vernon [John], Quarter-Master General, an Anabaptist, 555.
Vernons, the, of Staffordshire, plotters against the Commonwealth, 563.
Vewell, Mr. John. *See* Veel, Sir John.
Vice-Admiral of the Irish Seas. *See* Crowther, Capt. John.
Villiers:
George, Duke of Buckingham, fall of, alluded to, 131.
Katherine, Dowager Duchess of Buckingham [wife of the Earl of Antrim], 477, 495, 497.
——, attack upon, 241.
[John], Viscount Grandison, goes out against the rebels, 410.
——, valiant conduct of, 445.
Katherine, daughter of Sir William, certificate signed by, 293.
Mary, daughter of Sir William, 292, 293, 296.
——, certificate signed by, 293.
Rebecca, Lady, letter from, 292.
——, certificate by, 293.
——, husbands of. *See* Villiers Sir William; Cave, Francis.
Sir William, of Brokesby, 292 *note*.
Vincent, Thomas, 294, 309, 317, 324 427, 428, 437, 478, 481, 482.
has gone to Ireland, 461.
Vizard *or* Vizar, Ralph, 348, 357, 358, 362.

W

Wakefeild, Alderman, 235.
Walbanck, [Matthew ?], 473.
Wale:
Richard, 52.
William, 48.
Wales, 235, 289, 358, 362, 415.
contributions from, for Ireland 410, 411. *And see* Wales, South, *below*.
guides in, 363.
provision to be sent from, for Ireland, 264.
trade with, 272, 523.
troops sent into, 343.
weekly assessments in, for the armies in Ireland, 361.
Wales—*cont.*
North, Association of, meeting of the County Committees of, 361.
——, journey in, 359.
——, ordinance for Ireland not executed in, 361.
——, regiment coming from, 399.
South, County Committees of, described, 450, 451.
——, collection of assessment for Ireland in, 343, 344.
——, ordinance for Ireland executed in, 361.
Walker, Nicholas, imprisonment and release of, 240.
Waller (Waler):
Sir Hardress, 104, 127, 429, 516.
——, letters from, 100, 103, 199, 264, 280.
——, ——, alluded to, 202.
——, letters to, 99, 268, 284, 417.
——, complaints of, 400.
——, forces under, 280.
——, indenture by, 104.
——, lease granted to, 104, 117.
——, losses of, 156.
——, regiment of, 375, 406.
——, wife of, 280, 284.
——, brother-in-law of. *See* Casey.
——, cousin of. *See* Hart.
——, as military governor in Munster, 202.
——, goes with Lord Lisle to Ireland, 357, 362, 372, 373.
——, and Lord Inchiquin, 392, 394, 405, 406, 436.
——, desires the government of Kinsale, 393, 395.
——, is Major-General of "the general army" in Ireland, 393.
——, M.P. for co. Kerry, 556.
——, elected [but did not sit] for co. Kildare, 581.
Sir William, 299, 401 *note*.
——, and the command in Ireland, 265, 268, 348, 389.
——, Lord Inchiquin's respect for, 395.
Walley (Wallie):
Charles, Alderman of Chester, and agent for the Parliament forces, 586.
——, orders to, 340.
——, his house at Chester, 383.
[? Wallis] Ralph, 589.
Wallington, —, cousin of William Dobbins, 164.
Wallis:
Ralph, 421, 545, 578.
one, cattle of, rescued, 153.

Wallop (Wallope):
Sir Henry, member of the Court of Castle Chamber, 19 (2).
——, as Lord Justice, 16.
——, orders signed by, 13.
——, as Vice Treasurer, 58, 59.
Sir Henry, junior, 128.
——, estates of, in Ireland, 128.
[Robert], 423.
Walshe, Walsh, Walche, Welsh, Wailsh:
Abel, preacher, 38.
Edmond, of Coolleen, 10, 11.
Edmond, of Carlow, 40.
James, 54.
John, co. Wexford, 44.
John, 199, 202.
——, letter from, 199.
Lewes, letter from, 103.
Nicholas, Bishop of Ossory, 14.
Sir Nicholas, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland, 28, 29 (3), 35, 38, 41.
——, a member of the Court of Castle Chamber, 21 (2), 22.
Sir Nicholas, 85, 135, 139 (2).
——, his steward, 135, 139.
——, his serjeants. *See* McWilliams, the.
——, daughter of. *See* Magragh, Edmond, wife of.
Nicholas, of Baltomyne, 49.
Philip, 40.
Robert (1616), 48.
Robert (1644), copy certified by, 205.
Thomas, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, 472.
——, order signed by, 231.
Thomas, 3 (2).
Thomas McWalter Reaghe, 10.
Tybott, 2 (2).
William, 49.
Walshes, the, 49.
Walshestowne *or* Welchestowne, co. Cork, 95, 195.
Castle of, 187, 231, 233, 235, 241, 243, 244.
——, constable of. *See* Wiseman, Anthony.
——, garrison at, 147 (2), 561.
——, to be burnt, if it cannot be kept, 237.
——, burnt by FitzNicholas Barry, 235.
——, surprised by the Irish, 253, 276.
contribution paid by, 530.
house at, in danger of being burnt, 494.
lands of, 233.
letter dated at, 533.
tenants for, 562.
Walton *or* Wallton, Swythen, bailiff of Sir Philip Percivall, 269.
letters from, 137 (2), 140.
Walwyn, John, 17.
Wandesford, Christopher, Lord Justice, order signed by, 112.
Wapping, 571.
"ways beyond," ill-condition of, *ibid.*
Wapping carrots, 572.
War, a new, supposed plot for, 455.
Articles of, 371. *And see* Dublin *and* Oxford.
Council of, in Ireland, Secretary to. *See* Fanshaw, Richard.
Warburton, Mr., 328.
Wards, Court of, in England, 226.
Master of. *See* Cecil, Sir Robert.
Secretary of. *See* Percivall, Richard.
suppression of, 564, 612.
in Ireland. *See* Ireland.
Ware, Sir James (the knight of Castle Street), Auditor-General in Ireland, 169, 245, 263, 289, 292-294, 310, 334.
letter from, 79.
documents signed by, 95, 182.
indenture by, 109.
proposition of, 101.
stands godfather to one of Sir Philip Percivall's daughters, 124.
forgets to count himself in a division, 211.
is to go to the King, 240.
has protested against Ormond's peace, 314.
father of, anecdote of, 211.
Wareham, co. Dorset, 234.
garrison of, sent to Munster, 233 *note*.
Waring, Warrynge:
John, 44.
Thomas, 15.
Warren:
Colonel, taken at Dungan Hill, 445.
Henry, 203.
Mr., his house, 446.
Warrillowe, John, 204.
Warrington, co. Lancaster, 255.
Warwick, Earl of. *See* Rich.
Washford. *See* Wexford.
Waterford, county, 53, 113.
Commission for an inquiry *post mortem* to be issued in, 113.
constables of, 136.
Irish or rebel forces in, 153, 154.
—— on the "edge of," 175.
juries in, 48, 53.
lands in, of Sir Philip Percivall, list of, 114.
——, of James Power, list of, 118.
——, forfeited, 548.
Parliament forces in, great prey taken by, 310.
sheriff of, 135.
universal rising in, 154.

Waterford, Duke of, a report that Ormond is to be made, 617.
Waterford, town of, 94, 154, 311, 363, 380, 477, 567.
Common Council of, order of, 414.
"Dunkirkers" swarming at, 328.
fort at, 174.
Guildhall of, 33.
inquisitions taken at, 66.
Irish troops to be shipped from, for Spain, 141, 285, 407, 514.
King's frigates at, 295.
letters dated at, 153, 154, 567.
Mayors of. *See* Skiddy, John; Cuffe, Alexander; Eaylward, Peter.
merchants of, 2, 118.
monastery of St. Katherine, near, 64.
the Nuncio at, 333.
opposition at, to Ormond's peace, 308, 311.
persons drowned at, 92.
—— to be pilloried at, 33.
—— stripped and robbed at, 174.
prisoners carried to, for execution, 153.
the Remonstrance of Grievances printed at, 212 *note*, 213.
sheriff of, 47, 136.
trained bands of, defeated, 414.
reports of the taking of, 162.
has declared itself "out," 174.
meeting of the Irish Supreme Council at, 209.
siege of, by Lord Inchiquin, 465.
in the hands of the Parliament, 496.
the plague at, *ibid.*
Waterhouse, Waterhous:
old Charles, 594.
——, daughters of, *ibid.*
young Charles, Governor of Guernsey, 594.
Edward, 14, 15.
——, orders signed by, 13.
Watson, John, letters from, 292.
his history of the Irish rebellion, in draft (1646), 292.
his book (1644), 239, 240.
Weardon:
Edward, letter to, 250.
Major, at the storming of Cashel, 471.
Weaver, John, M.P., 440, 443, 542.
motion by, 423.
Webb, Mr., 61.
Webber, John, statement by, 494.
Welch. *See* Walsh.
Welchestown. *See* Walshestown.
Wellding, John, 255.
Wells, co. Somerset, 487.
[Cathedral] Church of, tenants of, 89.
Welshmen, bishops in Ireland, 102.
Wembdon, co. Somerset, 85.
Wemys, Weims, Weems, Weyms, Patrick *or* Sir Patrick, 139, 263, 311, 359, 402, 449, 466, 467, 617.
letters from, 341, 402, 430, 447.
bond of, 130.
imprisoned, 245.
wife of, 341.
cousin of. *See* Maule, Thomas.
Wenman:
[Thomas], Lord, 300.
Captain, 107.
Wentworth:
Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 76 (2), 78, 79, 80, 82, 91.
——, letters of, alluded to, 106.
——, agreement by, 94.
——, commissioners on behalf of, 79.
——, orders *or* warrants of, 78, 83, 99, 100.
——, ——, alluded to, 98, 486.
——, petitions to, 76, 81.
——, goes to Dublin, 81.
——, journey of, to England (1636), 85, 86.
——, knights Sir Philip Percivall, 86 *note*.
——, progress of, in Munster (1637), 124.
——, and the tenure of estates in Ireland, 98.
——, exercises the troops in Ireland, 108.
——, and the city of Limerick, 111.
——, return of, to Ireland (1639), desired, 111.
——, as Earl of Strafford, rallies the English army, 120.
——, receives the Garter, *ibid.*
——, impeachment and trial of, 121, 125, 129, 131-134, 410.
——, conjectures as to his fate, 128, 129, 131-134.
——, his death will not cure the evils in England, 129, 131.
——, has acquitted himself of the charge of bringing over the Irish army, 132.
——, a plot for his escape. *See* Army plot.
——, condemnation of, 134.
——, lands bought and settled by, in trust for Lady Carlisle, 177, 487, 494, 552.
——, "instruments of," still trusted and employed, 441.
William, 2nd Earl of Strafford, 494, 566.
——, letter to, 487.
——, uncle and trustee of. *See* Wentworth, Sir George.
——, skirmishes with the rebels, 467.
——, suit against, 557.

Wentworth:
Sir George, brother of the first Earl of Strafford, 549 (2), 550.
——, declaration by, 494.
——, documents signed by, 180, 201.
Captain John, 245, 266 (2).
Wery, Nicholas, 48.
Wesley, Wesly:
Edmond, 48.
Gerrald, 44.
Maurice, 19.
West [Col. Francis], Lieut.-General of the Ordnance in Munster, 399.
West Indies, goods suitable for, 347.
Westmeath, Earl of. *See* Nugent.
Westmeath, county, 10, 11, 22, 23, 28, 37, 41, 45, 311, 479.
forfeited lands in, 548.
juries in, 47, 54.
Lord Ormond in, 348.
sheriff of. *See* Nugent, Edward.
——, under. *See* Talbot, John.
Westminster, 337.
burgess chosen for. *See* Wildman, Major.
letters dated at, 309, 419, 467.
Painted Chamber at, 582.
Parliament House at, Committee Chamber in, 443.
Tuthill (Tuttell) Street in, 531.
Westminster Abbey, Archbishop Usher's funeral at, 577.
Westminster Hall, a justice stabbed in, 122.
members in, 443.
Court of Chancery in, Cromwell takes the oath of Protector in, 532.
Weston, Richard, Lord, Lord Treasurer, 67, 68.
letter from, 67.
secretary of. *See* Lake, W.
Weston:
Nicholas (1582), 14.
Nicholas (1606), 31.
Dr. [Robert], late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 5.
Weston *or* North Weston, co. Somerset, letters dated at, 94, 96, 112, 115.
——, lands in, 112.
——, the Percivalls of, 487. *And see* Percivall, James.
by the Sea *or* Super Mare, co. Somerset, 85.
——, tenant in, 89.
Westpalstown (Wespleton), co. Dublin, 9.
Wetherall, Wethered *or* Witherell, Mr., 263, 310, 334, 605.
Wexford, county, 6, 14, 16, 32, 35, 51, 100, 251.
assizes in, 51.
inquisition *post mortem* taken in, 118.
Wexford, county—*cont.*
juries in, 17, 22, 44, 47.
lands in, 75, 97.
"rabble" going out of, into co. Waterford, 153, 154.
seneschal of, 11, 18.
sheriff of, 11. *And see* Allen, John; Colclough, Anthony; Isham, George.
Wexford, liberties of, seneschal of the. *See* Masterson, Thomas.
Wexford (Washford), town of, 35, 449, 460.
castle of, constable of, 7.
——, prisoners sent to, 11.
——, and gaol of, 22.
juries at, 39, 51.
King's frigates at, 295.
Mayor of. *See* Deveroux, Nicholas.
opposition in, to Ormond's peace, 311.
persons pilloried at, 22.
rogues of, 289, 384.
ships of, 120.
sovereign of, 7.
swarms with Dunkirkers, 327.
Weyms. *See* Wemys.
Whaley, Henry, letter from, complaining of Lord Inchiquin's government, 366.
alluded to, 384.
Wharton:
Thomas, Lord, 280, 300, 324, 340.
——, and the Engagement with the army, 440.
Sir Thomas, K.B., 108 (2), 130 (2), 252, 319, 325, 335, 348, 463.
——, as Commissioner to Ireland, 324.
——, letters from, 417, 568.
——, arrears of, 567, 568.
——, certificate of, 282.
——, ——, alluded to, 279.
——, certificates in favour of, as Captain, Lieut.-Colonel and Commissioner in Ireland, 560, 567.
——, letter of attorney by, 567.
——, note by, 133.
——, his troop, 365.
——, warrant for payment to, 560.
——, his wife, 417.
—, Sir Adam Loftus's man, draws up a petition, 394.
Wheat, prices of, 421.
Wheeler, Jonas, bishop of Ossory, 58.
Wheld[ale, Austin], of Magdalene College, Cambridge, expelled, 492.
Whetcombe, —, information given by, 389.
Whettell, Thomas, 303, 334, 348.
letter from, 289.

Whiskey. *See* Usquebach.
Whitaker, Whittaker *or* Whitticare:
Laurence, M.P., 440.
Mr., 89.
White, Whyte:
Bennet, Mayor of Clonmel, sentenced for not having taken the oath of Supremacy, 46.
Christopher, 43.
Christopher of Ballug, 50.
Christopher, merchant, 40.
Dominick, merchant, 56.
Edward, Clerk of the Council of Connaught, fined, 22.
John, 36.
Katherine, 21.
Mr., 130, 163.
Mrs., 594.
Sir Nicholas, Master of the Rolls, Ireland, at the Court of Castle Chamber, 14-16, 19-21.
——, orders signed by, 1-3, 13, 17.
Sir Nicholas, 446.
Nicholas, sentenced for treasonable speeches, 25.
Nicholas, stands godfather to one of Sir Philip Percivall's daughters, 124.
——, letter from, 168.
——, answers of, to queries concerning the Commissary-General, 168.
——, illness of, 235.
Patrick, 19.
Patrick, late sheriff of Waterford, fined for not taking the oath of Supremacy, 47.
Richard, 17.
Robert, 46.
Stephen, late sheriff of Drogheda, sentenced for not taking the oath of Supremacy, 46.
Stephen Fitz Edmond, 46.
Symon, late sovereign of New Rosse, 49.
Thomas, 42, 46.
Thomas, deeds signed by, 491, 506 (3).
——, letters from, 508, 510, 511, (2), 513.
——, letters to, 507, 509.
——, adverse reports concerning, 507, 511.
——, his journey to Paris, 508.
——, his debt to his landlord, 513.
Walter FitzNicholas, 46.
William, 45.
Col. [William], Commissioner to the army, 440.
Widow, 255.
Whitehall, 532, 583, 584, 592.
letters dated at, 60 (2), 61, 611.
King Charles II. arrives at, 614.
Whitestown, Whitstone:
co. Limerick, 96.
co. Waterford, 53.
Whithey, Richard *and* Thomas, 16.
Whitlock, Bulstrode, his embassy to Sweden, 527.
Whittaker. *See* Whitaker.
Whittie, Whitty:
Nicholas, 51.
Capt. [Peter], 264.
Wicklow, town of, 49, 80, 285.
abbey at, 278.
old castle of, burnt by the Irish, 277, 278.
——, vice-constable of. *See* Joyce, John.
sessions house at, 49.
Wicklow, county, 40, 41, 43, 49, 54, 97.
assizes in, 55.
crown lands in, 222.
election and members for. *See* Kildare.
Irish in, have fled, 476.
"the [Irish] wolves in," 577.
men of, are afoot, 311.
preys taken in, 467, 476.
sessions in, 49.
skirmish in, 425.
Widdrington, Sir Thomas, Commissioner with the army, 440.
Wilcox, Nicholas, 310.
Wildman, Major [John], "a very great leveller," said to be chosen burgess for Westminster, 546.
Willbroum [? Wilbraham], Elizabeth, 235.
Williams:
Griffith, bishop of Ossory, 239, 335.
James, depositions by, 207.
Sir Maurice, letter from, 549.
——, letter to, 549.
Richard, 61.
Sir Trevor, 351.
William, parish clerk, receipt by, 537.
Williamscote, co. Oxon, 97.
Williamstown, co. Carlow, 40.
Willoughby (Willoby), Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham, 329, 405.
stays with the Parliament, 441.
order signed by, 391.
and Lord Inchiquin, 389, 401, 405.
Willoughby:
Captain, 335.
Captain (naval), 348.
Colonel Sir Francis, 102, 189, 272, 478.
——, documents signed by, 156, 180, 201, 204.

Willoughby, Col. Sir Fras.—*cont.*
——, as Lieut.-Governor and Commissioner in Galway, 105.
——, regiment of, in Ireland, 107, 444.
——, company of, 106.
Willy, Willyes, Willie, John, 91 *and note.*
Wilmot, Henry, Lord, believed to be one of the new Lords Justices, 122.
disgrace of, 239.
Wilmot, Mr., pension granted to, 133.
Wilson, Colonel, 403.
Wiltshire, County Committee of, 355.
Winche, Sir Humphrey, Lord Chief Justice of King's Bench, Ireland, 35 (2), 36.
Winchester *or* Winton, letter dated at, 279.
Winckfield, young, wardship of, 577.
Windebank, Sir Francis, Secretary of State, Francis, [younger] son of, 124.
Windham *or* Widenham, Wadham, his offer for the Burton estate, 583, 587, 601.
Wine, Wyne, Richard, petition of, and answer to, 470.
——, alluded to, 474.
wishes his petition read in the House of Lords, 478.
Wine licences. *See* Ireland.
Wines, price of, 72.
prize, 5.
Canary, 327.
French, 415.
Rhenish (Renist), 415.
Sack, 302, 338, 340.
Wingfield, Sir Richard, Marshal of the army in Ireland, 38.
as the late Viscount Powers-court, troop of, 359.
Winter:
Captain, 261.
Lieut.-Colonel, is to carry troops to Spain, 134 *note.*
Mr., 112.
Wise:
John, murder of, 200.
Robert, of Waterford, 94.
Wiseman:
Anthony, a servant of Sir Philip Percivall, 107, 178.
——, as constable of the castle of Welshtown, 253.
William, escheator in Munster, 78.
——, letters to, 69, 75.
——, as Commissioner for an inquisition *post mortem*, 72-74.
——, daughters of, wardship of, 113.
Wishart *or* Wishard, [James], false reports spread by, of the Earl of Ormond, 165, 167.
Witherell. *See* Wetherall.
Witrong *or* Withronge, [John], exclusion of, from Parliament, 579.
Wogan:
Colonel [Edward], 510.
John, 33.
Nicholas, 203.
Oliver, 19.
Thomas, 2.
Thomas, 19.
Woodlocke, John. *See* Carrene, Richard.
Woodspring, co. Somerset, 138.
Woolverston, Woulverston, John, 40, 41, 49.
Worcester, Earl *or* Marquis of. *See* Somerset.
Worcester, school at, praised, 165.
Worcester, county of, 315.
Words or phrases:
baling and railing, 131.
to cabin and boolley, 208.
chuff, 128.
clamper, 191.
daddee, 578.
ensient, 118.
to fagge (= suit), 116.
for a fitt, 129.
gallamafrye, 201.
Hans in Kelder (an unborn child), 578.
"Medes and Persians," resolves of, 579.
pumped (= questioned), 358.
a sheepish posture, 184.
Worrall, Christopher, 32.
Worsborough, co. York, letters dated at, 163, 478, 490, 526.
Worsley, Benjamin [Secretary to the Commissioners in Ireland], 515 (2).
servants of, at Dublin Castle, 522.
Worth:
Dr. [Edward], Dean of Cork, 316, 317.
——, as Bishop of Killaloe, 614.
Morris, late Usher of the Court of Wards, in Ireland, 63.
Woulfe:
Nicholas, 44.
Stephen, 46.
Woulverston. *See* Woolverston.
Woulverstons, the, 49.
Wraxall, Wraxhell, Thomas, 135.
Wrexham (Wrexam), co. Denbigh, 359.
meeting at, 361.
Wrington (Wrenton), co. Somerset, manor and market town of, 90.
Wroe, William. *See* Rowe.
Wyard, Captain, ship of, 327.

Wybrant, Wibrants:
Daniel, 210.
Mr., 464.
Wycombe, Peter, letter from, 79.
Wyke St. Laurence, Somerset, 85.
Wynne, Richard, trustee for the mortgage on Burton, 583, 598.

Y

Yarner, Lieut.-Colonel [Abraham], letter from, 319.
wounded at Dungan Hill, 445.
Yelverton, Sir Henry, Attorney-General in Ireland, 60.
Yemons, Mr., at New Inn, 328.
Yeo, the river. *See* Ewer.
Ynche, the [co. Meath], 9.
York, 86.
letter dated at, 119.
postmaster of, 441.
Yorke, Edward, 76, 77.
assignment by, 74.
Yorkshire, petition of the gentlemen of, alluded to, 119.
Youghal, Youghall, co. Cork, 28, 94, 135, 162, 163, 181, 192, 210, 246, 315, 420, 504.
agent to be sent to, 536.
alderman of, 135.
aldermen of, turned out by Lord Inchiquin, 234.
chapman of, 155.
Commissioners at, jury impaneled before, 28, 29.
Youghal—*cont.*
company at, sergeant and clerk of, 135.
English at, plot to murder, 234.
garrison at, 174.
——, provisions for, 174, 241.
——, excursion by, 251.
Governor of. *See* Dungarvan, Lord; Smyth, Sir Percy.
Government of, 390.
harbour of, 174.
Irish army, not yet near, 162.
——, advance of, feared, 175.
letters dated at, 173, 189, 251, 257, 259, 304, 306, 350, 352, 397, 403, 446, 587, 591, 594.
Parliament troops at, 259, 481.
——, ordered away from, 390.
the plague at, 496.
price of provisions at, 304.
prisoners at, 252.
ships of, 181, 449.
South Abbey at, 260.
travellers to, 299, 301 (2), 592.
troops from, hastening to the Lord President, 161.
besieged by the Irish, 251, 258-260, 263.
relief taken into, by sea, 264, 269.
the siege raised, 265.
a second siege of, expected, 301, 312.
Young, Younge, Yong:
Edmond, 23.
Goodman, 90.
John, his house and castle, 604.
Walter, warrener, 198.
William, deposition of, 207.

ERRATUM.

Page 18, line 24, *for* Finshelenaught, *read* Inishelenaught.

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